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DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Minister Egan's Last Diplomatic Message to Chile.

CONGRESS MUST NOW ACT.

President's Message to Be Sent in Next Week.

MONTT TALKING FOR TIME.

Both Countries Are Pushing War Preparations.

FOR TORPEDOES FROM ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Deeds, not words. This is the position of the United States towards Chile. Minister Egan has delivered his last message but one to the government of President Montt. The remaining one will be his demand for his passport, as Minister, whenever Congress acts. This is the exact situation as it was developed at the Cabinet meeting today. No satisfactory answer has been given to his communication early in the week, when on behalf of the United States he asked for formal disavowal of the Matta insult and for some indication that the Chilean Government intended to make reparation for the Baltimore outrage. Evasive professions of friendliness have been tendered and that is all. Secretary Blaine has kept the path of diplomacy open, and the Minister remains at Santiago to receive any communication which the Montt administration may have to make. But this is all. The initiative in anything concilatory that follows must come from the Chilean authorities.

Meanwhile officials in Washington are not unaware of what is going on in Chile. They know that ordering Whitehead torpedoes is not the safest way of coming to a friendly understanding, but that is what the South American country has been doing. They are also informed of other preparations which fully justify everything that this government has been doing toward getting its navy in fighting shape. The administration has some suspicion of how far English influences are now holding up Chile, and also what influences in Great Britain are seeking to restrain her.

Nationality of the Baltimore Crew.

A hint of the help English officials, in South America at least, are giving Chile toward maintaining its contention that the Baltimore outrage was a sailors' brawl has come out in a new phase of the controversy. Minister Montt has laid before Secretary Blaine some alleged facts presented by his government in regard to the crew of the Baltimore. From these documents it appears that the Chileans believe the United States would allow the shortcomings of individual sailors to justify an attack on the American uniform and an insult to the flag. Minister Montt's papers show that some of the crew of the Baltimore, possibly three, were deserters from the English navy.

The Minister was not aware that this news had been previously transmitted to the State Department by Minister Egan, that the circumstances had been investigated by the Navy Department, and that everything bearing on the question of the nationality of the crew and of the individual records of the men had been discussed by President Harrison and Secretaries Blaine and Tracy. There is no reason to believe that the Chileans had the active coöperation of the English Minister and naval officers in their efforts to make out a case against the crew of the Baltimore and to show that all the sailors who went on shore were hard cases generally and liable to get into a brawl.

This is in line with their whole policy. It has even been hinted that in order to embarrass the United States the British naval authorities might request that the alleged deserters be given up to them. This would not be done in any case, but the preferring of such a request it was thought would help in establishing the contention of the Chileans as to the character of the sailors. But all this had been anticipated and Minister Montt was told that there was nothing new in the documents he presented. The sole point for the United States is that the men on shore were duly enlisted sailors wearing the uniform of the United States and owing allegiance to its ship. So this chapter in English intrigue comes to naught.

Will Send in the Correspondence.

It was the understanding at the Cabinet meeting today that the correspondence would go into Congress not later than Wednesday of next week and possibly earlier. The government's investigation into the attack upon the Baltimore's sailors, conducted by Judge Advocate General Remy at San Francisco, having come to an end there is no reason why the facts thus elicited, which would seem to greatly strengthen the government's case, should not be incorporated in the documents sent to Congress. The President will, it is understood, take the ground that the outrages were premeditated and participated in by the Chilean police. He will show that the attack was made simultaneously in widely separated localities wherever an American seaman could be found, one point of attack being separated from the others by two miles.

The message will be accompanied by a number of photographs showing the character of the location where the assault occurred, and it will be seen that while some of the seamen were attacked in a disreputable quarter of the town others were set upon in the best residence quarters. It is regarded as highly improbable that these widely separated groups of seamen should all have been drunk and should have brought the attack upon themselves. The correspondence will be accompanied by a statement from the President outlining its leading features. What specific recommendations President Harrison may have to make will depend on the developments of the next few days.

Full consideration will be given any step toward reparation which the Chilean Government may make. If it comes to its senses and promptly disavows ex-Minister Matta's diplomatic affront proper credit will be given for a friendly spirit. Any representation it may make of its intentions to go beyond the finding of Judge of Crimes Foster and the report of the Procuratur Fiscal will also be noted. But from the present outlook there is so little chance for apology that it is a waste of time to discuss these contingencies.

Will Depend on Congress.

The one satisfactory feature which the President will be able to note is the safety of the refugees, due to the yielding of Chile to the demands of the United States. It will not be necessary for the President to ask authority from Congress to withdraw the Minister and break off diplomatic negotiations. He has that power in advance of any declaration of hostilities, but the intention is not to exercise it until sanctioned by Congress. Minister Egan's personal courage has been frequently shown in the exciting events of the last three months, and he is ready to remain at his post until the last moment which his government thinks desirable.

This matter was talked over at the Cabinet meeting today. In case there was any possibility of harm coming to the Minister he would be withdrawn before the message goes to Congress, but the whole Diplomatic Corps in Santiago would be bound to insist on the Chilean Government giving him sufficient protection in case he demanded his passports, and the other foreign Ministers would see that his rights were respected. A story was afloat that Minister Egan had already been directed to go aboard the Yorktown, but Secretary Tracy said this afternoon there was no truth in it.

Montt Seeking for Delay.

Minister Montt in Washington has redoubled his efforts to secure some modification in the ultimatum of the United States. He has made urgent representations that the present government is doing all that the state of feeling in Chile will warrant it in doing to satisfy the demands of the United States. He is confident that if this country will only wait longer everything will be settled satisfactorily, but the Minister himself does not promise apology or the reparation which the United States holds due to it. He simply indulges in generalities.

It is now admitted in high official circles here that Minister Montt has not been able to give entire satisfaction in anything and his plans for delay are futile. There has been some apprehension that England would object to a prolonged stoppage of the nitrate trade. It can be confidently asserted, however, that there will be little or no stoppage of this trade. The United States will seize the nitrate territory and will respect all existing contracts and protect the shipment of the material. The only change that will be made will be that the money paid by the contractors will be paid to the United States instead of Chile and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of the war. For the protection of these beds and to protect the shipments of nitrate a land force and a fleet will be required.

Chile's War Preparations.

That the Chilean Government is not remaining idle during the progress of the warlike preparations of this country receives substantial confirmation from a cablegram received at the Navy Department today from Rear Admiral Walker at Montevideo. Rear Admiral Walker informs the department that he has just learned the fact that a consignment of 100 Whitehead torpedoes has today passed through Montevideo on its way from England to Valparaiso. This plainly indicates what has been intimated hitherto, that Chile is making fully as active preparations for hostile operations as are being made in this country.

The Navy Department has been fully advised by our attachés abroad concerning the movements of Chile in this matter, and has received frequent and detailed information as to the activity of that nation in procuring munitions of war, etc., and this latest piece of news naturally confirms them in the belief that Chile is earnestly working against the interests of a pacific settlement of the differences with the United States and does not intend to make apology or reparation. While Chile is thus displaying sudden energy in regard to torpedoes our own authorities are by no means inactive in the same direction.

Expediting Torpedo Work.

The officers of the Ordnance Bureau held a consultation today with representatives of the Hotchkiss company, which has the contract for supplying the government with torpedoes of the Howell type, and as a result of the conference it was agreed that the company should begin at once working night and day in order to expedite the work under its charge as much as possible, and that thirty torpedoes should be completed and delivered to the department by March 1. It is also hinted that our government may also deem it advisable to procure some Whitehead torpedoes from England. There is already a contract between the government and an American firm to supply the navy with the Whitehead torpedo, but the plant of this firm is not at present in condition to fulfill the contract with the requisite speed.

The law which forbids this government from obtaining supplies for the navy from foreign countries, except for experimental purposes, will, it is said, be overlooked in this instance on the score of necessity, and the department will trust to Congress to make a suitable appropriation for the purpose in order to provide for an emergency of national importance. The Navy Department has also just given an order to the Hotchkiss company for 10,000 shells for six-pounder rapid-fire guns.

Completing Crews of Cruisers.

Lieut. Fetchelder left here for New York today for the purpose of taking from the Brooklyn navy yard twenty-five apprentice boys by mail steamer to the Isthmus of Panama, whence they will be transferred at once to the Baltimore, San Francisco, and Charleston at San Diego. These boys are needed to complete the crews of those vessels.

Secretary Tracy had a long interview this afternoon with Congressman Herbert, the Chairman of the House Naval Affairs committee, in which it is understood that the Secretary explained fully the situation and advanced views and arguments calculated to pave the way for an appropriation of the size desired by the department, and designed also to illustrate the importance of the Democrats soon defining their attitude in regard to the general question of hostilities with Chile.

A cable message was received at the Navy Department from Commander Evans of the United States ship Yorktown at Valparaiso, but Secretary Tracy said it contained no information of importance. It is said at the Navy Department that it is not true that the Miantonomoh and the Newark have been ordered to the West Indies.

Señor Montt, the Chilean Minister, had a short interview with Secretary Blaine today, but it is understood that he had nothing to communicate indicating a change of policy on the part of Chile.

BETTER FEELING AT VALPARAISO.

No War Talk Among Those of Influence or Who Have Authority.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Jan. 15.—There has been a decided improvement in the situation within the last twenty-four hours. There is now no war talk in Valparaiso among those whose opinions have weight with the government.

Minister Montt has cabled from Washington that he has assurances of an early settlement of the questions arising from the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors, and Señor Pereira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has assured Minister Egan that the Chilean Government will severely punish all persons who have insulted Americans. Two of the roughs who stoned the occupants of the Yorktown's gig a week ago have been arrested, and an early conviction and sentence may be expected.

The refugees from the American and Spanish Legations, who were permitted to go on board the Yorktown, will leave Saturday, some going to Europe on English steamers and others to California via Callao.

Notwithstanding the reports sent from Washington that President Harrison is urging an immediate reply to the demand made upon Chile by the United States, a representative of the Chilean Government says that no specific requirements have been forwarded to Santiago. Up to this time only general proposals have been made, and the Chilean Government is now awaiting the delivery of the express terms of the demands which the United States Government will make upon it. It is not expected here that the demands will be made until after the entire evidence concerning the Baltimore affair has been received at Washington.

It is said on semi-official authority that Senor Pedro Montt, Chilean Minister at Washington, has been instructed to act in the most conciliatory manner. Under these in-

[Continued on fifth page.]

PROVES A VAIN HOPE.

CITY RAILWAY STOCKHOLDERS ARE DISAPPOINTED.

They Attend the Annual Meeting in Full Force, but the Directors Fail to Talk About "L" Railroads—President Wheeler Re-elected—Nine Million More Passengers Carried in 1891 Than in 1890—Total Net Earnings, $1,338,882—$1,000,000 of New Stock Sold.

It was a representative body of Chicago capitalists that met at the office of the City railway company yesterday to listen to the annual reports and to elect a Board of Directors for the year. N. K. Fairbank was chosen Chairman. Marshall Field was among the stockholders and among the sixty or seventy owners of City railway securities who were present were many other Chicago millionaires. In the number and financial solidity of those present the meeting was in sharp contrast to the annual meetings of the two other street railway companies which were held earlier in the week and at which there was but a bare handful of stockholders outside of the officers of the roads.

One of the reasons that drew out a crowd to the City railway meeting was the expectation that a melon was to be cut. Every one knows that the City railway controls in some shape the stock of the South Side Elevated railroad company. The road is being built with the proceeds of a $7,000,000 issue of bonds which have been floated with the direct aid of the City Railway company and the indirect aid of that company's directors. This stock does not represent any money, but it is looked upon as likely to be a valuable security just the same. City railway stockholders know or think they know that their company owns a control of this in some way or other which their directors have never explained to them, and they had been led to believe there would be a division of this stock or at least a bringing to light of its whereabouts at this meeting. Such an occurrence might properly be termed the cutting of a melon—a watermelon, in truth—but there was no such feast.

Didn't Get a Mention.

Not one word was said in the President's report about the Alley "L" road. Not a single item in the accounts presented would throw any light on the whereabouts of the securities. And, like the well-behaved body of stockholders that it was, not a question was asked about the relation of the two companies. Among the stockholders present was Mr. Rigdon, who has just been defeated on a technicality in an attempt to bring to light through a legal investigation the relation of the two companies, but Mr. Rigdon did not have a word to say.

The reports which were presented, so far as they go, were thoroughly satisfactory. They show large increases of both gross and net earnings. They show that the company carried nearly 9,000,000 more passengers in 1891 than it did in 1890. The car mileage was nearly 2,000,000 more last year than for the preceding year. The report is lacking in statistics on some vitally important points, just as the North and West Side reports were, though the report is much more complete than were the reports of either of the other two companies. The stockholders showed their satisfaction by asking no questions and unanimously reëlecting the old Board of Directors by a vote of 56,302 shares. The directors elected are:

L. Z. Leiter, D. K. Pearsons, S. W. Allerton, Erskine M. Phelps, James C. King, William B. Walker, G. H. Wheeler.

This is the same board elected a year ago, with the exception of Lambert Tree. Mr. Tree resigned last November, and was succeeded by William B. Walker. This Board of Directors, immediately after the stockholders' meeting, elected the following officers:

G. H. Wheeler, President; James C. King, First Vice-President; Erskine M. Phelps, Second Vice-President; M. K. Bowen, Assistant Superintendent; T. C. Pennington, Treasurer; F. R. Greene, Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer's report was first read. It made the following showing:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1891	$ 438,776
Increase of stock	1,001,700
Sale of bonds in 1891	120,000
Earnings	3,873,198
Increase in liabilities	458,662
Total	$5,892,336

EXPENSES.	
Operating expenses 1891	$2,534,315
Interest paid	216,585
Dividends paid	750,000
Maintenance of track	31,475
Maintenance of cable machinery	11,617
Increase in assets	2,155,042
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1891	193,302
Total	$5,892,336

The net earnings were from cable $1,246,914 and from horses $91,968, a total of $1,338,882. Interest dividends, maintenance of track and cable cost $1,009,677, leaving a surplus of $329,205. The net earnings applicable to the stock were $1,079,205, equal to 17.27 per cent on the capital stock.

In the following table are the principal items shown in the President's report. They are printed below, compared with the corresponding items of 1890, although the report did not present such a comparison.

FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL REPORT.

	1890.	1891.
Receipts	$ 3,436,748	$ 3,873,198
Operating expenses	2,297,651	2,534,316
Net	$ 1,139,097	$ 1,338,882
Dividends	600,000	750,000
Interest	220,270	216,585
Maintenance track	....	31,474
Maintenance cable	....	11,616
	$ 820,270	$ 1,009,677
Surplus	318,827	329,205
Net earnings, per cent	18.37	17.27
Passengers, No.	68,734,969	77,463,965
Miles run	17,599,680	19,453,610
Average earnings per day	$ 9,415	$ 10,611

The revenue from the cable lines was $2,591,996 and from the horse lines $1,281,202. The comparative unprofitableness of the horse lines is shown by the fact that the net receipts from the cable were $1,246,914, while from the horse lines they were only $91,968.

The cost of operating per mile per car was as follows:

	1890.	1891.
Cable	9.650 cents	9.369 cents
Horse	21.985 cents	23.334 cents
All lines	....	13.055 cents
Per cent expenses to earnings	66.85 per ct.	65.43 per ct.

The expenses per passenger on the cable were 2.60 cents, on the horse lines 4.64 cents, and the average on all was 3.35 cents. The engine service has been increased, so there is now from 1,700 to 1,900 horse-power in service and the same amount in reserve. A new engine-room was built at Thirty-ninth street and Wallace avenue, another on Archer avenue, and a new office on State street. The company built 100 open cars at $724 each, 100 grip cars at $661 each, and 25 box cars at $1,251 each, a total expenditure of $169,775.

Equipment of the Road.

The equipment of the road now consists of 1,474 cars with a seating capacity of 51,474. Of these 322 are grip-cars with a seating capacity of 6,440. Twenty-five new box-cars and 100 open cars are now being built. The company has on hand 2,549 horses against 2,508 a year ago. Three hundred and twenty-five were purchased at an average cost of $125; 193 were sold at $40.75 each, and 112 died. It cost 55 cents a day to feed the horses. The feed cost $84,097 more than the year before.

The only new track constructed was three-fourths of a mile on Thirty-ninth street, between Wentworth avenue and Halsted. Damages amounted to $57,156, an increase over the previous year of $26,346. Of this $20,908 was for two Supreme Court judgments, with interest, where the parties were injured in 1887. The cutting off of the leg of a 6-year-old boy named Frank Wilcox cost the company $17,578.

"We have asked for and been granted during the year a franchise on Thirty-ninth street from Wentworth avenue to Halsted street, and the track has been laid," said President Wheeler's report. "We have also asked for a franchise to cable Madison street to Michigan avenue, and Wabash avenue to Washington street, known as the loop ordinance, intending to use the track already laid on Michigan avenue and Washington street to complete the circuit. This has brought up a discussion about building new cross-town lines, which the directory has not yet fully determined on, believing some of them should be built in the near future while others should be decided upon later."

The accounts show that $1,000,000 of new stock was disposed of and $120,000 new bonds sold; the liabilities were increased $458,000 and cash on hand decreased $245,000. Only three-fourths of a mile of new track was built, however, and no explanation was offered of what became of this $1,365,000. The accounts show that the assets were increased $2,155,000, but no hint is given of what that increase in assets consists of. Not one stockholder among all those present inquired if it consisted of Alley "L" railway bonds or not.

Resolutions were passed approving all accounts and all acts of the directors, and also authorizing the directors to make such further extensions as in their judgment the interest of the company may require, and to issue and dispose of bonds in such amounts and at such times as they see fit.

COACH-HORSE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

The New Corporation Files a Protest Against a Rival Concern.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—A license of incorporation was issued today for the organization of the Oldensburg Coach-Horse Association of America, with headquarters in Chicago, without capital stock, for the advancement of the interests and the compilation and publication of a record of the pedigrees of the Oldenburg coach horse in America. The incorporators are William M. Springer, E. Knott, William Hadden, E. T. Jolison and E. E. Stubbs. They filed a protest against the issue of a charter in completion of the corporation organized in Watseka, July 1, 1889, under the name of the German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Cooch-Horse Association, with a capital stock of $50,000, for the purposes similar to the rival concern. Incorporators: Antonio Oltmann, Gephard Oltman, Albert S. Olms and Free P. Morris. This company failed to comply with the technicalities of the law in several respects, and a final certificate of incorporation was refused by the Secretary of State. The protesters sought the permanency of the refusal, but without encouragement, as a way appeared in which to remedy the deficiencies in the report of the old company, and they left with the intention of seeking a legal injunction against the completion of the corporation. The complaint against the managers of the German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach-Horse Association is that they have used unfair means to deprive the protesters of their rights of representation in the meetings of the association. It is asserted that the doors were closed in the faces of the protesters at the meeting in Chicago recently, and they were excluded from the meeting.

CAN'T TRAVEL ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

Adverse Decision to a Canadian Express Company Anxious to Do Business.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—This morning, just before the Railway committee of the Privy Council rose, Mr. Chadwick, counsel for the Ontario Express and Transportation company, asked for an early decision on his client's application for permission to use the Grand Trunk railway system. Every day's delay meant an additional expense of $1,000 to the new company. The Hon. Mr. Haggart stated that he would tell them that the decision would most probably be adverse to them and promised to let them have the written judgment.

The Ontario Express and Transportation company was formed about six months ago, but on getting ready to do business was refused express privileges on the Grand Trunk railway. So sure was the company of compelling the railway to concede to it the privilege asked that it has kept under salary ever since its incorporation a full staff of employes and has kept open a large number of offices.

The taking over of the Canadian Express company's business by the Grand Trunk at the first of this year deprived the new company of the legal right it had previously had to the accommodation for which it asked.

BOTH THE MITTERS ARE NOW MISSING.

Alleged Brother of the Physician Calls on Cincinnati Police and Disappears.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—J. G. Mitter, brother of the missing Chicago physician, called at police headquarters yesterday and, laying down one of the printed descriptions and pictures, asked if anything had been heard from Dr. Robert Mitter. Clerk Draper said the department had learned nothing, although all the officers had been instructed to keep a sharp lookout. Mitter spoke of his trip to Cynthiana and said that he was almost convinced that Dr. A. G. Clark and his brother were the same. He had not seen his brother for some time, however, and might be mistaken, especially as Clark denied the relationship. Mitter acted rather strangely and remained at headquarters only a few minutes, leaving abruptly. When Chief Deitsch sent out this morning for him for another interview he could not be found, although the clerks at all the hotels have been on the watch for two or three days past. The visitor at headquarters so closely resembled the missing doctor that the Chief was inclined to believe they were identical. Up to a late hour tonight no trace had been found of either of the Mitters. Clark is back in Cynthiana, and claims to have come to Cincinnati and convinced the Rev. Mr. Mitter that he was not his brother. The police are still working on the case.

PROTEST AGAINST WEST INDIES' TREATY

Canada Objects to Discrimination in Favor of the United States.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Dominion Government has formally protested to the British Government against the British West India Colonies being allowed to discriminate against Canada in the commercial treaty recently negotiated between the United States and the West Indies. Attention has been drawn to the fact that when a few years ago Canada attempted to negotiate a treaty with several of the British West India Colonies the British Government interfered and refused to ratify any treaty in which any of these colonies would be discriminated against in their trade relations with Canada. A parallel case of British intervention has recently been found in the attempt of Newfoundland to negotiate an independent treaty with the United States, and which was vetoed by the British Government on the representation of the authorities at Ottawa.

SAYS HE MANUFACTURED EVIDENCE.

William Coalter, Acquitted of Parricide, Says He Perjured Himself.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—William Coalter, who was charged with the murder of his aged father a year ago in this county and who was acquitted last spring, made a sensational confession at a Free Methodist revival last night. He says he perjured himself on the stand and manufactured evidence for his defense. He will be rearrested.

REFORMS ARE NEEDED

SO SAYS E. S. DREYER REGARDING CHICAGO CHARITIES.

In Company with a Reporter He Pays a Visit to the Waifs' Mission and the Newsboys' Home—Subscriptions Which He Thinks May Have Gone Astray—His Experience When He Applied for Charity at the Relief and Aid Society's Office—His Work Backed by Citizens and Cash.

When E. S. Dreyer completes his investigations into the various charitable institutions of this city interesting developments may be expected. The banker is not proceeding hastily or ill-advisedly. His efforts are prompted by repeated complaints which have been made to him, as well as observations of his own. In fact, he has been acting the rôle of detective since the holidays, and some of his experiences he would, he says, consider amusing if they did not disclose such a lamentable state of things.

Mr. Dreyer, in company with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, visited the Waifs' Mission, No. 44 State street, and the Newsboy's Home, No. 1418 Wabash avenue.

Supt. Daniels of the Waifs' Mission said that no one was authorized to collect funds for the mission except Miss McCoy. Mr. Dreyer said that he had given money several times in the year for the mission to gentlemen who had represented themselves as collectors for the waifs. Mrs. Bowman, who has charge of the Newsboys' Home, said no one except Mr. Higinbotham and Mr. Rand of the Rand-McNally company was authorized to take funds for the home. Mr. Dreyer said he had been approached by three persons within the last three months asking funds for the home, and that he had given large sums to such persons for the newsboys.

"Previous to the discussion of this subject in the newspapers I used to be approached by half a dozen solicitors for charity every day," he said, "but for the last three days not a single subscription paper has been presented to me. I am confident that thousands of dollars have been obtained by impostors. Isn't it about time somebody looked after this business? My plan is to get the women to take the supervision of the charities, to do away with high-salaried officers, and have the money go directly to those in need."

Mr. Dreyer Talks of His Work.

Mr. Dreyer's office at Washington and Dearborn streets has become a self-established headquarters for the poor and down-trodden. Reviewing his work Mr. Dreyer said yesterday:

"If something is not done soon to organize this work and relieve me I shall not be able to attend to my regular business."

In proof of his words a woman asked for him before he had finished his sentence. She wanted aid for a poor family on Larrabee street. The family was about to be turned out of its home because the rent was not paid. The mother of the family was on a sick bed.

"That's the way it goes," continued Mr. Dreyer. "These people would die while the charity organizations were getting ready to act. I know what I am talking about. Formerly, I used to give to people with subscription papers till I found by experience that it was too slow.

"Just before Christmas a man came to me saying that he was from Kansas City. He had come to this city with his family to get work, but a situation was not to be found. The family was in a deplorable condition. Investigation showed me that the man was worthy. He said he had a sister in good circumstances in St. Paul, and if he could get there he would be all right. I told him to apply to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, where, I understood, half rates could be had on railroad tickets for needy persons. The man went to the Aid Society's office.

"I never saw a more woe-begone being than he was when he came back to me. There were tears in his eyes. I asked him what the matter was.

"'Well,' said he, 'I'd rather die than go into that office again.'

At the Society's Office.

"He told a pitiable story of his treatment. I concluded it was about time the Aid Society was investigated. So I took off my glasses, put on a slouch hat, drew on an old overcoat, and presented myself at the Aid Society's office as a pauper. I told them I was trying to get to St. Paul, where I had friends; that my wife and two children were sick. All I asked was an order for a half-rate ticket.

"'We can't do anything for you,' answered the clerk, shortly.

"'Can't you make me a little loan or tell me where I can get it?' I asked.

"'No. I wish you would shut up and go somewhere else. We haven't anything for you.'

"Mr. Trusdell was sitting at a desk near by. I don't know whether he heard the conversation or not.

"Now, personally, I think Mr. Trusdell means all right. But there is certainly a lamentable mismanagement in the office. I am not the only one dissatisfied with the management of the Relief and Aid Society. Many prominent men have been saying to me that the society ought to be investigated.

"I visited the society's wood-yard at Elm and Clark streets day before yesterday, but they wouldn't let me in. They said I must get an order from Mr. Trusdell.

"But the men came down to my office from the wood-yard and told me that they had to work three hours to earn 10 cents, and they were paid in soup-tickets at that. These tickets are good at a restaurant near the wood-yard. The restaurant is run by an outside concern, which, of course, must make its money out of the unfortunates. I have on my desk a pile of letters making complaints against the Aid Society. Mr. Trusdell, I understand, receives $4,000 a year for his services. That salary ought to secure a careful supervision of the city's charities.

"Tomorrow or Monday I intend to have an expert bookkeeper go over the books of the Aid Society and find out how things are run. I am backed by over a score of prominent business-men who are anxious to give money to charity, and are only waiting for an organization capable of doing the business properly. I have the promise of at least $10,000 a year, but the donors don't want their names disclosed yet."

OKLAHOMA ROBBERS' DEATH TRAP.

Startling Discovery in the Woods—Where the Missing Travelers Went.

CHANDLER, O. T., Jan. 15.—For years the disappearance of travelers in the Indian country across the river from here has been frequent and mysterious. Today in a dense wood a mile from the stage road a house was found which was approached only by a long circuitous trail and thereby the mysterious disappearances explained. The house construction shows that it was built by and for the use of robbers and criminals generally. It is a cabin of four rooms, one behind the next. In the doorway between the first and second was found a trap over which the unwary stranger must pass. By an arrangement of bolts this trap, which led to a large cavern below, could be worked much like an execution scaffold. That murder was the purpose of the trap was shown by the discovery of hair, dried blood, and bones on the rocks at the bottom of the pits under the trap. The inhabitants of the den, however, are missing.

Making It Interesting for Dump.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 15.—Ben I. Pate was hit on the head with a stone in the hands of one Dump, a colored man. Pate will die, and a posse is hunting for Dump and he will be lynched if caught.

BULLETIN OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

JAN. 16, 1892.

Weather in Chicago today:
Warmer and fair.

Pages.
1 Deeds Not Words Wanted from Chile.
Annual Meeting Chicago City Railway Co.
E. S. Dreyer Talks on Chicago's Charities.
Hammond Estate Asked for Over $1,000,000
2 Springer and Pickham on the Stand.
Investigating the Crossing Disaster.
3 Chinamen to Attend Dr. Wilder's Funeral.
Society Events in Chicago.
Mass-Meeting of Railway Employes Tonight.
5 Miners' Union Did Not Sympathize.
England's Royal Family Prostrated.
Garza Is Expected to Surrender.
6 No Violation of the Anti-Trust Law.
Fighting Wisconsin's Gerrymander.
Roasted to Death in a Wreck.
7 Congressman Boutelle's Simile.
Pfeffer to Quit Baseball.
8 Underwriters Discuss Crude Oil as Fuel.
9 Stories About an Iowa Diplomat.
Recollections of a Famous Murder Trial.
"Stormy" Jordan's Career in Ottumwa.
Curious Mixture of Religion and Business.
10 The Packers' Quarrel Taken Into Court.
Review of Business for the Week.
Decision Against the Rock Island Reversed.
News in Real Estate Circles.
12 Cost of the World's Fair to Dec. 31, 1891.
Lyman J. Gage Urged for the Presidency.
Filling Chairs in the New University.
13 Iowa's Noble Work for Famishing Russia.
14 A Lover's Fatal Advice Followed.
County Board Members Argue for a Change.
Unsecured Creditors Seek Protection.

NEW RAILROAD LINE INTO ST. LOUIS.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Behind the Scheme.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The construction of a new railroad into this city, the work to begin early in the spring, has probably been determined upon. It will give an avenue of entrance into the city for Eastern railroad lines, which will largely dispense with the use of the Eads Bridge and tunnel and the Merchants' Bridge. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company is said to be at the back of the enterprise. It is proposed to span the Mississippi just north of the Missouri. The plans of the bridge have been approved by the Secretary of War and Mr. George W. Morrison, the bridge engineer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, has the construction in charge. This gives warrant for the supposition that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is backing the enterprise. Work on the Alton bridge will begin early in the spring, and work on the Missouri bridge of the Kansas line will begin about the same time. This the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy proposes to make a short line into this city, avoiding the Mississippi bridge at St. Louis, even if it costs the construction of a bridge at Alton and another across the Missouri in the northeast part of the county. The Madison and St. Clair County belt line expect to follow, in course of time, after the C., B. and Q. gets its direct entrance from west and east of the Mississippi into St. Louis. The project is to belt the city as far east as Belleville, Ill., and westward after crossing the C., B. and Q.'s bridge across the Missouri, so that freight not consigned to St. Louis can be switched off east or west without having to be transported through the city. Just such belt lines to expedite the transportation of bulk freight are in use at Chicago, Indianapolis, and other inland railroad towns.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Speech of a Leading Canadian Liberal Advocating Freer Trade Relations.

PICTON, Ont., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Sir Richard Cartwright, a leading Liberal, addressed a large meeting here tonight, advocating unrestricted reciprocity. In the course of his speech he said that in the last ten or twelve years Canada's loss in population was only equaled by that of Ireland during the famine, and taxation amounted in the same time to a larger sum than was exacted by Germany from France. He then showed that Canada's natural market was that which was the nearest—namely: that to the south. He claimed that the present government, owing to its continued hostility to extend trade relations with the United States, was unable to effect any arrangement with that country. Discrimination against Great Britain was not involved in the policy of the Liberals. Trade returns showed the duty collected on English goods amounts to 22½ per cent, while on goods from the United States the duty collected amounted only to 14½ per cent, owing to the larger amount of free goods imported from the States than from Great Britain.

MADE MADISON'S INAUGURATION SUIT.

Death of the Oldest Man in Connecticut at the Age of 101.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Thomas Schofield died at his home in North Lyme yesterday at the age of 101 years and 3 months. Grip caused his death. Schofield was extremely proud of the fact that he was the oldest man in Connecticut. Immediately after going to North Lyme to live he engaged in business and did not give up work until he was 100 years of age. He told his friends and relatives he was going to take the remainder of his life easy. He was born in England and came to the United States when a child. One of the events of his life of which he was very proud occurred in 1808 when he made thirteen yards of broadcloth and presented it to President Madison. President Madison was inaugurated in the suit made from this cloth, being the first President who took the oath of office dressed in a broadcloth suit made in the United States. Schofield frequently told of seeing Washington passing through Monteville on his way to New London from Norwich.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF CIGARETTES.

His System Saturated with Their Poison and Hasty Consumption Resulted.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 15.—John Willeman, an 18-year old lad, died yesterday from the results of excessive cigarette smoking. He was crippled by a railway accident several months ago and to while away the time indulged incessantly in the cigarette habit. He smoked several boxes each day and his system finally became so saturated with the poison that the disease germs were generated and hasty consumption resulted.

Preparing to Go Sealing.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 15.—The American sealing fleet is busy signing crews and fitting out in this city for the coming season. The schooners Henry Dennis and Allie I. Alger are ready to leave Seattle for the sealing grounds. Another close season is expected and shipowners are determined to make the most of their opportunities.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Canadian Parliament will be summoned to meet for the dispatch of business Feb. 18.

There is much suffering among the families of the victims of the recent mine disaster at Krebs and among those who were injured by the explosion. An appeal for aid has been issued by the relief committee.

LAST EDITION.

ASKS MUCH MONEY.

Marcus M. Towle's Demand for Over $1,000,000.

HE SAYS HE WAS CHEATED

Geo. H. Hammond Charged with Financial Obliquity.

SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS MADE

A Bill of Complaint Filed in the Detroit Courts.

WHAT THE HAMMOND ESTATE SAYS

A legal investigation has just been put in motion that will shake up Hammond, Ind., like an earthquake, furnish a first-class sensation for Detroit, and bring to light a host of facts of interest to many Chicago people.

Marcus M. Towle has made a legal demand for between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 upon the estate of George H. Hammond of Detroit. Mr. Towle was for many years a partner of the millionaire meat-packer. He was Hammond's right-hand man during the years that the business, which started in dressing and shipping small consignments of poultry, grew to be the third largest meat-packing business in the world. It was this business that was eventually sold to the English investors and capitalized for over $6,000,000.

Through the years of Mr. Towle's partnership he was the active manager of the buying and slaughtering part of the business. Mr. Hammond was the financier and looked after the bookkeeping. Mr. Towle now says that he has discovered that he has been defrauded out of vast sums of money and he has filed a bill asking for an accounting.

The bill itself is an interesting document, but there are some still more interesting points which Mr. Towle's attorney, Mr. Coy, talks about but has not incorporated in the bill. The bill charges that the accounts of the Hammond partnership were systematically falsified, to the great loss of Mr. Towle. Attorney Coy says that at the time of Mr. Hammond's death there were found in his safe $3,000,000 of government bonds and that they had been held so they might be in readiness to make reparation to Mr. Towle and so prevent publicity if Mr. Towle had found out the truth regarding the alleged frauds practiced on him.

Claims Made in the Complaint.

The claims of Marcus M. Towle against George H. and Ellen Hammond, as administrators of the Hammond estate, are fully set forth in the bill of complaint filed by Mr. Towle's lawyers in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan at Detroit yesterday. It states that the firm of Hammond, Plummer & Co. was organized Sept. 1, 1869, the copartners being George H. Hammond, Caleb Ives, George W. Plummer, and Marcus M. Towle. The partnership was entered into on a verbal understanding that a general business in the ownership, running, and management of refrigerator cars, and the purchase and slaughter of cattle and sale of meats was contemplated. The agreement between them was that George H. Hammond was to have two-sixths interest in the business, Caleb Ives two-sixths, George W. Plummer one-sixth, and Marcus M. Towle one-sixth.

The principal office of the company was located on Michigan avenue, Detroit. From Sept. 1, 1869, until Nov. 14, 1873, the business was conducted with reasonable success and profit, when, owing to the death of George W. Plummer, the copartnership ended. Immediately after Mr. Plummer's death the amount of his interest in the concern was paid to his heirs out of the undivided money of the firm. Then a new partnership was entered into in which George H. Hammond had two-fifths interest, Caleb Ives also two-fifths, and Marcus M. Towle one-fifth. Business was continued under the name of George H. Hammond & Co.

In March, 1877, Caleb Ives made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Francis Russell of Detroit, and suspended payment of all his commercial obligations made before that time. Ives was a member of the firm of Ives, Green & Co., which had been at that time declared bankrupt. George H. Hammond, it is claimed, had indorsed the commercial paper of Caleb Ives subsequent to the assignment. The bill of complaint alleges:

That all of the commercial paper of the said Ives, so indorsed by the said George H. Hammond, became due and payable, and was not met at maturity by Caleb Ives, and the same was upon its dishonor duly protested, and the liability of George H. Hammond therefore was fixed, absolutely, and unconditionally; that the said George Hammond did take up and retire said commercial paper so by him indorsed for Caleb Ives; that in so taking up and retiring said commercial paper and paying the sums due thereon George H. Hammond paid out the sum of $66,617.

And your orator further shows that he is informed and believes and so states that the said sum of $66,617.11 so paid by George H. Hammond, as aforesaid, was paid out of the undivided assets of George H. Hammond & Co. and was not the individual money of the said George H. Hammond.

The bill goes on to state that sometime subsequent to the appointment of one Frank Butrick as assignee of Caleb Ives, all the right, title, and interest of Caleb Ives in the copartnership was fixed and the money value thereof determined between agents of George H. Hammond and of Frank Butrick, and paid to the latter, as assignee, out of the undivided assets of the firm.

Towle's Ignorance of the Books.

After the insolvency of Caleb Ives, Marcus M. Towle, the orator of the present bill of complaints, and Hammond continued the business under the same name as previously and the company later became merged into a corporation. The relative interests of Hammond and Towle, it is claimed, remained as they were before the withdrawal of the Ives interest—namely: Hammond having two-thirds and Towle one-third interest.

At the time of the first organization of the company it was deemed advisable to purchase all cattle in Chicago and have them slaughterred at some convenient point near the city. A tract of land on the Calumet River, in the State of Indiana, was purchased and a slaughter-house built thereon. Mr. Towle superintended the purchase and slaughtering of cattle during the existence of the company until it became merged into a corporation. Mr. Towle states that the financial management was intrusted by the several partners to George H. Hammond, and that the orator, Marcus M. Towle, was not in any manner consulted in regard to the employment of any of the bookkeepers or the method of making the entries, or of the system of bookkeeping which was adopted.

In his youth, the bill asserts, Mr. Towle had little or no opportunity to acquire an education, but his success as a butcher in Detroit attracted the attention of Mr. Hammond and the original partners, who were desirous of availing themselves of his capabilities as a

purchaser and slaughterer of cattle. His faith in Mr Hammond to look after his (Towle's) interests in the business and protect them continued unshaken during the existence of the various copartnerships and in the corporation, so that he never asked for or received a statement of the financial conditions of either of those copartnerships.

In 1882 the copartnership merged into a corporation under the laws of the State of Michigan with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The whole of the stock was paid for with the assets of the copartnership, and the bill claims that no new capital was put into the said corporation, and that as owner of one-third of the assets and good will of the copartnership, Marcus M. Towle was entitled to receive one-third of the capital stock of the corporation.

The bill alleges:

Hammond's Alleged Deception.

That both at the time of the allotment of said capital stock between your orator and the said George H. Hammond and at other times prior thereto the said George H. Hammond wickedly, fraudulently, falsely, deceitfully, and knowingly with the intention to cheat, wrong, and defraud your orator, said and represented to your orator and to other persons who communicated the fact of such representations before that time, that he, said George H. Hammond, bought the aforesaid interest of the said Caleb Ives in and to the assets of the said copartnership of George H. Hammond & Co. at its full cash value, and that he paid for the same out of his separate estate and not out of the undivided assets of the said copartnership of George H. Hammond & Co., and that at the time of said allotment he, the said George H. Hammond, was the separate and sole owner of that interest and that the interest of your orator in the said copartnership of George H. Hammond & Co. was a one-fifth interest and not a one-third interest, and your orator, confiding in the said George H. Hammond, and believing that the aforesaid statements of said George H. Hammond, both to your orator and to the said other persons as aforesaid, were true, and believing that George H. Hammond had purchased the aforesaid interest of the said Caleb Ives with his own separate money and not with the money of the said copartnership of George H. Hammond & Co., consented to and took one-fifth, or $200,000 worth of said stock, and the said George H. Hammond took four-fifths, or $800,000 worth of it, and there were issued to your orator certificates of said stock to the amount of $198,000, and there were issued to said George H. Hammond certificates of said stock to the amount of $792,000, and that the said George H. Hammond received the said certificates of stock and retained the same and received the dividends accruing therefrom until the time of the death of the said George H. Hammond as hereinafter mentioned.

And your orator charges that by the said false, fraudulent, deceitful, and wicked representations as aforesaid the said George H. Hammond cheated, wronged, and defrauded your orator out of $133,333 worth of the capital stock of the George H. Hammond company, and that he held said amount of said stock in trust for the use and benefit of your orator, and that he received the said dividends that accrued thereon while the said stock was so held by him in trust for the sale, use, and benefit of your orator. . . .

Towle's Alleged Discovery.

It was only July 22, 1891, Mr. Towle claims, that he first received information which caused him to suspect that he had not received his share of the interest to which he considered himself entitled, and that the statements and representations made to him by Mr. Hammond were not true regarding the settlement of Caleb Ives' interest in the copartnership. Upon investigation made since that time, he states, he has learned that his suspicions were well founded and that the interest of Caleb Ives was purchased and paid for out of the undivided assets of the copartnership.

In the complaint it is also asserted that Mr. Towle did not receive certain sums of money charged against him in the books of the company, and that he did not authorize certain persons, to whom certain amounts are claimed to have been made on his account, to receive such sums. He says he met an expert bookkeeper and accountant named Richard Tregaskis in Detroit, who gave him information to the effect that when the books of the copartnerspip were balanced in 1877 they showed a balance in favor of Mr. Towle to the amount of $76,688; but that on opening the accounts for the following year this amount was not transferred and was wholly loss to Mr. Towle. There is given a list of names to whom various sums are charged in behalf of Mr. Towle. Among them are the following:

Oct. 25, 1876, P. Myrick	$2,000.00
Nov. 6, 1876, P. Myrick	1,500.00
Dec. 9, 1876, P. Myrick	1,700.00
Feb. 12, 1878, L. Dubois	8,000.00
March 19, 1878, E. H. Flinn	1,500.00
March 21, 1878, E. H. Flinn	1,010.00
March 27, 1878, E. H. Flinn	3,000.00
April 16, 1878, Niels Smith	1,030.00
June 1, 1878, M. H. Smith	970.00
June 4, 1878, Eliza Northrop	2,000.00
June 26, 1878, George Muller	1,600.00
Oct. 5, 1878, Ream loan	192.50
Oct. 12, 1878, Ream loan	3,397.50
Oct. 23, 1878, Mary Hutchinson	3,045.00

Mr. Towle disclaims all knowledge of his having any dealings with any of these persons and disclaims all knowledge that some of them exist.

He also charges that Mr. Hammond did not account for enormous sums paid by railroad companies as rebates for the use of the cars of the Hammond company, aggregating as much as $10,000 a month during most of the time of the copartnership; and that E. H. Conely, or E. H. Flinn, or G. O. Robinson, who was alleged to have been a representative of Mr. Towle at various legal transactions, was ever authorized by him to so act is denied by him.

GEORGE H. HAMMOND INTERVIEWED.

He Talks of the Charges Which Have Been Made by M. M. Towle.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—George H. Hammond, one of the defendants in the Towle suit against the Hammond estate, returned from New York today and was seen at the Cadillac tonight, and said: "I know little about the case, but it looks big."

"Do you know M. M. Towle?"

"I never did any business with him, but I have met him a number of times. I have always regarded him as a sincere, straight-forward kind of a fellow, and I have no doubt he believes the grounds of the bill are good. But I am not particularly afraid of it. It does not trouble me any more than a $2 suit in a Justice court. If Towle is entitled to anything I am perfectly willing he should have it, but I think this case will turn out to be nothing more than a 'spec' on the part of the same persons who were against the estate in the Davis suit."

"Is it true, as Towle has claimed, that you have sold 8,119 shares of stock to certain persons for $304,463.50?"

"What, does he say that? The only sale of stock which I know anything about is the sale to the present company two years ago."

"How large a portion of the stock did George H. Hammond hold at the time of his death?"

"A little over half."

"Did you refuse to let Towle or his attorneys see the books of the company?"

"Towle never asked to see them. I don't know anything about his attorneys. The books and papers are not in my possession and have not been for over six months. They are in the hands of the court."

The hearing of the case is set for March 2. The Hammond estate will be represented by Don M. Dickinson. All efforts to induce Mr. Hammond to talk of the case more seriously were vain.

ROGER Q. MILLS IS COMING BACK.

He Will Soon Reach the Capital—Poor Chances for the Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Word has been received that Roger Q. Mills is coming back to Washington. He seems to have regained health so that he will be able to take charge of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce committee, of which Speaker Crisp was good enough to make him Chairman. There is a suspicion that the determination of tariff reform Democrats to force an early issue on the question of a general revision of tariff by means of a caucus may have something to do with the return of Mr. Mills. It is also possible that he found he could push his Senatorial campaign better in Washington than in Texas. Both his competitors for the Senatorship, Senator Chilton and Representative Culberson, remained in Washington attending to their legislative duties and looking after the interests of their constituents. That the contest for the Senatorial vacancy is to be a bitter, if not a protracted, one, is the opinion of everybody who is familiar with the situation. Senator Chilton is the candidate of Gov. Hogg and the State administration, which are extremely hostile to Col. Mills. He was greatly disappointed because the Governor did not appoint him instead of Chilton to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Reagan. There is a strong impression here that the outcome of the contest will be the election of Representative Culberson, who is popular and has never aroused the animosities of the politicians. Indeed, persons are not wanting who believe that this will become so apparent to Col. Mill that he will withdraw from the race before the special session of the Legislature is held with a view to stand for election upon the expiration of Senator Coke's term.

NO LAWS FOR THEM.

INSPECTOR PICKHAM'S VIEWS ON DEFECTIVE BOILERS.

He Tells the Coroner's Jury That the City Ordinances Are Inadequate and Ineffective—His Opinion of the Explosion—Warren Springer Submits to a Heavy Fire of Questions from Mr. Hertz—Pickham and Springer Both Disclaim Responsibility for the Accident.

In the terse language of Boiler Inspector John D. Pickham "There ain't no boiler law in Chicago. It [the present one] is useless."

This interesting piece of information and expression of official opinion was brought out late yesterday afternoon at the boiler explosion inquest. Mr. Pickham further disclaimed all responsibility and blame for the accident. So did Warren Springer at the morning session. The Inspector said he notified Mr. Springer four times—in person, by mail, and by deputy—that he was not complying with the law, and there his power ended. Mr. Springer swore that he did not know the law was being violated, and further declared under oath that after the explosion occurred he did not know that the repairs ordered had not been made. He also volunteered the information that in his opinion if boiler No. 5 had been equipped with fifty fusible plugs the accident would have happened just the same.

Another bit of official information tendered by Inspector Pickham was that in his opinion all of Warren Springer's boilers were "safe

WARREN SPRINGER SWORN.

and sound," and yet officially he insisted on the placing of a fusible plug on all boilers because "they were not absolutely safe without them." He also denied that he had officially given Springer "all the time he wanted" to make repairs and attach safety appliances. The inspector also said that his force was totally inadequate to do the work and notify all boiler-owners in the city once a year of the repairs necessary.

"But your notifications are no good," remarked the foreman of the jury.

"That's a fact," assented the Inspector.

The inquest will last probably until Monday or Tuesday and will be a notable one. It is peculiar in one respect, and one peculiar respect. From time immemorial the consumption of cigars has been a distinguishing feature of "Crowners' quests." But no smoking goes this time, and it is all on account of Mr. Springer's delicate olfactory nerves.

Springer's Delicate Olfactory Nerves.

When expressing his sorrow for the accident Springer added as an extenuating circumstance that he never smoked a cigar or chewed tobacco. And the smell of a choice Havana is to Mr. Springer as a red rag to an infuriated bull. Every day he has called a Deputy Coroner into the hallway and insisted that he really couldn't stand the smoke of one or two cigars. And so they were extinguished. But yesterday afternoon the climax was reached. A spectator sat with a half-consumed cigar in his mouth, and as soon as Mr. Springer's eye fell upon it he began to sniff, and by the distressed look that came into his face it was plain that the smoke from the cigar which had not been alight for half an hour was making him sick. He motioned with an expressive pantomime to the possessor of the stump to extinguish it, but the possessor made a derisive gesture, and Mr. Springer discovered that his intense antipathy to tobacco had led him astray.

Before the first witness was called at the morning session Coroner Hertz read a letter given by Rothschild & Co. to Cartwright in which the fireman was given a good character for sobriety and the statement made that he left their employ to better himself.

Wardell Guthrie of No. 2822 Indiana avenue, Secretary of the Board of Examining Engineers of the city, testified that Nov. 5 of last year Martin Lyng, Springer's water-tender, was granted a license limiting his duties to No. 67 Washington street. If he worked anywhere else he did so without authority or license of law. This action was because the city has no grades of licenses, and a man is limited to a plant he is capable of running. Water-tenders were licensed as assistant engineers in cases where the boiler and engine rooms are apart and the engineer cannot well look after the boilers. Mr. Guthrie thought that the lives of citizens would be better protected if all men holding responsible positions around engine and boiler rooms were submitted to an examination and licensed. He would not say that Lyng was or was not qualified to fill the position at Springer's, but thought that more skill would be needed to run Springer's plant than the one at an office building such as No. 67 Washington street, according to his recollection.

Refuse as a Fuel.

"Do you consider refuse good fuel?"

"I should hate to have to fire it. Not that it is especially dangerous, but it requires constant care and unremitting watchfulness."

"Should the head fireman of a plant as extensive as Springer's be licensed?"

"Yes, sir."

"Would color cut any figure in getting a license?"

"No, sir. I have licensed several colored men. For the safety of life it is my opinion that all firemen should be licensed."

Mr. Springer was called but did not respond, and W. H. Story of No. 198 Fortieth street, inspector for the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance company, took the stand. The preliminary question was:

"Did you ever examine the boilers in Warren Springer's Canal street building?"

"I inspected all the boilers Aug. 16 last, both externally and internally. My report to Mr. Springer shows their condition."

The letter, or a copy, was produced, and the only reference it contained to the battery in which the explosion took place was that "7, 8, and 9 were scaling." On examination the witness said that the other boilers in the battery, 5 included, were in good condition. He preferred a bag to a patch and did not know that Inspector Pickham had reported that the battery needed repairs and fusible plugs.

"If any boiler is thoroughly cleaned only twice a year is it safe?"

"It is not safe to run any boiler that is cleaned only twice a year."

"Do you consider a scraping through a manhole a thorough cleaning?"

"Yes; if properly done."

The Coroner then recited the testimony given that the boiler had not been thoroughly cleaned by chaining, etc., since Cartwright took charge, and, on the supposition of knowing that a pocket existed, asked the witness if he considered the boiler safe, and received an affirmative reply. Under those same conditions after a long struggle Coroner Hertz succeeded in extracting the statement that he would not advise the company to place insurance. If he had known of Pickham's report he would have examined the boilers himself and reported. Witness knew the importance of cleaning a pocket and would thoroughly clean one every two or three weeks. In his opinion the pop is better than the lever safety valve, and he also thought the fusible plug a good thing. It would add to the safety of the boilers and help the company's risk. Although knowing of the ordinance requiring fusible plugs, he did not consider it his business to tell Springer to put them on. The patch on boiler No. 5 did not materially affect the strength of the boiler.

Cause of the Explosion.

"What, in your opinion, caused the explosion?"

"I think everything tends to show that the water lifted."

"Have you talked with Gallup about this?"

"I have only talked with Gallup three minutes."

This was the culmination of what the Coroner thought was Story's evasiveness, and

STORY, THE HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY INSPECTOR.

was the straw that broke Mr. Hertz's temper. Jumping to his feet he said:

"Answer that question directly. I'm getting tired of this. So is the jury, and the foreman told me to insist on a direct reply. Did you talk to Gallup about this? Say yes or no."

"Yes."

"When?"

"Well, we had a little talk Monday and both agreed that the appearance of the boiler indicated the lifting of water."

"Could the transmission of extra power to the Arc Light and Power company in the Excelsior Building have anything to do with the lifting of water and the explosion of boiler 5?"

"It might."

"If a valve was suddenly opened to transmit the steam, in your opinion did it have anything to do with the explosion?"

"It did."

"Does your policy cover any addition to Springer's plant?"

"It might."

"Have you settled the loss?"

"No, sir; and will not until after the inquest."

"If this valve was opened suddenly, would the effect be instantaneous?"

"Naturally."

"Was there anything in boiler No. 6 to show that the water had been syphoned?"

"I haven't been in No. 6. I only examined 1 and 2. They are in good condition."

Mr. Gallup was then called at the instance of a juryman and asked to describe the pocket in boiler 5.

"It is," said he, "a half inch deep, less one thirty-second, and covers an area of from ten to twelve inches. The scraper used is something like an ordinary hoe."

Both Gallup and Story concurred in the opinion that the scraper would clean the pocket. This ended Story's examination.

Warren Springer on the Stand.

Warren Springer was called for the second time and responded. After being sworn he took his seat in the witness chair, carefully cleaned a grease spot from his vest, inspected his finger nails critically, and then inserted his hands in his trousers pockets, where he kept them while under the fire of examination and cross-examination. Mr. Springer said his business was that of erecting manufacturing plants, and told the jury that he was in his office when the explosion or "burst" occurred. Coroner Hertz became an interrogation point and asked:

"Mr. Springer, why did you not comply with the city ordinance which says fusible plugs shall be attached to boilers?"

"Well—we—er were complying—er with it, but hadn't got around. We let—er contract to put in—er plugs and low water alarms, which Inspector Pickham said were better than plugs."

"You had let the contract?"

"Yes, to Thomas Pickham."

"Was that contract in writing?"

"No, sir."

"When was it let?"

"I can't tell exactly."

"Was it in October?"

"No, sir."

"Was it in November?"

"I think it was. Perhaps in the latter part. I think we got a letter from Inspector Pickham Nov. 12, and I also think he came around a week later and said the fusible plugs were not as good as the fusible low-water alarms and recommended the latter. About Nov. 22 or 24 he came around with the agent for the device, and we thought they were a good thing and told Pickham to send his brother Tom around to put them on."

"Were any put on?"

"Some—since the explosion."

"Did you know that you were not complying with the law?"

"I didn't know of the law until Pickham called my attention to it."

"Why were fusible plugs not put on?"

"Because of Pickham's recommendation that the other was better."

Mr. Springer halted a minute, stroked his lip, and then added:

"I thought I would take the best thing in the market. I always take the best." (Smiles—some audible, others silent.

Further discussing the matter Mr. Springer said he paid no attention to the matter personally; he left it to Mr. Gallup, in whom he had implicit confidence.

"O, yes," remarked the Coroner, "we know you are the owner and we also know that you are responsible."

"Yes, I suppose so," commented Mr. Springer.

"Now, Mr. Springer, do you think Mr. Gallup exercised due diligence?"

"Yes, under the circumstances. I think if there had been fifty fusible plugs on the boiler the explosion would have occurred just the same. The flues would have been loose if low water had been the cause, and they were perfectly tight."

Spat Between Springer and Clements.

"But the flues were taken out when the Coroner appeared upon the scene," remarked the Coroner.

Springer flushed and with some asperity remarked:

"Well, the Coroner did not come as soon as he might."

"Hold on there," sharply ejaculated Deputy Coroner Clements. "Didn't I come down there the morning after the explosion? Didn't I tell you I was coming back Monday, and didn't I tell you not to disturb the stuff, and didn't you promise me that nothing should be touched? And Monday those flues were torn out. Why was this done?"

Deputy Clements was angry; so was Coroner Hertz, and before Mr. Springer, whose face had assumed the color of a full-blown peony, had a chance to answer Hertz, who was on his feet, pointed his finger at him and said:

"This, sir, makes your statement incorrect. Now, sir, explain why those flues were taken out."

"O, I can do that easy enough," nonchalantly replied the witness.

"How?"

"By the boiler-makers who took them out."

"What are their names?"

"I don't know. Perhaps McGregor can tell you; they're his men; or I'll send for them."

"We don't want you to bring them," retorted the Coroner. Then turning to his deputy he said:

"Get a carriage and bring those men here. Shut the door and don't let a man out of this room until they come."

The door was shut, a guard was placed on duty, and for fifteen minutes egress was denied. While waiting for the Deputy Mr. Springer was taken in hand again. He guessed he was present when some of the flues were taken out; didn't know who sent for McGregor's men; might have told the Deputy Coroner he would not have them removed, and said they were removed because it was to the interest of the Hartford Insurance company.

"And their interest and your interest was purely that of insurance?"

"Yes."

"And the interest of the people of Illinois was different, and so was neglected?"

No answer; but later Springer volunteered the information that he wanted to give his tenants steam.

"You are not willing to concede that the accident was due to negligence on the part of your employés, are you?" questioned Mr. Bauman, foreman of the jury.

Thought Pickham Was to Blame.

"I think due diligence was used," and then Mr. Springer put in a few minutes trying to put the blame on Thomas Pickham, saying he had the contract and should have done the work.

"When did you enter into the contract to furnish the Arc Light company with power?" asked Mr. Bauman.

"Six weeks ago."

"When do they turn the valve for a full head of steam?"

"About 4 o'clock. During the day," continued Mr. Springer, "we burn refuse, but after 4 o'clock use nothing but coal. Since the accident we have been using nothing but a fine grade of coal."

"And you're furnishing all the power you need even without the nine-boiler battery?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, you could have shut down this battery and made the repairs without inconvenience, could you not?"

"We didn't think so then."

The attention of Mr. Springer was then called to the visit he made to Inspector Pickham the night of the explosion to obtain possession of the withheld certificate.

"Yes, I did go to his house," said he. "One of my employés told me it would be a good thing to have, and as I was going that way I thought it might be well to go to his house and get it."

"Are the boilers you are now running being operated under a license?"

"Don't know that they are."

"Well, did you get the certificate?"

"No."

"Why didn't Pickham give it to you?"

"He said he did not have it in the house, so would go down-town with me in my carriage and get it. I went to the Chicago Oyster House for supper and told Pickham to bring the certificate to the theater at 10:30. I changed my mind about going to the theater and told the doorkeeper that if any one called for me to tell him to come to my office next morning."

Didn't Run Contrary to Law.

"Do you realize the fact that you were running the plant contrary to ordinance?"

"No."

"Do you realize it now?"

"Don't think we did."

"Do you realize it?"

"Don't suppose we were."

"Look here, Mr. Springer," said Foreman Bauman, "we don't want any 'think so,' or 'guess so,' we want direct answers."

After stating that he did not think the letter sent by Pickham informed him that he was operating in violation of law, Mr. Springer declared that he did not know the repairs had not been made when he applied for the certificate. The witness had been fingering a little tab for some time, and at this point said a good deal of discussion had taken place as to the quality of fuel burned, and he would like to show how much coal had been consumed during the last three months. October it was 792 tons; November, 574; and December 1,002 tons. But he really couldn't say how much refuse had been fed the fires. This let Mr. Springer out.

Supt. Gallup testified that he was present when the flues were cut out of boiler 5. The top four rows were straight and intact, the lower rows were fast in the front end but were sagged down about three inches over the crown sheet.

Question by United States Boiler Inspector Moore—"What position was the boiler in after the explosion?"

"It stood at an angle of 45° with the fire-hole end up. It went bodily a little west, and nearly retained its north and south position."

By this time Deputy Clements appeared with four begrimed employés of McGregor's boiler shop.

John B. Sharkey, boilermaker, looked at the wreck Saturday, and went to work at it Sunday cutting out the flues in No. 5. The flues were in fairly good condition, but on the back end the two bottom rows were pulled out of head. The two top rows were tight, the next pair were loose.

John Boyle, another of the gang, testified that he got the biggest portion of the flues out. They were not in the best of condition, one on the third or fourth row being bent. None of them were loose; they were all tight in the rear head. Thomas F. Miller carried the flues away. Two or three of them were bent. John Hogan cut the rivets from the boiler, but took no notice of the flues.

This ended the morning session.

Inspector Pickham on the Stand.

The only witness examined during the afternoon was Boiler Inspector John D. Pickham, who said he was a boilermaker by occupation and had been Inspector since May 4, 1891. He inspected Springer's boilers Nov. 1, 1891, through his chief deputy, who is ill in bed. No. 5 was inspected the Sunday before Nov. 1. The report on it was: "A small bag on bottom of back sheet which should be taken out and patched, and it needed a fusible plug and pop valve." He notified Mr. Springer by mail, but the boilers were not repaired. A week later he sent Collector William Madden with a bill, a copy of the letter showing what had to be done, and a copy of the city ordinances governing the case. Then the witness a few days later called on Gallup and told him to make repairs, put on the plugs, and then the certificate would be turned over. Gallup talked about plugs and witness told him that the top plug was best because back plugs might corrode or scale and not fuse. This was two weeks after the first note. Then a week or two weeks later he called on Gallup and was told that it was being attended to. The witness said the first time Gallup had asked him to tell his brother to look after it he said: "Ed, you had better drop Tom a line, as I might forget it." He saw his brother later and he told him Gallup had said "to go ahead and do the work."

"Did you tell them the boilers were unsafe?"

"The boilers were strong; I did not consider the bag dangerous for a little while, but these plugs should be attached because it is the law."

"Did you call their attention to the fact they were acting against the ordinance?"

"Yes, sir. Told 'em that they ought to be put on, and then I would give the certificate. I told them there would be no such thing as low water with this plug, as they fuse five or ten seconds after low water." The plug in question was not the "fusible plug," but the fusible low-water alarm described by Gallup."

"Does that plug comply with the ordinances?"

"I don't know that it doesn't. It all comes under the approval of the Boiler Inspector."

Had a Regard for Time.

"Did you ever tell these people to take their own time?"

"No. Mr. Gallup said the only time they could shut down was Sunday, and I told them to do it the next Sunday, or, perhaps, just as soon as they could."

Question by the foreman—"When you wrote that letter to Springer what did you mean by 'as soon as possible'?"

"Just as soon as they could shut down. I have no more power to make these people shut down than a man in the Stock-Yards. If a boiler is condemned I say: 'Don't start it again.' And they don't. But I did not consider this boiler unsound or dangerous. It is left to them and I have no power under law."

"Well," said Foreman Bauman, "there's something wrong with the law, isn't there?"

"You bet. There ain't no law; it's useless," was the vigorous response.

"Do you consider from Nov. 12 until Jan. 5 a reasonable or unreasonable length of time in which to make those repairs?"

"Unreasonable."

"Are you to blame for this accident?"

"No, I don't think I am. They told me they were attending to the matter. If I thought there had been any danger I would have chased them worse."

"You had no method of punching them up?"

"No."

The witness then detailed the method of inspecting boilers, said he and his three deputies were on the run all the while, and that it was absolutely impossible to inspect the 4,000 boilers once a year and notify the owners of the repairs needed.

"But your notification is no good," remarked Foreman Bauman.

"That's about right," responded Pickham.

The Inspector then averred that he had not made his salary since taking the office and had had to pay $1,500 out of his pocket to get the necessary appliances for his work.

"I can't get it out of my head," said Foreman Bauman, "that after your four notifications you should have seen that these people were not going to do the work ordered."

"My brother told me," answered Pickham, "that he was going to do the work the next Sunday. He went there, but could not do it because he had no flues. Then he was sick for two weeks."

"Now, if that explosion occurred from low water, could it have happened if that boiler had a fusible plug?"

"No, sir."

Dangerous Boilers in Chicago.

The list of delinquents published in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE was then referred to, and the Inspector said that he was practically without power to make them comply with the law. He thought if he had the power to shut down and seal boilers there would be fewer explosions and less loss of life. He also advocated the passage of a law making the destruction of a condemned boiler compulsory, saying that many of these are in operation all over the city, they having been patched and transferred from one side of the city to another. He also thought that the man who has charge of the boilers should be licensed, saying that he had more responsibility on his shoulders than the engineer. Mr. Pickham gave the theory or theories as to the using of water which in the main were the same as those previously advanced. He, however, said low water might rise and the gauge would show a safe amount. Asked as to his opinion as to the cause of the explosion the witness said at first he was inclined to the low-water theory, but now believed it to be due to water rising. He also thought the sudden turning on of a full head of steam for the Arc Light company might have syphoned the water and caused the explosion. He had thought Gallup a careful man, but did not think so now.

The application of Mr. Springer for the withheld certificates was related by Pickham. After telling of the visit to his house Pickhim was asked:

"Did Springer offer you anything for those certificates?"

"No, sir."

"Did he make any proposition whatever?"

"No, sir."

After Mr. Springer's attorney propounded a question to Mr. Pickham which the coroner would not allow him to answer because he did not claim to be an expert, the question of adjournment was discussed. Mr. Springer had "a dozen or twenty" witnesses to examine before the inquest closed to prove that the explosion was not caused by low water, but on the jury and Coroner demurring it was scaled down to three or four. They, with the experts who investigated under the Coroner's direction, will testify today.

James Siggins was reported by the County Hospital authorities last night as doing well.

QUESTIONS OF A WEST-SIDER.

An Open Letter Regarding the Explosion of Warren Springer's Boiler.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Whilst the Springer boiler explosion is fresh upon our minds I think it advisable to say a few words on the manner in which the boiler inspection ordinance is carried out and perhaps say a few words on subjects connected therewith. Concerning fusible plugs the ordinance reads as follows: ". . . And plugs of good Banca tin to be inserted in a suitable manner in the flues, crown-sheet, or other parts of the boiler most exposed to the heat of the furnace when the water falls below its prescribed limits, all to be subject to the approval of the Inspector." This means that only such fusible plugs as are filled with Banca tin and inserted in that part of the boiler most exposed to the fire will be allowed to be used. How can the Inspector rise superior to the law that created him and allow the use of anything else?

As Inspector Pickham himself says pure block tin melts at 440° Fah. (although most authorities give 420°), while the patent plugs recommended by the Inspection Department are made of an alloy containing only from 60 to 30 per cent of tin, and made to fuse by the heat of the steam alone. Neither is this plug inserted in the portions of the boiler specified in the section of the ordinance referred to.

Quoting Mr. Pickham: "The United States law provides that all boilers operated under marine supervision must be provided with these plugs." These plugs mean that they are to be filled with Banca tin and nothing else, and inserted so that they are subject to the heat of the furnace. The kind recommended by the Chicago Boiler Inspection Department are not allowed at all.

The strength of any structure is no more than that of its weakest part. The patch on the bottom of the exploded boiler is one-quarter of an inch in thickness. Is Mr. Pickham in the habit of allowing a working pressure of eighty pounds on boilers sixty inches in diameter, one quarter of an inch thick, and grade of metal unknown?

In regard to having the number of inspections a year increased would it not be better to have one efficient inspection than any number of slip-shod ones? By the way, how many engineers can testify to the fact that the Boiler Inspector made an internal inspection of his boiler—that, say, took out the manhead and went inside of the boiler and made a thorough examination? There is also some talk of licensing firemen. Why not enforce the ordinance in regard to employing licensed engineers?

Sec. 9 of the ordinance for licensing engineers reads: "No steam engine or boiler subject to the provisions of this ordinance shall be used, managed, or operated in the City of Chicago, except by an engineer who shall have been duly licensed as provided in this ordinance, and who shall exhibit a certificate thereof." Sec. 10 says: "It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to see that each boiler plant in the City of Chicago shall have a licensed engineer in charge at all times when working under pressure, whose certificate," etc. And "each engineer shall devote at least eight hours out of every twelve while the boilers are working under pressure."

I would advise the Coroner's jury to ask these questions: How many licensed engineers were employed around the boilers of Mr. Warren Springer's building? There being several "batteries of boilers," were each and every battery under the immediate supervision of a licensed engineer as specified in the ordinance referred to? Was Cartwright a licensed engineer, and how often and how long were the boilers in his immediate charge? As the claim is made that none but competent firemen were employed, how much a day did they receive, and how does that compare with firemen's pay under similar conditions?

Sec. 11 of the same ordinance reads: "Every engineer licensed under the provisions of this ordinance shall within the first ten days of January and July, respectively, of each year make a written report to the Board of Examiners of the condition of the engine, boilers, and steam apparatus comprising the plant under his charge. All additions or changes made in any plant must be reported by the engineer to the Board of Examiners within ten days thereafter." Question: How many such reports has the board received?

By the way, the Supreme Courts have decided a number of times that a boiler explosion is prima facia evidence of negligence.

WEST SIDE.

NINETEENTH STREET BRIDGE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Attorneys Protest Against Condemnation Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Sewell of New Jersey, and Gen. W. W. Averill, the famous cavalry commander of the rebellion, were at the War Department today as the representatives of the Pennsylvania railroad company to protest against condemnation proceedings in case of the Nineteenth Street Bridge at Chicago. Secretary Elkins was informed by Mr. Sewell that the Pennsylvania railroad company, as lessees of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, had expended a large sum of money in constructing the approaches to the bridge in question and that to shut it up would have the effect of paralyzing the commerce of the latter. Fourteen tracks of as many different roads crossed this bridge and every requirement of law had been complied with, so far as the railroad corporation was concerned. Objection was made to the hearing proposed to be held Jan. 17 by Capt. Marshall for the reason that the Pennsylvania railroad company had not been given sufficient time to prepare for a case of such magnitude as this one promised to be. There was no objection on the part of the company to have its acts criticised, but to stop traffic over the bridge at this time would be a serious obstacle to the business of several roads and entail a great deal of inconvenience upon shippers and consumers. All the papers in the case were subsequently sent for by the Secretary of War, who stated that he was not informed sufficiently as to the merits or the status of the pending controversy, but that he would give the subject early consideration.

SEMI-ANNUAL FURNITURE TRADE SALE.

Grand Rapids the Meeting Place for the Best Manufacturers and Designers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 15.—The regular semi-annual furniture trade sale which opened in this city last week has been at its height this week, and in number of foreign buyers present and volume of sales it exceeds any former meetings by 50 per cent. The fifty local furniture factories have put their new designs which will prevail for the ensuing six months on exhibition. Europe has been ransacked for novelties, and hundreds of high-priced artistic designers have labored early and late to produce new styles. In addition to the Grand Rapids manufacturers over 175 furniture firms from New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns have rented sample-rooms and put in a line of goods. There has been an average attendance of 300 buyers during the week, and about 100 arrive and depart daily. The sales for the two weeks past aggregate $3,000,000. The attendance next week will be a little less than this, and the sale will close the following week.

Licensed to Practice Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—During the last week the State Board of Health has issued certificates of authority to practice medicine in Illinois to the following physicians: William H. Copeland, Lawson Davis, Albert L. Day, Enos A. Edmonds, Philemon D. Harding, and Elijah P. Noel of Chicago; Coleman J. Eads of Oquawka; and Helen M. Lynch of Highland Park. Also a midwife's certificate to Mrs. C. Reb of Chicago.

A Shorthand Report.

Helen—"What did papa say when you told him we wanted to get married?"

Fred—"I wouldn't like to tell you; but if the recording angel took down the remarks verbatim he must be an expert stenographer."—*Life.*

THEY WERE SISTERS.

VICTIMS OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH STREET HORROR IDENTIFIED.

They Were Maggie and Mary Gilmore—Five Men Under Arrest Pending the Coroner's Investigation—The Gate Bars Were Down and the Car and Passengers Were Caught in a Trap—Engineer Turner Tells the Story of the Accident—The Lesson Aldermen Draw from It.

"O, my God, that's Mary! Poor, kind, sweet girl!" and a stalwart man stooped down and kissed the frozen lips, and as he uplifted his head two big tears dropped on the white face of a girl in the dead-house of the County Hospital. The face was still handsome despite of the cruel wounds received in the horrible accident and wreck at Forty-seventh street and Steward avenue Thursday night. Turning around to leave, through the sorrow that filled his throat he uttered: "What will poor Bessie do now, since you also as well as Maggie are gone?"

"Who is Bessie?" a TRIBUNE reporter asked.

"Bessie is the other sister. There were three of them, and they loved each other so fondly that I fear Bessie's heart will break when I tell her that Mary, too, is dead, as well as Maggie."

The speaker was Mark Brennan.

Just after the inquest on the victims of Thursday night's crossing horror adjourned, yesterday afternoon, Mark entered the hospital and asked the clerk if he could see the body of the woman brought there from the wreck. He thought he might identify it. He was taken to the dead-house and his first glance confirmed all his fears and showed him Mary Gilmore calm in death.

"I was at the morgue on Forty-third street with Bessie this morning, and we identified the dead girl there as Maggie Gilmore. We knew that Mary was with her last night, for they both left their sister Bessie's house together, and as we could hear nothing of Mary we feared that she, too, was killed; and there the poor girl is, mangled and lifeless. God comfort poor Bessie."

The sister Bessie is married and lives with her husband, Patrick Brennan, at No. 4636 Laflin street. Maggie and Mary Gilmore, her two sisters, were visiting her Thursday evening and took together the ill-fated car in which they met their death. They were on their way to State street to take a cable-car for their respective homes. Both were domestics. Maggie lived with a family on Indiana avenue, near Thirty-first street, but where Mary lived Mark did not know. Both were born in the County of Sligo, Ireland, where their parents still live. Mary was about 27 years old and had been in this country eight years. Maggie was 22 and came here two years ago. Both of them were handsome young women. They must have been sitting side by side in the center of the street-car when it was struck by the engine, for while Maggie was found on the pilot of the locomotive with the life crushed out of her, Mary must have been hurled and mangled by the same death-dealer, only to live a few hours later. They have an uncle, Thomas Gilmore, living at No. 4214 Wentworth avenue.

Deputy Coroner Monaghan impaneled a jury yesterday, and opened an inquest on the remains of the dead sisters in the afternoon. They first viewed the body of Maggie at the morgue on Forty-third street, and later the body of Mary at the County Hospital. These are the names of the jurors: M. S. Hyland, foreman; J. S. O'Brien, George C. Pfeifer, George Burke, W. L. Hartwell, P. J. Klein.

William Turner, engineer of the Fort Wayne locomotive that ran into the street-car, was the first witness called; but before taking any testimony Coroner Monaghan said that he had not yet identified the bodies, but would proceed with the inquest as one on two unknown females.

Story of the Engineer.

Turner said that he lived in Fort Wayne and was running Engine No. 48, pulling passenger-train No. 9 on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. The accident occurred just about 10:30 o'clock Thursday night.

"I was going north at a speed of about eighteen or twenty miles an hour, not to exceed twenty miles," he said. "I was coming in on schedule time although late. I left Englewood one hour and fifteen minutes behind time. When I got to the south end of the Fort Wayne yard at Fifty-fifth street there was some smoke that obscured my view. When I came near Forty-seventh street crossing two pony or switch engines threw out smoke, which again obscured my vision. When the smoke cleared away I saw the gates down and then there came some more smoke, and when I got near the crossing I saw the gates on an angle and ascending. I then put on all power on the air brakes to stop, but it was too late. I think the engine struck the street-car about the middle of it. When I last noticed the east gate the bars were apparently about ten feet up and ascending. I first noticed them about a block away and then they were down. I first saw the horses' heads and the horses seemed to be in motion across the track. I didn't see the car until I was about to strike it. I have been running along those tracks since 1872. The night was clear and the track is straight from Fifty-ninth to Forty-seventh street. The smoke that obscured my view close to Forty-seventh street came from the switch-engines in the yard south of that street. Switch-engines often throw smoke there which prevents the seeing of Forty-seventh street crossing. I could see a car on the tracks four or five blocks away if there were no smoke or other thing to obstruct the view. The horses were in motion when I first saw them. The last time I saw the crossing was about 150 feet away from it. The fireman was ringing the bell and I had blown the usual whistle for crossings when about four blocks away. I had some air on the brakes when I first saw the horses, and had full application on when I was about to strike the car, but I could not get full power on the brakes because the links were frozen. I had seven cars on the train, and stopped in about its own length, the last car just clearing Forty-seventh street. If there had been no smoke I probably could have seen the street-car. When the rails and all the appliances are in good order I probably could stop in a block. Our schedule time allows about twenty five miles an hour at Forty-seventh street. I always reduce speed in going over Forty-seventh and other dangerous crossings. I was not making up but losing time when I got to the crossing. Our time is never made up in the city limits. I never make up any, especially when late, because that is the most dangerous time, for I then feel I have no more right of way than any other train. I do not always trust to flagmen for I take care of myself and my train. The brakes did not hold good last night and the rail was bad. The lever did not work well for the stopping of the train. I did not apply sand to the rails for I had none. But if the links of the brake were thawed out and everything in good order I could not prevent the accident. At the time of the accident I was complying with the city ordinance as to speed. I saw a man at the flag shanty with a white light when I was some distance away from it. There was nothing but smoke that could prevent my headlight from being seen several blocks away."

At this point the Coroner adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will be resumed in the County Building.

Five Men Are Under Arrest.

The following parties are under arrest and held to await the finding of the Coroner's jury: William Turner, engineer, and R. C. Chase, fireman of the locomotive; John Flanagan, conductor, and Martin Gilgar, driver of the street-car; John Albrecht, switchman or gatekeeper at Forty-seventh street crossing.

Attorney W. T. Underwood endeavered to secure the release of Flagman Albrecht on bail, and even threatened habeas corpus proceedings. Capt. Ward said he would rearrest him again in any event, and the question of release was dropped.

Gilgar, the driver, saved his life by his presence of mind. When he saw that the collision was inevitable he jumped off the front platform on the south side, holding on to the reins meantime. The crash set free the horses, and, becoming frightened, they dragged him some little distance, but he retained the lines and after recovering himself drove them to the barn and then went to the office and slept. He was positive in stating that the bars were let down while the car was crossing the tracks, and that he could easily have cleared the track and the on-rushing engine if they had been up. You see, street-car horses that have been long on the road are like circus horses; they learn to know what is expected of them. When they see the bars at a crossing down or going down they will stop without being hauled up, for they know what that means, and it is almost impossible to make them go. My team saw the bars down and they naturally slacked up, and I could not hurry them up to clear the track, even if it were then possible to do so. Of course the bars were up when I started to cross the tracks, else I could not get on them, and besides that I had been given the signal to cross."

GRADE CROSSING MUST BE ABOLISHED

This Is the Sentiment of Many Chicago Aldermen.

Every member of the Council who expressed himself at the City Hall yesterday regarding the accident at Forty-seventh street and Stewart avenue Thursday night said that grade crossings must be abolished and that the only solution of the problem was the elevation of the tracks.

Ald. Madden, who was Chairman of the committee appointed to examine elevated terminals of steam railroads in Eastern cities, said that he would ask the Council to take from the files the report of the committee presented Oct. 26 and pass it. The report recommends prompt action on the part of the Council, and that a clear head-room of fourteen feet at each crossing be fixed as the standard.

"We believe," the report says, "that the manufacturing interests along the line of roads can be so adjusted as to accommodate themselves to the conditions which this new system would bring about with but little expense." Regarding the loss of life the report says:

Your committee is fully convinced from what it has seen that the great loss of life in this city can only be prevented by the general raising of the tracks, and while this may be attended with some difficulty we believe that the railroads can, whenever they cross a public street, be compelled to elevate their tracks sufficiently high to give a clear head room of any reasonable number of feet, and that the tracks over such streets must be supported in such a manner as to insure safety and prevent obstruction to public travel. It is a well established principle of law that public highways cannot in any way be obstructed by a railroad or other corporation, nor can it be by any act of theirs made dangerous to the traveling public. It must be placed and perpetually maintained in a safe condition. It is clearly manifest that no such conditions can be carried out with the crowed conditions of our streets, where the railroad companies are permitted to operate their lines over them at grade.

Advantages That Would Accrue.

The report also says:

We are of the opinion that the advantages which would eventually accrue to the railroad companies will be sufficiently valuable to warrant them in at once entering upon the work of raising their tracks wherever the Council might think the public welfare demands; nor do we believe that any portion of the expense should be borne by the City of Chicago.

No street should be depressed, but the crossing under the tracks when raised should be maintained at the present grade. This would prevent abutting property from being damaged and relieve the city from endless litigation.

"I will follow the adoption of the report," said Ald. Madden yesterday, "with an ordinance. I regret that business will keep me away from Monday evening's session of the Council, but I will call the matter up at the next meeting. I have recently had a competent engineer prepare an estimate as to the cost per mile. This is for the guidance of myself and the committee."

The Engineer's Estimate.

Following is the estimate referred to by Mr. Madden:

1. Estimated cost of one mile of four-track elevated structure, composed of steel superstructure carried on heavy brick piers, laid up in hydraulic cement mortar, and all proportioned in strict accord with the standard practice of the day as to static and dynamic loads. Eight street crossings are assumed to exist in each mile, two spans to each crossing, carried on supports located in the center of the roadway, midway between curbs.

SUBSTRUCTURE.

Composed of 144 standard piers and 40 secondary piers.

12,500 cubic yards of earth excavation at 50 cents per cubic yard	$ 6,250
14,100 cubic yards of concrete at $5.50 per cubic yard, in place	77,550
5,500 cubic yards of brick masonry at $8.25 per cubic yard	45,375
59,130 cubic feet of coping at 60 cents per cubic foot	35,478
Engineering and contingencies, cost of one mile of substructure	8,232
Total	$172,885

SUPERSTRUCTURE.

18,972,600 lbs of steel in place, ready for use, at 4¼ cents per lb	$806,335
16,133 cubic yards of ballast at 50 cents per cubic yard	8,067
223,000 feet b. m. of pine timber at $30 per 1,000 feet in place	6,690
Cost of one mile of superstructure	$821,092

RECAPITULATION.

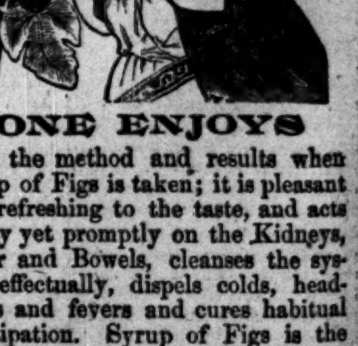
Cost of one mile of substructure	$172,885
Cost of one mile of superstructure	821,092
Total cost one mile finished viaduct	$993,997

or $188.25 per lineal foot.

2. Estimated cost of a brick viaduct composed of a series of solid brick arches laid up in hydraulic cement mortar. The same number of street crossings per mile and the same plan of crossing the streets are assumed, as in the previous estimate.

17,800 cubic yards of earth excavation at 50 cents per cubic yard	$ 8,900
21,600 cubic yards of concrete at $5.50 per cubic yard, in place	118,800
42,800 cubic yards of brick masonry at $8.50 per cubic yard	363,800
26,568 cubic feet of coping at 50 cents per cubic foot	13,284
9,288 cubic feet of coping at 65 cents per cubic foot	6,037
Waterproofing, say 182 spans, at $175 per span	31,850
26,500 cubic yards of filling on top of arches, at 35 cents per cubic yard	9,275
2,508,800 pounds of steel in place ready for use, at 4½ cents per pound	112,896
13,335 cubic yards of ballast, at 50 cents per cubic yard	6,667
54 M. B. timber at $50 per M. feet, B. M., in place	1,620
227 M. feet B. M. of timber, at $18 per M. feet, B. M.	4,086
90,750 pounds iron bolts, etc., at 4¼ cents per pound, in place	3,859
Engineering and contingencies	6,811
Cost per mile of finished viaduct	$687,883

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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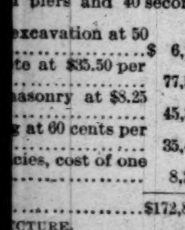
of FIGS



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NEW YORK, N.Y.

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3 Pearl St., N. Y.

CHINAMEN TO ATTEND.

THEY WILL BE PRESENT AT THE FUNERAL OF DR. WILDER.

The Murdered Man Was a Member of Their Lodge of Freemasons and They Wish to Honor Him—Mrs. Barber's Story of the Disappearance of Her Husband and Her Subsequent Misfortunes—The Man Who Wanted Money from Jay Gould Adjudged Insane.

All Chinatown is in mourning for Dr. Flavius M. Wilder, who was murdered by John Redmond last Wednesday. The doctor was exceedingly popular among the celestials of Chicago, and was a member of the Gee Gung Hong lodge of the Chinese Freemasons. The lodge will attend the funeral Sunday in a body in carriages, and if it meets with the approval of the family, will wear the regalia of the order.

"It is our wish to pay the greatest respect to his memory," said Sam Moy last evening, "and we will spare no expense in doing it. We have appropriated $75 from the treasury for a floral tribute and have arranged for twenty-five or thirty carriages to take us to the funeral. Ye Chow, the Chief executive of the society in Chicago, will be in charge, and if the widow approves we will go in full uniform and take all the regalia of the order that we usually carry at the funeral of a brother. We will also have a Chinese band of twenty-five pieces if his friends do not object, or we will get the best American band in Chicago. Our object is solely to show respect to the memory of a man who was honored by every Chinaman in Chicago. Hip Lung, Chow Tai, Moy Tong Hoy, Moy Tung Chu, and myself are on the Committee of Arrangements."

There was a meeting of the Chinese Masons in the lodge rooms at Hip Lung's Hotel, No. 323 Clark street, yesterday afternoon, at which action was taken, after the manner of the Mongolians, regarding the tragic death of Dr. Wilder.

John Redmond occupies cell No. 27 in "murderers' row," at the County Jail. This is the cell lately occupied by George Hathaway, the murderer of ex-Ald. Whelan. Redmond is silent and taciturn, and seems to be unaffected by the deed he committed. He refuses to be interviewed, but says that something may be developed at his trial which will convince the public he was justified in taking the course he did.

CANNOT FIND HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. William Barber Says She Has Not Seen Him Since Dec. 5.

A story of self-sacrifice and an uneven struggle against poverty was told by Mrs. William Barber at the Central Station last night. Six weeks ago Mrs. Barber had a happy home. Her husband earned good wages as a switchman in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. They had four children, and lived at the corner of Newberry and Sixteenth streets.

Dec. 5 the husband left the house with $60 on his person intending to make a few purchases, and nothing has been seen or heard of him since that day. Said Mrs. Barber last night:

"When William left he carried in his pocket all our little savings and I had but $1.10 left. I had no friends in the city and the wants of my little ones almost broke my heart. I secured work at a restaurant at No. 123 La Salle street, striving to keep my children alive and hoping daily for the return of my husband. My wages were so small, however, that I could not possibly support myself and my children and was compelled to have them cared for at the Home for the Friendless."

Mrs. Barber thinks her husband was foully dealth with. She says he would never have willingly deserted her. The missing man wore a light gray overcoat and soft brown hat. He was five feet six inches in height and weighed about 130 pounds. He had light hair and complexion and was 28 years of age.

JAY'S CREDITOR ADJUDGED INSANE.

Two Unfortunates with Hallucinations Entertain a Jury in the County Court.

Martin McConahee, who created a sensation in Judge Gresham's court-room Tuesday last, was adjudged insane and ordered sent to Elgin by a jury in Judge Scales' court yesterday. McConahee talked in a rational manner until the subject of Jay Gould's imaginary indebtedness to him was brought up. Then he began to use his personal telephone service between himself and the Wizard of Wall street. He said that Gould owed him a large sum of money, but that he could not get it, because Marshal Hitchcock would not give it to him. After a moment's hesitation he told the jury that Judge Gresham was down-stairs waiting to deliver the money to him, but that the attendants had locked the door and would not allow the Judge to pass.

J. T. Kennedy, who was arrested in Atwood's store last Wednesday night while distributing tickets which would rid Chicago of all its devils before the World's Fair, was also adjudged insane. When he was placed on the stand he became very violent, and exclaimed in excited tones: "Salvation is for the Jews; the Gentiles are not in it." With this remark he jumped to the floor and began to execute a clog-dance.

HE WAS ONLY LOST IN CHICAGO.

Paul Du Chaillu Couldn't Keep His Boston Engagement Because He Was Ill.

Paul B. Du Chaillu, the African explorer, Arctic traveler, and author of numerous books, is in Chicago and has been here since Dec. 15, suffering from the grip. He was to have lectured in the Roxbury Universalist Church, Boston, Jan. 7, as was stated in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. He did not appear at the church and a large audience was disappointed. There was considerable anxiety on the part of the managers of Roxbury lecture course and the disappointed audience to know where the lecturer was.

Yesterday M. Du Chaillu wrote THE TRIBUNE to let the people of Boston and Maj. J. B. Pond of New York know where he is. He explains that he has been in Chicago since Dec. 15, at the home of his old friend John Anderson, proprietor of *Skandinaven*, suffering from the grip. He inclosed a certificate from Dr. Truman W. Miller, his physician, who states that the veteran explorer has been under his care since Dec. 15 and that he is now convalescent, but that it will be hazzardous for him to travel or bear any exposeure for at least a fortnight to come.

STOPPED THE ENGINE JUST IN TIME.

Narrow Escape of a Carload of Passengers at the Root Street Crossing.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a Root street horse-car, filled with passengers to the Stock-Yards, pulled up at the east side of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and Fort Wayne crossings while the conductor went ahead to take his bearings. A south-bound passenger was rapidly approaching about a block away, but, despite the fact, the gateman raised the gates, and the car, in obedience to the conductor's signal, started over. When half-way over it was seen that the passage would not be a success, and the passengers, seeing such to be the case, bolted for the doors, choking them so that egress was impossible. The engineer saw and quickly realized the condition of affairs and reversed his lever with tremendous effect. The big engine slid along, pushed by the weight behind, until the pilot rested almost under the street-car and then stopped. The car was emptied a moment later and the passengers walked to the Stock-Yards.

Some time later a street-car filled with passengers drew up at the west side of the crossing. The gates were lifted and the car started across. At the same time a Wabash switch engine which had been standing motionless close by moved down on the car. The engineer saw the car, but for some reason refused to halt. The driver of the car retained his presence of mind and turned his horses in the direction the engine was going. Even then the engineer did not halt, but kept on close enough to the street-car to touch it.

MILTON M'MAHON'S NEW GUARDIAN.

Judge Kohlsaat Assigns the Boy to the Care of Bailiff H. H. Scharenberg.

Little Milton McMahon, son of the late Edward McMahon, about whom so much litigation has centered, was yesterday committed to the guardianship of H. H. Scharenberg, a bailiff in the Probate Court, by Judge Kohlsaat, and will be cared for at the bailiff's home at Oak Park, at least temporarily. Then Judge Kohlsaat may send the child to Michigan to be cared for by the sister of his mother, the first Mrs. Ed McMahon. The court's decision was made after hearing the petition of Ed McMahon's relatives, who wanted the child placed in the care of Thomas Lynch Jr., and the opposition made by Mrs. Elizabeth McMahon, who was made testamentary guardian, when Ed McMahon died at Mercy Hospital. Lawyer McHugh argued that she was not in legal possession of the child and was not a fit guardian for the boy.

After court Mr. Lynch explained to Judge Kohlsaat that he had not sought the guardianship of the child, and was assured that his position and character had been fully and favorably considered, but that he had deemed it best for all parties to place the child in the hands of one of the court officers for a time at least.

WAH-NAH-TONS CHOOSE OFFICERS.

Result of the Annual Election Held Last Night.

The Wah-nah-tons held their annual election last night at Clark and Monroe streets. The judges of election were James O. Bracken, William C. Walsh, Thomas Corkell. The clerks were John J. Devlin and Frank G Murphy. The election resulted as follows:

President, Walter S. Bogle; Vice-President of the South Side, Valentine Schmidtschmidt; West Side, John O'Brien; North Side, W. H. Lyman; Secretary, B. F. Jenkins; Financial Secretary, James Donohue; Treasurer, George P. Bunker; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Russell; Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, John Reid and Paul Dasso; trustees, North Side, John S. Cooper, John F. O'Malley; South Side, John C. Schubert, Owen Murray, William J. O'Brien, Anthony Dwertman; West Side, Walter S. Bogle, Frank J. Dvorak, John A. King, John O'Brien, and E. J. O'Hayer.

DETERMINED TO KILL HIMSELF.

An Unknown Man's Plunge Before a Moving Train—A Previous Effort.

An unknown man committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a Chicago and Northwestern train at the west end of Kinzie street bridge yesterday morning. From a freshly inflicted wound on the man's throat it was thought he had tried to kill himself before. Nothing was found on his person which would lead to identification. At the Coroner's inquest in the afternoon the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. No blame was attached to the engineer and fireman of the locomotive. The man appeared to be 35 years old, had dark sandy hair and mustache, and a scar across the chin.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Changed Her Mind and Would Not Prosecute.

The wife of John Russell, who holds a good position with Armour & Co., and who recently figured in a divorce proceeding, charged her husband with assault and battery in Judge Dooley's court yesterday. When the case was called she refused to prosecute him, informing the court that they had settled their troubles.

She Thawed Out the Pipes.

The cold snap yesterday morning froze the water in the pipes in the residence of Police Officer Whelan, No. 602 Dearborn street. Mrs. Whelan thought she could thaw it out easily and she kindled a fire across the pipes. The woodwork was ignited and the fire spread rapidly. She called for assistance, but it did not come. In the meantime the blaze had eaten its way through the floor into the residence of William Clark on the top floor, and when the fire department arrived the house was enveloped in flames. The adjoining property was saved, but the Clark and Whelan residences were destroyed with their contents. The loss will reach $6,000, with insurance on the building but none on the contents.

"Micro-Chemistry" Discussed.

"Micro-Chemistry" was the title of the scientific paper read last evening by D. W. Chapman before the members of the Illinois State Microscopic Society assembled in Athenæum Hall. The discovery of disease germs and bacilli in tissue by means of the determining effect of staining chemicals was one of the principal points treated of in the paper. Prior to the lecture resolutions of regret on the death of W. H. Bullock were passed by the society. President H. L. Tolman offered a short eulogistic address.

Short on Histrionic Information.

There's a bartender in a saloon not far from McVicker's Theater who is a trifle short on histrionic information. Last night a crowd of "good fellows" blew into his retreat after the performance, and, of course, were talking "show." Affability is one of Mr. Barkeep's strong points and, as he juggled the liquids, he inquired pleasantly:

"Been to the show?"

"Yep," chorused two or three.

"Well, how is Jefferson anyhow? Any better than when he used to travel with the 'Country Circus'?"

Building Trades Council Officers.

The Building Trades Council held its annual election last night and elected the following officers: President, James A. O'Connell of the Carpenters' Union; Vice President, Thomas Lynch of the Iron Workers' Union; Recording Secretary, Robert Watson of the Cornicemakers' Union; Financial Secretary, James McClyner of the Tile-Setters' Union; Treasurer, Edward Hobbs of the Gasfitters' Union; Inspector, or Walking Delegate, Joe H. Doyle of the Carpenters' Union.

Goes Up a Notch.

August Blum, who has been connected with the Union National Bank for the last four years in its foreign department and as assistant cashier, is now the cashier. He was elected at the last meeting of the Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. C. Oakley. Mr. Blum is regarded as a thorough man of business, and ranks high as a linguist. He is especially conversant with foreign methods of bank transactions.

To Erect a Monument to Farragut.

Lincoln Park before the opening of the World's Fair is to have a monument erected to the memory of Admiral David G. Farragut. A meeting called by Farragut Post, G. A. R., was held at the Grand Pacific last night. It was decided to defer the formation of a permanent organization until a larger representation of all the posts could be secured.

South Side Turners Beaten.

A game of indoor ball was played at Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, last night between the Chicago and Grand Trunk Locals and the South Side Turners, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 6 to 5. The features of the game were the catching of E. Pfersdorf of the Turners, the fielding of Ryan of the Locals, and Hyland's home run.

Don't Want the Street Paved.

A vigorous protest is being made by property-owners on Ohio street, between Homan avenue and Harding street, against the ordinance which Ald. Roth recently got through the Council to pave the streets. It is claimed the adjacent property is not improved, that the sewer was not put in, and that the ordinance was passed to boom property farther out.

Charged with Swindling.

Charles J. Matson was in Justice Woodman's court yesterday charged with swindling merchants by means of worthless checks. He would order a small bill of goods, present a check in payment, get the change, and decamp. He was arrested while endeavoring to induce Simeon Strauss to cash a check purporting to be signed by Sprague, Warner & Co. The case was continued.

"Silver" Flint's Funeral.

"Silver" Flint's body will be taken to St. Louis, his old home, for interment. At his request, made during his last illness, Sunday, his old club mate, will conduct the services here at the home of Mrs. Flint on Twenty-fifth street at 1 o'clock today.

Lost a Valuable Wallet.

L. J. Carpenter, an American resident in the City of Mexico, lost Thursday on the streets here a wallet containing $800, a diamond stud, and valuable non-negotiable papers. He offers a liberal reward for its return to him at Room No. 303 Palmer House.

New method. Teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined. Low rates. Drs. McChesney

MRS. EAMES RECEIVES

HER HOME ON ONTARIO STREET THRONGED BY 100 GUESTS.

Mrs. Henry Eames, Mrs. Hibbard Porter, Mrs. Alexander Stevenson, and Mrs. Charles Deering Assist the Hostess—Miss Dula H. Rae and Miss Frances G. Porter Introduced Into Society—Prairie Avenue Club Gives Its Fourth Reception of the Season.

Mrs. Frederick Eames, No. 376 Ontario street, gave a luncheon yesterday from 12 until 3 o'clock. One hundred guests were present. Mrs. Eames received in a lilac gown trimmed with chiffon and white satin ribbon. She was assisted by Mrs. Henry Eames, in black velvet and point lace; Mrs. Hibbard Porter, in black and heliotrope silk trimmed with black lace; Mrs. Alexander Stevenson, in flowered silk and lace: and Mrs. Charles Deering, in black and violet striped silk.

Among the guests present were:

Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. Charles Hamill, Mrs. J. B. Lyon, Mrs. Thomas Burrows, Mrs. A. Badger, Mrs. Windett, Mrs. John Prentiss, Mrs. William Hibbard, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. T. W. Harvey, Mrs. V. C. Turner, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. Milward Adams, Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. John Owens, Mrs. Charles J. Barnes, Mrs. James McKay, Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, Mrs. Gen. Mason, Mrs. Jesse Spalding, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. W. K. Nixon, Mrs. Sidney Williams, Mrs. Henry B. Stone, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. B. F. Ayer, Mrs. Henry Blair, Mrs. Antisdel, Mrs. George L. Otis, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Stuart Clark, Mrs. James McKindley, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mrs. Charles Henderson, Mrs. McKeever, Mrs. William S. Warren, Mrs. John Buckingham, Mrs. Mrs. Lawrence Williams, Mrs. Fabian, Mrs. Charles Drew, Mrs. S. C. Judd, Mrs. Henry Dibblee, Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. C. Williams, Mrs. Brayton, Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson, Mrs. Reibold, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Hyde.

Misses McKeever, Starr, Hayes, Clark.

COL. AND MRS. ROBERT RAE RECEIVE.

Miss Dula H. Rae and Miss Frances G. Porter Introduced Into Society.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Rae, No. 427 Erie street, gave a reception last evening from 7 until 11 o'clock to introduce their daughter, Miss Dula H. Rae, and also for Miss Frances G. Porter. An orchestra played during the evening.

Mrs. Rae received in a black velvet costume trimmed with jet and wore diamond ornaments. Miss Rae's gown was of white embroidered mull over silk and she carried American Beauties. Miss Goodwin and her niece, Miss Frances G. Porter, the former in a costume of pearl-gray silk and lace and the latter in cream-white crêpe and embroidered chiffons, assisted in receiving.

Among the guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Ferd W. Peck, Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Lane, Dr. and Mrs. MacArthur, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bigelow, Col. and Mrs. Robert Clowry, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Sellers, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. William Kerfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. James Keep, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Belden.

Mrs. William V. Porter, Mrs. C. T. Boal, Mrs. E. S. Gillette, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. John Hutchinson, Mrs. William Irwin, Mrs. Powell.

Misses Boal, Pullman, Morse, Barnes, Florence Hutchinson, Blanch Sellers, Belle Porter, Hattie Tooker, Mary Powell, Stockton, Kellogg, Stanton, Evans, and Sturges.

Enos Ayers, Ira P. Bowen, John Sellers, Mr. Farrington, Mr. McKee, Howard Henderson, Walter Gunn, W. Beale, Robert Critchell, and Mr. Tipton.

PRAIRIE AVENUE CLUB DANCE.

Fourth Reception of the Season Given Last Night at the Carleton Club House.

The Prairie Avenue club give its fourth reception of the season at the Carleton club-house last night. Eighty couples danced thirteen numbers to music furnished by Hughes' Orchestra.

Among the dancers were:

Misses Mary Hubbard, Daisy Hubbard, Genevieve Wiggins, Virginia Bentley, Martha Livingston, May Mallory, Ethel Downes, Frances L. Barbour, Mamie James, Georgia Scates, Bertha Sloan, Lizzie Graham, Madge Jennison, Bessie Stebbins, Georgia Powley, Gertrude Springer, Ollie Simpson, Anna Veassey, Belle Ryers, Grace Terwilliger, Ollice Wood, Georgia Ellett, May Skillinger, Grace Sharmon, Louise Peters, Ruth Hill, Evelin Beale, Anna Piatt, Grace Merrick, Emma McMurty, Gertrude Colby, Martha Brown, Kitty Loomis, and Mildred Congdon.

John G. McMurtry, Morton Hudson, Fred Peale, Joe Carl, George Lester, Louis Strader, Charles Barrett, Edward Harris, Earle Northrup, Harry Baldwin, Harley White, Ashley Jones, George Flemming, Charles Wood, George Emery, Frank Gillett, Bert Liberman, Sumner Sollitt, George Sidwell, F. J. Graham, Sam Ellis, Frank Sargent, and Charles Beale.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.

A Brilliant Society Event in the Oaks' New Home at Austin.

One of Austin's most notable social events occurred last evening at the new home of the Oaks club, formerly Library Hall. Society people from Austin, Oak Park, and Chicago gathered to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the organization of the Oaks.

At 9 the Fitzgerald orchestra struck up the grand march. Vice-President George H. Parks and Mrs. A. D. Crofoot led 100 couples. Fred Beeson and Oscar and Edward Schlecht acted as floor managers. Fourteen dances were enjoyed and then supper was served by Barry. The affair was the largest ever given by the club.

Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Beeson, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walser, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Beeson, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Church, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Traill, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Craft, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Schlecht, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hobler, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Schlecht, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Schlecht, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. John Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Toles, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Croft, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Titus, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bartelme, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McFarlan, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McAuley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. H. Potwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Park, Dr. and Mrs. Stratford, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. William Hulbut, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bartelme, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. David Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crofts, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gunthorp, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Schaffer, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Krees, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. William Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Chappell.

Misses Lucy Jenks, Mabel Bassett, Thyra Richardson, Gertrude Ketchem, Lillian Purvis, Bertie Crofoot, Alice Potwin, Gertie Nye, Lizzie Walsar, Matie MacLain, Leona Potts, May Crofoot, Bird, Nellie Fitzgerald, Lulu Schlecht, Emma E. Gunthorp, Addie Smith, and Clara Create.

H. O. Campbell, E. J. Bowe Jr., A. Geddes, M. B. Craft, F. P. Wallace, H. W. Austin, C. C. Murray, E. F. Leland, W. P. Gunthorp, J. O. Potts, A. C. Wilkie, H. A. Potwin Jr., Lester Andrew, G. D. Kendal, C. Schlecht, J. A. Martin, Z. J. Frost Sr., H. S. Woodbury, A. A. Rossiter, Charles A. Stevens, W. E. Davis, J. R. Bowes, G. L. Horton, P. W. Huston, William Schlecht, Albert Williams, J. P. Price, E. J. Nelson, C. P. Hobler, Charlie Chapin, A. A. Craft.

LEGENSIA SOCIETY'S ANNUAL.

Evanston Literary Folk Feast Body and Mind at the Avenue House.

At the Avenue House in Evanston last evening the Legensia Society held its twelfth annual reunion. The society was organized in 1880 as an aid to the townspeople in study along scientific and literary lines. The program and banquet for last evening were arranged by J. R. Lindgren, C. M. Stuart, J. T. Hatfield, Mrs. W. S. Harbert, and Mrs. P. L. McKinnie.

The literary program was: Quotations by members on "Patriotism," "Philanthropy," and "Dreams"; "Half-Way Doings," Dorr A. Kimball; "A Legensian Abroad," Miss J. H. White; Valedictory, H. G. Grey, the retiring President; Salutatory, R. B. McMullin, the incoming President.

Mrs. Taft Entertains 300 Guests.

Mrs. O. B. Taft, No. 3014 Michigan avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock. The hostess was assisted by her daughter, Miss Taft, and by Miss Burton of Massillon, O. Mrs. Taft wore a gown of black silk, with trimmings of duchesse lace. Miss Taft was in pink crêpe and brocaded silk and Miss Burton in white striped satin and chiffon. Others who assisted were Mrs. Frank Gunsaulus, Mrs. O. T. Bright, Mrs. T. R. Meadowcroft, Miss Edna Boal, Miss Wila Brown, and Miss Sophia Austin. A mandolin and harp orchestra played in the hall, and refreshments were served above stairs. Three hundred guests were present.

A Lamp-Shade Sale.

A number of young women will hold a lamp-shade sale for the benefit of the Visiting Nurse Association this afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock in the parlors of the Virginia Hotel. Those who have the affair in charge are Miss Ackerman, Miss Mary Antisdel, Miss Belden, Miss Chapman, Miss Adelaide Fargo, Miss Harriet Isham, Miss Helen Jones, Miss Laura Johnson, Miss Harriet King, Miss Mary Odell, Miss Runnells, Miss Frances Williams, and Miss Laura Williams.

Entertainments of the Ohio Society.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 20; Monday evening, Feb. 15, and Monday evening, March 21, the members of the Ohio Society of Chicago and their families will be entertained at the parlors of H. M. Kinsley, Adams street. Benjamin Butterworth will speak at the first social occasion, Prof. David Swing at the second, and C. E. Bliven at the third.

Invitations Recalled.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Badger, and Miss Cowles are obliged to recall their invitations to a reception this afternoon at No. 1805 Michigan avenue.

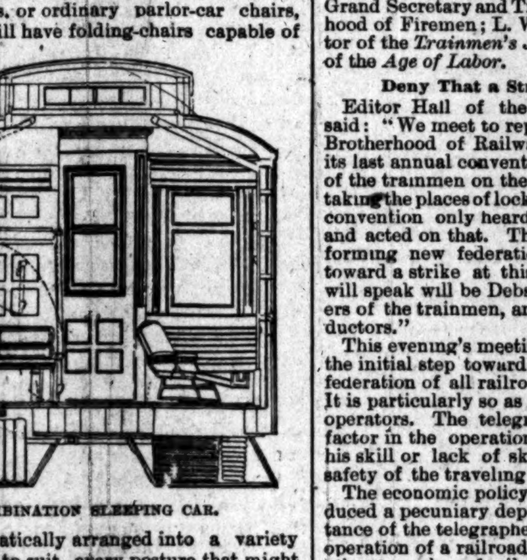
Blackwell—Tumey.

MITCHELL, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Milton C. Blackwell and Miss Meda Tumey were wedded at the residence of the bride's parents here last evening and went to Louisville last night on their honeymoon tour.

NEW IDEAS FOR SLEEPING CARS.

The "Coming Car" According to the Rev. Montgomery Throop Jr. of Chicago.

The Rev. Montgomery Throop Jr., a Chicago clergyman, intends to revolutionize the present system of railroad, parlor, and sleeping car traveling, and to make it not only a comfort but a luxury. Instead of permanently fixed seats, or ordinary parlor-car chairs, he says he will have folding-chairs capable of



COMBINATION SLEEPING CAR.

being automatically arranged into a variety of positions, to suit every posture that might conduce to ease and comfort. If one wishes to sit up straight in the old conventional way or recline at full length a few twists of a little wheel, placed conveniently to hand, will accomplish the change. There will also be tête-à-tête and sofa chairs, made in all sizes, to suit little children and tall men and women.

The cars, this inventive clergyman says, will not have that ponderous and top-heavy appearance that the present cars have, for the berths are to be of an entirely different kind. When night-time arrives the reclining, tête-à-tête, and other chairs will be folded up and stowed away in receptacles under the flooring of the car. To those who are not acquainted with the arrangement it will be a puzzle to know where the beds are to come from. Then the porter will touch a little catch in the side of the car, and down will slide the panel of the window and form itself into the framework of a double berth. Out from beneath the window the porter will draw a wire mattress that acts on a roller and hook it on to the framework. He will next open a trapdoor at his feet and draw from its recess a bundle and place it on the mattress. When he unrolls it the bundle will be a nice-looking bed with pillows, clothing, etc., all in their proper places.

Above the windows will be an upper row of smaller windows, which during the daytime will be covered by handsome-looking panel work. This will be made to open out and form partitions between the upper tier of berths. Pieces of wood that had been hidden by this paneling will be drawn out, and on the principle of telescopic extension will form themselves into another framework for the upper berth. The mattress and bedclothing will come from the recess under the bottom of the car.

It is claimed for the new style of car that it will be capable of allowing more thorough cleanliness, in that there will be no part of it inaccessible to the duster and the scrubbing brush. The used linen as well as the mattresses may be dropped into their receptacles through the flooring and can be taken out from the outside of the car for purposes of cleansing, etc. There will be more room for width of berths, because at night time, when the passengers are sleeping, there will be no necessity for the same width of aisle that is now made imperative by the use of fixed seats. By doing away with the present cumbersome and costly construction required for the upper berths there will be a reduction of at least $5,000 in the building of each of the cars. The chairs are to be chained to the sides of the car to lessen the danger of accidents in the event of collision. As the chairs are made to fold and be put away, only enough to accommodate the passengers will be utilized, thus allowing an opportunity for more freedom of movement on the floor of the cars.

All these innovations and several others of lesser consequence Mr. Throop proposes. He says that it will not be long until the traveling public will entirely discard the present Pullman and Wagner palaces for his still more luxurious conveyance. It is the coming sleeper.

WILL ANNOUNCE HIS DECISION SOON.

Gov. Fifer Deciding Who Will Make Up the Lincoln Park Board.

Gov. Fifer came to Chicago yesterday and gave his entire attention to the consideration of the Lincoln Park Board. There is a lively contest over the appointments, but it has been settled that W. C. Goudy and H. N. May will be reappointed. A fight is being made on John Worthy, Gen. Joseph Stockton, and Andrew E. Leicht, by George S. Willits, Samuel B. Raymond, E. B. Gould, and their friends. The latter have presented the names of Egbert Jamieson, the General Counsel of the North Chicago Street Railway company; Wallace Kirk of the Kirk soap concern; and Christopher Strassheim of Strassheim & Jaeger. Of the old board Mr. Goudy and Mr. Leicht are Democrats. Of the new names mentioned ex-Judge Jamieson is a Democrat. The three members who are mentioned for retirement are all candidates for reappointment, and pressure is being brought in their behalf. Among those who are urging the reappointment of Mr. Worthy, Gen. Stockton, and Mr. Leicht are Gen. Fitz-Simons, George E. Adams, Maj. McClaughry, Arthur Dixon, W. J. Campbell, and Frank Gilbert.

Gov. Fifer left for home last night at 11 o'clock still undecided, it is claimed. It is said, however, that he will announce his decision in a few days.

Scheme to Break the Cigarette Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—It is said that a movement is on foot to organize a new company to fight the American Tobacco company, really the cigarette trust. Mr. A. de Young of the Drummond Tobacco company of this city is the father of the movement. One million dollars will be the new company's capitalization and $300,000 worth of new cigarette machines have already been purchased.

Observatory for Yankton College.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 15.—E. S. Clark of Drakola, S. D., has endowed Yankton College to the extent of about $5,000 to be expended in the construction of an astronomical observatory which Mr. Clark dedicates to his father. In the observatory will be mounted a fine telescope which another philanthropist bestowed upon the college several years ago.

TRAINMEN TO MEET.

BIG SESSION OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES AT BATTERY D.

To Protest Against the Action of the Organization Which Permitted Its Members to Take the Places of Locked-Out Switchmen on the Northwestern Road—An Initial Step Towards a Gigantic Federation—The Mass-Meeting to Be Held Tonight—What the Delegates Say.

The mass-meeting of delegates from the various brotherhoods, orders, and unions of railway employés to be held tonight at Battery D will doubtless be the most representative assembly of railway workers ever held in Chicago.

Every lodge of the various classes of railway employés within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago will be represented. The object of the meeting, as announced in the invitations, is to protest against what is termed "the Northwestern conspiracy," or the combination of officials of the Northwestern railroad and the Brotherhood of Trainmen by which trainmen took the places of locked-out switchmen.

The fact that this meeting is called while the strike of railway men on the Aransas Pass road in Texas is in progress leads many to believe that these delegates are here to hold a secret meeting regarding the advisability of causing that strike to spread to all the great railway lines of the country. All the representative men disclaim any such intention.

Among the prominent delegates who reached the city yesterday were G. W. Howard of Toledo, formerly Grand Chief Conductor of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors. He is credited with having united the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and Order of Railway Conductors. He said: "We are merely here to protest against the action of the trainmen in the Northwestern matter. There will be no secret meetings as to strikes or new federations."

Among other prominent representatives of railway employés here are: F. W. Arnold of Cleveland, Past Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; E. V. Debs, Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Firemen; L. W. Rogers formerly editor of the *Trainmen's Journal* and now editor of the *Age of Labor*.

Deny That a Strike Is Intended.

Editor Hall of the *Switchmen's Journal* said: "We meet to repudiate the action of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which at its last annual convention indorsed the action of the trainmen on the Northwestern road in taking the places of locked-out switchmen. That convention only heard one side of the case and acted on that. There is no intention of forming new federations or of taking steps toward a strike at this meeting. Those who will speak will be Debs of the firemen, Rogers of the trainmen, and Howard of the conductors."

This evening's meeting, it is said, will mark the initial step toward the amalgamation or federation of all railroad labor organizations. It is particularly so as related to the telegraph operators. The telegrapher is an important factor in the operation of a railroad. Upon his skill or lack of skill largely depends the safety of the traveling public.

The economic policy of all railroads has induced a pecuniary depreciation of the importance of the telegrapher in his relation to the operation of a railroad. In comparison with other branches of railroad labor he has been, it is alleged, inadequately paid. He is required, as a rule, to perform exhausting hours of service, ordinarily from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. and from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. The compensation will average, it is said, but $45 a month.

Attitude of the Telegraphers.

All branches of railroad labor related to the movement of trains are intimately allied with the labors of the railroad telegrapher. Their interests are mutual in most respects. The railroad telegraphers but a few years ago organized for mutual protection. They have not even passively affiliated with other railroad organizations. In conspicuous instances the operators have declined to assist other railroad organizations when engaged in a strike. This was emphatically true during the great Burlington strike. Since then a systematic effort has been made to organize the telegraphers, and once organized to federate them with all other railroad organizations. Thus far the effort has resulted in the organization of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, which, it is claimed, now has a membership in the United States and Canadas exceeding 25,000. The order has as a primary object the recognition of the telegrapher as a factor in the operation of a railroad and the procurement of increased pecuniary compensation, to secure which the promoters of the scheme insist upon federation with all other kindred interests. It is said that this will result during the presence of the chiefs in the city.

An additional object aimed at is the federation of what are known as the "commercial telegraphers" and the railroad telegraphers. The commercial telegrapher is the employé of the telegraph companies. During the two strikes conducted by the commercial telegraphers the railroad telegraphers availed themselves of the opportunity to better their financial condition by filling the vacancies created by the striking commercial telegraphers, who get higher wages. This action on the part of the railroad operators, it is charged, resulted in the defeat of the commercial telegraphers. To bring these two elements together in one organization and federate that organization with all railroad organizations is the object and aim of the leaders who will participate in this evening's meeting.

Union Pacific Trainmen.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the Union Pacific system today elected D. J. Riley of Montpelier, Idaho, Chairman for the ensuing year, and James Hogan of Evanston, Wyo., Secretary. Representatives of twenty-two lodges arrived today, including delegations from Denver, Cheyenne, and Salt Lake. Monday the trainmen will hold a joint session with the Conductors' Grievance committee of the line, now in session.

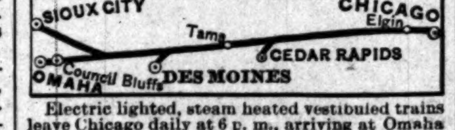
Strike at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—The employés of the Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester Electric Traction company struck this morning against an increase in hours of labor. The various lines operated by this company are completely tied up.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—The street-car situation this evening remains practically unchanged. There are now three cars running, two on the Western avenue line manned by special officers and one Rebecca street car run by officials of the company. Not a striker has returned to work up to this time, and at a mass-meeting held tonight they expressed the determination to remain firm in their demands. The lack of facilities is a serious inconvenience to a large section of the City of Allegheny, the residents of which were entirely dependent on the Manchester line for transportation. The officials of the road say they have secured new men and that more cars will be run tomorrow.

The Shortest Line to Omaha

Is via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry., as represented on this map:



Electric lighted, steam heated vestibuled trains leave Chicago daily at 6 p. m., arriving at Omaha 9:30 a. m. City ticket office, 207 Clark street, Chicago.

Don't run the the risk of your cold getting well of itself—you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trouble. Better cure your cold at once with the help of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good healing medicine for all coughs, sore lungs and throats.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Pardee's Family Tea for Constipation. Natural herb remedy. Sold by druggists. Sent to any address prepaid. Price 50 cents package. A. A. Pardee, Madison, Wis.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

PRIZE OFFERED FOR A CLASS SONG.

Freshman Class Members at Evanston Contest—Other Matters in the Suburb.

The freshman class of the Northwestern University at Evanston offered a prize of $10 to the member of the class who would compose the best class song. The songs were due yesterday at noon, when eleven were handed in. Last night the class met in the chapel at University Hall and practiced singing the songs in order to be able to judge them better. Next Thursday the freshmen girls will give the freshmen boys a leap-year party and a vote will be taken to decide the winner.

Fully 100 women attended the Woman's club meeting at Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert's residence in Evanston yesterday afternoon.

The Science club of Northwestern University held its third regular meeting in Science Hall, Evanston, last evening.

IT IS A RISING TEMPERATURE NOW.

Indications That Chicago Weather Will Be Much Warmer.

The temperature in Chicago yesterday rose 13°. At 8 o'clock in the morning it was 4° above zero. It rose steadily all day and at 6 o'clock last evening it was 17° above. There was a strong southwest wind, and the indications were that it would be much warmer today.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building,) was as follows: Thermometer 8 a. m., 4° above zero; 9 a. m., 6°; 10 a. m., 9°; 11 a. m., 10°; 12 m., 12°; 1 p. m., 13°; 3 p. m., 15°; 6 p. m., 17°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.92; 6 p. m., 29.91.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

A storm of considerable intensity is developing in Montana. The clearing condition has moved from Assinaboine to Lake Superior. The temperature will fall in the lower lake region and North Atlantic coasts and will generally rise elsewhere.

For Wisconsin—Generally fair; warmer by Saturday night; winds becoming south.

For Indiana and Illinois—Generally fair; warmer; south winds.

For Michigan—Generally fair, with snow flurries on Lake Michigan; warmer by Saturday night; variable winds.

For Missouri and Kansas—Generally fair; warmer; south winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska—Generally fair, except snow flurries in West Nebraska; slightly warmer; winds becoming southeast.

For North Dakota—Snow flurries; slightly warmer; southeast winds.

For South Dakota—West; fair east; slightly warmer; southeast winds.

For Minnesota—Snow flurries northwest; fair elsewhere; warmer; south winds.

Rivers—Ohio and Tennessee Rivers will rise.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL—Forecast for 24 hours ending 7 p. m., Jan. 16, 1892: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, warmer and generally fair.

For Chicago and vicinity: Warmer and generally fair, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature..	Direction of wind.....	State of weather ..	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.30	40	46	S. E.	Clear	.....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.34	-12	-12	S. E.	Snow	.02
Boston, Mass.	30.14	26	36	N. W.	Snow	.34
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.42	16	24	W.	Clear	†
Cairo, Ill.	30.54	24	28	N. W.	Clear	.....
Charleston, S. C.	30.32	42	46	N.	Cl'udy	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.10	28	36	W.	Clear	.....
Chicago	30.52	14	14	S.	Cl'udy	.....
Cincinnati, O.	30.56	18	22	E.	Cl'udy	.....
Cleveland, O.	30.54	14	20	S. W.	Clear	†
Davenport, Ia.	30.46	14	14	E.	Fair	.....
Denver, Colo.	30.22	32	40	S. W.	Fair	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.38	12	18	N.	Clear	.....
Detroit, Mich.	30.54	12	18	S. W.	Clear	.....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.30	26	40	N.	Cl'udy	.....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.50	4	6	E.	Fair	.06
Duluth, Minn.	30.56	-12	-4	S. W.	Clear	.....
Erie, Pa.	30.46	18	24	S. W.	Fair	†
Galveston, Tex.	30.42	38	40	S. E.	Clear	.....
Gr'd Haven, Mich.	30.48	14	18	W.	Snow	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	30.54	-6	2	S. W.	Clear	.....
Helena, Mont.	29.86	38	40	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Huron, S. D.	30.46	-10	16	S. E.	Fair	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.54	16	22	Calm.	Clear	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.34	36	40	N.	Cl'udy	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.32	32	38	S.	Clear	.....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.38	28	28	S.	Clear	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.30	20	28	N.	Clear	.....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.52	0	2	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Louisville, Ky.	30.58	28	30	N.	Clear	.....
Manistee, Mich.	30.50	10	10	W.	Snow	.01
Marquette, Mich.	30.48	-4	8	W.	Clear	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	30.56	24	30	N. E.	Clear	.....
Miles City	30.08	2	2	S. E.	Snow	†
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.54	2	4	N. W.	Snow	.01
Minnedosa	30.46	-24	-18	N. E.	Fair	.....
Montreal	30.36	12	20	W.	Clear	.....
Montrose	30.34	14	28	S.	Fair	.....
Moorhead	30.52	-12	-10	E.	Cl'udy	.....
New Orleans, La.	30.44	40	42	N.	Clear	.....
New York City	30.26	26	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	.46
Norfolk, Va.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Neb.	30.42	0	12	N.	Clear	.....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.40	22	22	N.	Cl'udy	†
Pensacola, Fla.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.52	8	18	S. W.	Clear	.....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.20	4	6	Calm.	Cl'udy	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.50	20	24	S. E.	Clear	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.58	-10	-6	Calm.	Clear	.....
Salt Lake City, Ut.	30.32	32	38	E.	Clear	.02
Sioux City, Ia.	30.50	-6	-2	N.	Fair	†
Springfield, Ill.	30.46	14	20	S.	Clear	.....
Springfield, Mo.	30.22	24	32	S. E.	Clear	.....
Toledo, O.	30.52	6	20	S. W.	Clear	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

†Inappreciable.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York, Jan. 15.—Arrived, steamer City of Berlin from Liverpool.

Kinsale—Passed, steamers Runic, from New York for Liverpool; Italy, from New York for Liverpool.

Scilly—Passed, Russia, from New York for Hamburg.

Genoa, Jan. 14.—Arrived, Fulda from New York.

Bremerhaven—Arrived, Trave from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Robert E. Lee, Emma Bell	23—20
Herman Vauder Plog, Katherine B. de Bey	32—31
Johann Radcloff, Frederick Roge	51—42
Josef Borkowicz, Josephine Zakrzyzka	22—20
August Sylvander, Caroline Carlson	36—30
Thomas McInerny, Mary Kean	25—22
Paul Bolander, Frieda Weimer	25—22
James H. Frazier, Mattison, Mary Strauss, same	24—24
Gustav Beckmann, Nellie Powers	37—29
John Ross, Martha Ajchendorf	21—18
John E. Morrison, Julia Thompson	19—18
John Hart, Annie Moran	22—20
James Brennan, Victoria Gibson	30—29
Emil Warnecke, Augusta Koll	27—23
John O'Donnell, Maggie Rahder	25—18
Florence Casey, Mary Hanlon	25—23
Albert Benson, Ida Shephard	22—21
Louis Marcus, Lena Bair	30—21
Peter Jackin, Magda Gonsia	22—20
Abraham E. Bairmann, Louise Caldwell	34—27
James J. Waters, Sarah Collins	34—21
Wence Symper, Rosa Savoy	24—19
John Leach, Susan Mitchell	25—18
Paul Summerfeld, Augusta Neumann	25—29
Josef Majerski, Katharine Stachan	25—22
Henry Mandel, Proviso, Augusta Fiene, same	27—26
Frank Gendre, Rose Brown	24—21
John Graham, Maggie Curran	26—19
Joseph Victor, Branslava Holmann	29—24

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

BEAGEN—Jan. 14, 1892, Elizabeth Beagen (nee Kearns), aged 58 years, wife of the late John P. Beagen and mother of Nellie E. and Clara I. Beagen. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 16, at 9:30 a. m., from her late residence, 2723 Farrell-st., to St. Bridget's Church, carriages to Calvary. Dubuque (Ia.) papers please copy.

BERRY—Amelia, wife of Arthur V. Berry, Thursday, Jan. 14, aged 29 years. Funeral Sunday at 11 a. m., from the house, St. Charles-av., between Prescott and Center, Irving Park, to Rosehill.

CLETTENBERG—Jan. 14, at 5:30 p. m., Fred, 8 months old son of W. B. Clettenberg. Funeral from the house, No. 798 N. Halsted-st., Sunday at 1:30 o'clock.

DODD—Funeral of John Dodd, 124 59th-st., will take place Sunday at 2:30 p. m. under the auspices of Mizpah Lodge No. 768, A. F. and A. M., 44th and Halsted-sts., thence by carriages to Oakwoods from the residence.

FELCH—Jan. 14, 1892, very suddenly, of heart-failure, at 297 Erie-st., Mary Carter Felch, wife of Charles P. Felch. Funeral will be attended at the New England Church Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 p. m. The Rev. Dr. Johnson, pastor, will conduct the services.

FITZPATRICK—Jan. 14, Mary Fitzpatrick. Funeral Saturday from John Carroll's undertaking establishment, 199 Wells-st., at 9:30 to the Holy Name Cathedral, thence by cars to Mount Olivet. Members of the Young Ladies Sodality requested to attend.

GILMORE—Jan. 14, 1892, at 4636 Laflin-st., killed by the cars at 47th-st. and Stewart-av., Margaret and Mary Gilmore, beloved sisters of Mrs. P. Brennan, aged 25 and 28 years respectively. Funeral Monday at 10 a. m. to Church of St. Rose of Lima, thence to 49th-st. and Ashland-av. and by cars to Mount Olivet.

GOLDBERGER—M. Goldberger, aged 33, member of Peabody Lodge, I. O. O. F., Jan. 14. Funeral takes place from his late residence, 253 Rumsey-st., Sunday, Jan. 17, 11 a. m., by carriages to Waldheim.

GERLICHER—Friday, Jan. 15, at St. Luke's Hospital, Henry F. Gerlicher, aged 33 years, beloved husband of Bertha Gerlicher. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 17, at 1:30 p. m., from Jefferson Park Congregational Church to Norwood Park Cemetery.

GIBBONS—Jan. 15, at her home, 82 Wesson-st., Mary A., eldest daughter of David and the late Margaret Gibbons, aged 31 years and 3 months. Funeral Sunday to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars via C. N. W. R. R. to Calvary.

HOODE—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Jan. 14, Annie, aged 20 years and 6 months. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 17, at 1 p. m., from the residence of Mr. L. N. Hallanger, No. 91 Columbia-pl., by carriages to Forest Home.

HALL—At Frieburg, in Baden, Louise, last surviving child of Virginia and the late Basil Hall, in the 18th year of her age.

HIGGINS—At Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 14, Ruana Higgins of Chicago, aged 70 years 8 months and 13 days. Funeral notice hereafter.

IVES—Jan. 15, Eva J., daughter of Enos J. and Rebecca M. Ives, at her late home, No. 6224 Sheridan-av., Woodlawn Park, at 12:45 a. m., aged 22 years and 5 months. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m.

JOHNSON—Mrs. M. B. Johnson, Thursday, Jan. 14, at her residence, 3401 Forest-av.

McCARTHY—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. H. J. Hearn, 874 West Monroe-st., Chicago, Mrs. Jane McCarthy, widow of the late Dr. J. F. McCarthy and mother of Mrs. H. J. Hearn and Miss Kate McCarthy, born April 23, 1832, died Jan. 15, 1892. Service at the house Sunday, Jan. 17, 9:30 a. m. Interment at Ingersoll, Canada, via Grand Trunk railroad from Polk-St. Depot. Canada papers please copy.

MORRIS—Harry S. Morris, at Boston, Mass., Jan. 14, of pericarditis. Will be brought to Chicago for interment. Funeral will take place from his mother's home, 2017 Clark-st., Sunday morning next.

DEATHS.

McLAUGHLIN—At his residence, 9 East 43d-st., from apoplexy, Martin McLaughlin, aged 63 years. Funeral from his late residence Sunday, Jan. 17, at 11 a. m. Burial at Rosehill.

MANNION—At Cairo, Ill., Mary Mannion, aged 61 years, daughter of Bridget Mannion and sister of Delia Mannion, Mrs. Bourke, and Mrs. Gallagher. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 16, by cars to Calvary via C. and N. W. R. R.

MURLEY—Jan. 15, at the home of her son-in-law, Frank C. Fletcher, 3139 Prairie-av., Louisa B. Murley, aged 80 years. Brief services at the house Jan. 16 at 10 a. m. Burial at Aux Sable, Ill., Jan. 17.

MITCHELL—Friday, Jan. 15, 8 a. m., at 146 Lytle-st., Michael Mitchel, beloved husband of Sarah and father of Henry M. Mitchell, aged 50 years. Burial at Detroit; leave at Dearborn Station Jan. 16, 10:15 p. m.

MORGAN—Jan. 15, Georgiana Morgan, mother of S. J. and J. Morgan, aged 66 years. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 17, from 7726 Greenwood-av., Grand Crossing, to Oakwoods by 2:37 p. m. train.

RICE—Jan. 15, Matthew W. Rice, aged 22 years. Funeral from parents' residence, 3113 Dearborn-st., Sunday, Jan. 17, at 9:45 a. m. sharp to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

SCHEIB—Jan. 15, 1892, John A. Scheib, aged 37 years, at 396 Lincoln-av. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m. to Graceland. No flowers.

STOTT—At his home in Rockford, on the evening of Jan. 13, Uriah Stott, aged 76 years and 6 months. Burial at Desplaines.

SCHOENINGER—Jan. 15, son of L. A. Schoeninger aged 10 months.

SMITH—Dr. Louis D. Smith, at 3330 Forest-av., aged 35 years. Funeral at 9:30 a. m. Saturday. Interment at Milwaukee, Wis.

WHITNEY—Jan. 13, David, aged 54 years. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 17, at 2 p. m., from No. 2449 Cottage Grove-av. Massachusetts and Vermont papers please copy.

WILDER—Jan. 13, Flavius M. Wilder of this city, aged 46 years. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 17 inst., at 1:30 o'clock from Emanuel Baptist Church, Michigan-av., near 23d-st., thence to Oakwoods.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold a regular meeting at Freiberger's Hall, 182 22d-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st., Saturday evening, Jan. 16, 1892. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

DR. ISADORE L. GREEN WILL LECTURE before the Woman's Physiological Society, Jan. 18, 3 p. m., at Emerson Hall, 46 Randolph-st.

REGULAR MEETING THEOSOPHICAL Society this evening, Room 30 Athenæum Bldg., Wabash and Van Buren.

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DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
TONIGHT—LAST TIME.
LAST MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
STUART ROBSON | THE HENRIETTA

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Special.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Night.
The Comedian—DE WOLF HOPPER
LAUGHING EVENT OF SEVERAL SEASONS.
And his Merry Company in the Rollicking Musical Burletta,
WANG.
Don't wait till night if you want a seat. Come and get it now.

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AL. HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT.
MISS AGNES HUNTINGTON
AND HER OPERA COMPANY.
Planquette's Greatest Triumph,
PAUL JONES.
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SEATS and BOXES READY.

SEATS AND BOXES NOW ON SALE.
NEXT SUNDAY—HENRY E.
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And Company of Comedians.
THE SOLICITOR. Engagement for One Week.

THE AUDITORIUM.
TONIGHT AT 8:15.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of
Theodore Thomas
Assisted by the Distinguished Soprano, Mlle.
CLEMENTINA DEVERE.
Branch Box Office in the Inter Ocean Building.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Farewell Tour of the Celebrated Lecturer and Satirist,
MAX O'RELL.
ONLY ONE LECTURE.
Next Wednesday Eve., Jan. 20, at 8 p. m.,
His New and Very Droll Lecture,
"America As Seen Through French Spectacles."
Box-office now open. Reserved seats 50c, 75c, $1.00.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—E. R. Leavitt.
N. Clark and Division-sts. Tel. 3839.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
Last Two Performances of
-:-FREDERICK PAULDING IN-:-
THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE,
Also of
CHARLES MITCHELL AND FRANK P. SLAVIN.
Sunday Matinee, Jan. 17—Kate Claxton and Chas. A. Stevenson in The Two Orphans.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Last 2 Performances.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON Comedy Comp'y
MATINEE TODAY AT 2, THE RIVALS.
TONIGHT AT 8, THE HEIR-AT-LAW.
Monday, Jan. 18—MARIE WAINWRIGHT in AMY ROBSART. Seats now on sale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MATINEE AT 2 TONIGHT AT 8
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
LAST DAY
In his Wonderful Success,
PEACEFUL VALLEY.
Next Week—The Popular Comedienne, PATTI ROSA, in DOLLY VARDEN.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
Mr. Richard Mansfield.
Matinee Today at 2 and Tonight at 8,
Last Performances of
"NERO."
Next Week—Mon. and Tues. Ev'gs and Wed. Mat., "DON JUAN." Wed. and Sat. Nights, "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE." Thursday, "A PARISIAN ROMANCE." Fri. Eve. & Sat. Mat., "PRINCE KARL."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
OLIVER BYRON
In his Great Comedy Success,
THE PLUNGER.
Last Plunger Matinee This Afternoon.
Tomorrow Night—A FAIR REBEL.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO BAYLIES.......Proprietor and Manager
LAST TWO TIMES TODAY.
An Interesting Story.
JIM THE WESTERNER.
Sunday Matinee, Jan. 17,
THE GREAT FRENCH FOLLY CO.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE.
Between State and Dearborn.
SAM. T. JACK.......Lessee and Manager
3D AND LAST WEEK OF
SAM T. JACK'S CREOLE CO.
2 Performances Every Day 2. In the swim to stay; if you're seeking fun we show you the way.
Prices: Matinees 25c, 50c; Night 25c, 50c, 75c.

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LIBBY PRISON
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historic Relics.
Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

CLARK STREET THEATER.
Cor. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
H. R. JACOBS.......Manager
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday.
The Laughing Cyclone,
"U and I."
Next Sunday Mat.—PAT ROONEY.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
J. W. KELLY
Every afternoon and night, the funny farce-comedy
A SON OF A GUN.
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Daily, Matinee and Evening.
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.
An Unequaled Co.

CRITERION THEATER.
DOWLING & HASSON in NOBODY'S CLAIM.
Next week—Hoyt's "A HOLE IN THE GROUND."

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S.—Princes: You are requested to appear at the Preceptory in full uniform on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased frater, F. M. Wilder, 32d degree. The Consistory will leave at precisely 12:45 o'clock in carriages to church, thence to Oakwoods Cemetery.
AMOS PETTIBONE, Commander-in-Chief.
GIL W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has a fame all his own in the literary world. In his "Three Men in a Boat," "Idle Talks of an Idle Fellow," "Told After Supper," "On the Stage—and Off," and similar works he developed a peculiar vein of humor which made his name known to all English-speaking countries. In tomorrow's TRIBUNE he begins the publication of a series of sketches which are certain to attract comment. The first is not at all humorous, but is intensely grim and suggestive of ghosts and goblins. It will be handsomely illustrated, and will be accompanied by a good portrait of the brilliant young author.

P. T. Barnum just before he died made a collection of the queer letters he received almost daily, and his article will first see the light in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Investigation develops the fact that river thieves in Chicago have things practically their own way, owing to the total lack of proper facilities for hunting them out of their watery haunts. The subject will form the basis for an interesting illustrated article in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Street transit in Paris is slow but sure. Those who carp at Chicago's different systems will be interested in the text and illustrations in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Nowhere in the world can buildings be rushed to completion with such rapidity as in Chicago. A striking case in point will be related in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

In THE TRIBUNE tomorrow Miss Gilder's letter on ten centuries of dress will prove especially attractive to female readers, for it will be illustrated with unique authentic sketches of toilets of long ago.

One of the pioneers of California tells in tomorrow's TRIBUNE a thrilling story of his experiences in rounding Cape Horn.

Men who talk cant about women will find food for reflection in an article on this topic in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Some of the caricatures of public men printed in various papers as portraits will be reproduced in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

John Habberton's New York letter in tomorrow's TRIBUNE opens with something about "Money on the Stage," Crane's new play, and continues with a melange of gossip of the week from a close observer of people and events.

Bob Burdette is in his best vein in his letter, to be printed tomorrow, in which he scarifies the taste of the average American for petty or absurd titles.

Had it not been for murder and conspiracy the Czar of Russia would be the possessor of the collection of Oriental art specimens which Sir Edwin Arnold talks of so entertainingly in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 93⅝, which is equal to 72.65 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar, and a shade more than 22 for the ratio of bullion values.

FRANCE and Spain have been unable to come to a commercial agreement, and each will proceed to put in force the highest tariff duties on imports from the other country. Possibly after these have been in force for awhile the peoples of both will conclude that it would be better otherwise and demand of their respective governments that the bars be not kept up quite so high. Of course, if they can stand it we can. The United States has nothing to complain of in this agreement to differ.

THE New York stock market was stronger yesterday. The local stock market was more active, and some securities were higher, but there is still a feeling of hesitancy. Sterling rates were lower. New York Exchange was 30 to 40 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were fairly active and generally weak. Grain was chiefly influenced by foreign depression, corn followed wheat, and provisions declined under liquidation. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, corn easy, oats ⅜ cent lower, cash rye ⅛ cent lower, barley steady, flax ½c lower, May pork 12½ cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

THE Chattanooga *Tradesman* reports that all the blast furnaces and coal mines in the Birmingham district are in operation save one furnace, which is in litigation, and that the weekly iron product of the South is now larger than ever before. It reports also that the Southern industrial stocks show a marked advance and Southern bonds are finding a readier sale, several million dollars' worth having been disposed of last week at a fair margin. New railroads are chartered at Fort Worth, Tex., and Radford, Va.; railroad extensions at Loverne, Ala., and Natchez, Miss.; and electric lines at Brunswick, Ga., and Covington, Ky.

AN exchange calls attention to the fact that the freight annually carried through the Detroit River has for some time past exceeded the total exports and imports of the whole country. Of course this embraces a vast quantity of merchandise transported from Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Lake Michigan ports around the southern peninsula, but the growing popularity of this water route is sufficiently shown in the fact that the net capacity of all the vessels employed on the great lakes increased from 634,652 tons in 1886 to 826,360 tons in 1890, or a trifle over 30 per cent. The value of the freight carriers increased even more than that—from $30,597,450 to $58,128,500, or about 90 per cent.

THE prevalent epidemic in Europe continues to claim distinguished victims. Yesterday the eminent American sculptor, Randolph Rogers, died in Rome, where he has had a studio for nearly forty years. In addition to several remarkable portrait busts of prominent Americans, he has executed many statues which will remain as memorials of his skill and remarkable artistic feeling, among them the Angel of the Resurrection on the Colt monument at Hartford, Conn., the ideal bust of Isaac, and the majestic full-lengths of eminent Virginians on the base of Crawford's equestrian statue in the Capitol grounds in Richmond, which the latter sculptor left unfinished. His most enduring memorial, however, will be the bas reliefs on the bronze doors of the National Capitol, which were designed in 1858.

THE great corn belt has not remarkably changed in its salient features within the last few years. On the crop of 1891 Iowa leads with 9,560,000 acres and 351,000,000 bushels. Illinois is second with 7,011,000 acres and 235,000,000 bushels. Then follow in order Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, and Tennessee, the latter being credited with 82,552,000 bushels. In oats Illinois takes the lead with 3,069,000 acres, and Iowa is second with 2,795,000 acres, the production being 111,000,000 and 102,500,000 bushels, respectively. Minnesota is the only other State in which the production of oats exceeded 50,000,000 bushels. The yield of wheat, stated in round millions of bushels, was for Minnesota 55, Kansas 55, Indiana 53, North Dakota 52, Illinois 35, South Dakota 30, and Iowa 28. But North Dakota leads Indiana slightly in wheat acreage, showing the latter to yield the best average.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT A GRADE CROSSING.

A fast train on the Pennsylvania road ran into a South Side street-car at the Forty-seventh street crossing night before last. Two persons were killed and more than twenty others were more or less seriously injured. It is not known whether the gatekeeper at the crossing or the conductor or driver of the street-car was to blame. Possibly it will never be known, for each corporation will befog the matter in its efforts to throw all responsibility on the other.

It is not claimed, however, by any one that the slightest degree of blame rests on the people in the car. The sufferers are admitted to be guiltless. The railroad will not claim that they ought to have left the car when it reached the crossing and satisfied themselves that everything was safe. But from present appearances the Chicagoans who are in the habit of crossing railroad tracks in street-cars several thousand times in a year will have to adopt this precaution if they wish to keep their lives or their limbs. The city does not seem to be inclined to protect them. It refused to guarantee them safe passage along public streets which belong to them. They are left to look out for themselves. Experience has shown that they cannot rely on street-car employés who forget their orders or watchmen at crossings who may be superannuated and unable to attend to their duties, or young and neglectful of them.

This paper has shown again and again that the citizens are entitled to safe transit along their streets and that grade crossings cannot be made safe, but that the city has the power, if it chose to exercise it, to make the railroads restore the free use of the streets to the people. It has shown that the city can require the railway to build a viaduct and let the people go overhead or elevate its tracks and let them go underneath. The plan to be adopted in a given case should be the one which will answer the purpose and at the same time cost the road the least, for it should not be put to unnecessary expense.

The city is in no haste to act. Even if it were, ordinances for viaducts and elevated tracks would not meet present needs. They cannot be built in a day or a year. What is needed most is immediate protection. There seems no reason why the Council cannot adopt an ordinance which, if enforced, will minister to the security of passengers in street-cars. At present the railroad train has the right of way. It is the duty of the employés of the street-car company to see that the track is clear before they venture to proceed.

Supposing the conditions are reversed and the engineer on the locomotive is required to stop before reaching a street on which a car line runs and not to go ahead until he knows the way is clear. At present every train has to stop 200 feet short of the point where another road is crossed. Let that rule be extended so as to apply to street railways. The charter gives the Council power to regulate the speed of trains. It can make them stop before crossing Forty-seventh, Rockwell, or any other street, or it can make them slow down so that they will cross them at a nominal speed of only two or three miles an hour. Such an ordinance might meet with a protest from the roads, but they would not be likely to question its legality. It would have the effect of throwing the responsibility on the railroad engineers instead of on flagmen and car drivers and conductors. The engineers are a far more careful and intelligent set of men and much less likely to neglect their duties.

Will the Council think it worth while to consider this matter and see what it can do to make crossings safer now? The number of street-cars is increasing steadily and so are the possibilities of fatal accidents. Two casualties coming in swift succession have shown that present methods of protection at grade crossings will not suffice. It is the duty of the Aldermen to add to them.

SHAM PRETENSES OF ECONOMY.

The Holman resolutions over which the House has wasted so much time are a piece of extremely vicious and injurious demagogy. This is either an attempt to tie the hands of the House so that it cannot legislate on matters which are of vital concern to the country and expend money for the most necessary purposes or an unmeaning declaration in favor of retrenchment under cover of which the Democrats will proceed to vote away the revenues for Indian jobs and other steals as they did in what they call the "Billion Congress."

It has been claimed by Democratic Congressmen that the sinking fund is in a depleted condition, and that the strictest economy is necessary in order to replenish it. That is not true. The amount to its credit is largely in excess of that called for by the law, and therefore the transfer of nearly fifty millions annually to the sinking fund should be suspended. Hereafter there should be no haste in the payment of the remnants of the national debt. It will be sufficient to use for their extinguishment whatever annual surpluses of revenue there may be available.

By pursuing that policy there will be an abundance of money for all necessary and useful purposes, such as the construction of needed public buildings, the enlargement of the navy, harbor fortifications at important points, the construction of the Nicaragua ship-canal, river and harbor improvements, especially those on which work has been begun and where their abandonment will be a loss of the money already spent, the World's Fair, and similar objects.

It is no longer for the interest of the government, nor is it the desire of the public creditors, that the feverish debt-paying pace of the past should be kept up. The time was when the debt was so enormous that there was a feeling the existence of the Nation depended upon its rapid extinguishment. That day has gone by. To continue the debt-paying rush would be as absurd as it would be injurious. If the debt is not reduced at the rate of a hundred million a year, because the surplus revenue has fallen off that much, it must be remembered that the national taxes have fallen off likewise and that the pockets of the people have gained nearly all of what the Treasury has lost. Most of that hundred million is represented by sugar and molasses, for which the consumers have had to pay less. They prefer cheap sugar to a Treasury surplus.

The mangy demagogues of the Holman type who did their sneaking part toward the appropriation of a billion dollars by the last Congress must not be permitted to come forward now with resolutions which mean the crippling and starving of important public enterprises in order to make a reputation for bogus economy, or which are meant to divert the attention of the public from the grabs and jobs which it is the intention of the Democrats to get through if they can. The resolutions were passed yesterday, the second one receiving but a small majority. It is evident that several Democrats were ashamed of it. It will be seen soon how much genuineness there is in these productions of the Indiana economist—whether they are designed to supply counterfeit capital for the coming campaign or to hinder the proper conduct of the affairs of the Nation.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

It has been decided by the Republican State Central committee that this year's convention shall be held at Springfield the 4th of May, a month and two days prior to the meeting of the National convention at Minneapolis. The basis of representation was lowered, being made one delegate for every 300 votes cast for Harrison in 1888, and one additional for every fraction of 150 and over. Two years ago the ratio was one for every 400. This will raise the number of delegates to 1,235, but it will permit every shade of sentiment in the party throughout the State to be represented. The convention will be, therefore, a better exponent of the will of the people than any one that has ever been held in Illinois.

It was decided also that all the business should be done at one time. There were a few voices in the committee in favor of meeting in May for the purpose of choosing the delegates to the National convention and reassembling at a later date to select candidates for State offices. It was not shown that anything would be gained by the adoption of such a plan, which would have consumed double time and involved double expense. A gathering as large and representative as the one which will meet at Springfield in May will be able to form as good an opinion regarding the preferences of the people for Governor and other officers as if they were to come together two or three months later.

Judging from the remarks made by the committeemen from the different districts—after making allowance for the optimistic spirit which always prevails when a number of the members of any organization come together to discuss their hopes of the future—the Republican party throughout the State is in excellent condition. The causes which kept the Republicans from the polls in November of 1890 have lost their force. The men who were not pleased with the distribution of the offices, or with some of the votes of their Congressmen, have recovered from their soreness, and will turn out this fall as usual provided the campaign is energetically and ably managed.

Some of the committeemen, while confident of a favorable result, emphasized the necessity for work. They touched the spot. The day for emotional campaigns with drums, banners, and transparencies is past. For a party to win now it must lay before the eyes and din in the ears of the voters its principles and the facts on which it relies to support them, and by patient, systematic, minute labor it must manage to get to the polls the largest possible percentage of those whom it has convinced of the soundness of its ideas. Good principles and a perfect organization are needed to insure success.

The Republicans have the former, as Gov. Fifer pointed out in his forcible speech at the "love feast." One of those principles is the reciprocity doctrine, which, as the Governor said, is "scaring and puzzling" the Democrats so much. Another is the protective principle, which the Democrats, warned by their recent lesson in Ohio, are becoming afraid to attack openly. The Republicans have on their side also a record which shows the reduction of State taxes and their admirable management of State affairs. But they must have also a perfect organization in every city precinct and country school district, and it is the duty of the Central committee to see that that is secured. Illinois is never a doubtful State when Republicans vote.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION IN IOWA.

The Governor of Iowa is a Democrat. The Lower House of the Legislature is Republican. The Senate is Democratic. The question which excites the most interest in the State is whether the present Prohibitory law, which prohibits only in those parts of the State where the majority believe in it, shall be retained, or be replaced by a high license and local option law, under which those communities which are prohibitory now would remain so, while the liquor traffic in those which are not would be regulated and taxed. This was the leading issue in the late campaign, and on it the Democrats elected their Governor.

A great number of Republicans admit that if something is not done to settle this question by getting rid of the Prohibitory law the vote for President in the State this coming fall will be very close. The Democrats are of the same opinion. They are inclined to believe that if the law which has pulled the Republican majority down from the 78,000 given to Garfield to less than nothing remains on the statute-books they may carry the State for their Presidential candidate. It is not at all probable that they would, but there is no reason why the experiment should be tried. The wise course for the Republicans to pursue is to do what they can for high license and local option, and thus have it in their power to carry the State beyond any doubt at all times.

Some of the Republican papers advise the members of that party in the Legislature to play a waiting game—to sit still and see what the Democrats will do. The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* is opposed to such a passive policy. It recommends that the initiative be taken by the Republicans. It says:

> But the House is Republican. It is the first and supreme duty of the House, so far as it is concerned, to legislate upon this question; to say that it shall be removed from the political field. Prohibition though it is the law of the State is not enforced. It never can be enforced in the counties of the State in which the chief cities are situated. It is the duty of the Republicans of the House to pass a law permitting those counties and cities which desire it to have local option under a high license; to enjoy the privilege of doing as they desire to do, under the law, and not in violation of the law. To do this will place the Republican party of the State just where it belongs. It will remove from its consideration a social and moral question which ought never to have been embodied in the records of its party policy.

This seems to be the true policy. If the Republicans wait for the Democrats to act they may find that their opponents will do nothing. The latter are in no hurry to get the liquor question out of politics. They have made too much out of it. But if the Republicans of the House pass a high license and local option bill and send it to the Senate then the Democrats will have to go on the record. If they accept the bill and the Governor signs it that ends the matter and also the possibility of the Democrats carrying the State. If the Democrats defeat it then their insincerity becomes apparent, and those Republicans who have been voting with them because they believed they were in earnest in their demand for high license and local option will return to their old party and Iowa will be as stanchly Republican as it used to be.

In this case the aggressive policy seems to be the wise one, while to wait on the Democrats would be to commit a grave blunder. Gov. Boies did not refer to the liquor question in his message. It is not impossible that the Democrats in the Senate and House will be equally forgetful of the subject unless the Republicans remind them of it.

THE "BEAR" GRAIN GAMBLERS.

The great point made by the advocates of the Anti-Option bill is that it will put a stop to the practice of the grain gamblers who occasionally throw large quantities of mythical wheat on the market for the express purpose of breaking prices and then buy in at the decline. This is so utterly opposed to the interests of legitimate holders of property that it is no wonder they feel sore whenever they have reason to believe the value of their possessions has been reduced perhaps several cents on the dollar by such action. It is in the hope of putting an effectual check to this nefarious "business," and not from any desire to interfere with the course of real trading in actual produce, that the measure is being pressed. Whether or not its passage would be of detriment to the legitimate trade is an open question.

The rushing in to sell with the deliberate intention of forcing down prices may be a far less frequent occurrence than is supposed by those who read the reports of flurries on 'Change. Probably it is so, as most of the selling on spasms of weakness is done by men who are anxious to prevent a further loss which they fear would come if immediate selling were not resorted to. The commission merchant who is "long" for a customer with margin nearly exhausted by a previous decline, or who is acting under orders to sell in case the market involves a stated amount of loss, is at such times the greatest "bear" in fact though not in intention, as in his anxiety to sell in competition with others who are actuated by the same motive he is apt to offer at a price he thinks will instantly attract a buyer on a weak market.

But enough of the other has been done to make it a crying evil. It was especially so in the palmy days of the bucket-shops. Their customers were mostly of the class known as "buyers," and when the boss had got on his books a line of several million bushels all on that side it was to his interest to wipe out the bettors by sending on 'Change an order to sell enough to force the market below the limit at which the accounts in the bucket-shop would be closed. Occasionally one or other of the few "big men" on the floor has resorted to similar tactics to force the market his way, and there is good reason to believe that more than once this has been done with the deliberate intention of making the lowest possible price on a big lot of wheat which it was suspected a large holder had given orders to sell. But the latter is the exception, and the bucket-shops are not now doing such a big business in raking in small bets as to make it worth while for their proprietors to administer knock-down blows to the regular market. Still it cannot be denied that the situation is open to such an attack at any moment during trading hours. There is no rule of the board to prevent it, and such a rule might be ineffectual if placed on the books; as it is difficult to define the motives of a man acting through an agent who seldom discloses even the name of his principal, and is interested in making the sale because he thereby earns a "commission."

Whether bucket-shop proprietors, outside speculators, or gambling members of the board, the men who give these selling orders for the purpose of breaking the market are enemies of the farmer and of the honest grain merchant. The claim has been set up for them that they act for "the widow and the orphan," meaning thereby that they work for the benefit of the consumer, whose interest it is to buy food as cheaply as possible. This is mere bosh. They act from the basest and most sordid of motives, and it would be well if they could be summarily squelched. They are pests in the community, equally objectionable as is the grip or the typhoid-fever, and the fact that some of them roll in their carriages and maintain expensive establishments with the money thus basely wrung from the honest producer only makes their crime against the community all the greater, as they have not the excuse of the petty thief that he steals in order to live. The question is if they can be barred out by any law or arrangement that will not seriously interfere with the course of regular business and thus work greater harm than the evil it is sought to prevent or cure. It might be found difficult if not impossible to so constitute a market that there should be the desired amount of long buying without any short selling, and the honest opponents of the bill allege in substance that this is its object if not the intention of its movers. If the short selling by bear gamblers which is complained of can be weeded out as a pestiferous nuisance without making a worse market for the producer it ought to be done.

THE CHILEAN CRISIS.

The Chilean complication at last has reached a stage where diplomacy seems to have been exhausted. The Secretary of State has applied all the resources of his department and yet, notwithstanding the assurances of the Chilean Minister at Washington, no definite statement comes from his government in reply to the demands made by the administration. It is intimated that the President will wait a few days longer pending the arrival of the Judge Advocate-General with the results of the recent investigation at San Francisco. Meanwhile, if Chile does not make the apology required and promise to concede reparation for the assaults upon American sailors and its insults to this country, the President will send a special message to Congress with all the correspondence and documents in the case, and it will devolve upon that body to say what action shall be taken by the government. The responsibility for war now rests with Chile, and if reports be true that it has been delaying a settlement in order to gain time and has no intention of yielding to the demands of this country then war must come. In any event the matter will not be delayed on this side more than a week longer and a very few days must decide whether the questions at issue between the two countries will be settled peaceably or by the stern arbitrament of war.

Should the Chileans resort to the last-named method of settlement it is gratifying to know that our own government is ready. The long delay has been of more advantage to us than it has been to Chile. Our naval preparations are now so far advanced that within thirty days from a declaration of war fourteen vessels could be at the scene of operations, including the monitor Miantonomoh, the cruisers Yorktown, Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, Bennington, Baltimore, San Francisco, Charleston, Philadelphia, Concord, and Newark, and the wooden vessels Essex and Yantic. Should the war be prolonged the Vesuvius, Detroit, Montgomery, New York, Maine, Monterey, and the cutters Corwin and Rush would speedily follow. The most formidable of these vessels is the double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh, with its four 10-inch guns of the latest pattern capable of throwing steel projectiles weighing 500 pounds each and an effective fighting range of seven miles. It is a battleship in every sense of the word and is capable of meeting any war vessel afloat, the much-vaunted Chilean Capitan Prat, the armored cruiser now being finished for its navy, not excepted. In all naval respects, indeed, the government is ready for the conflict, and it goes without saying that should war be declared the immense resources of this country would add to its fighting strength continuously, while if necessary a land force could be made ready as if by magic. There is no doubt what the issue of such a contest would be. It is to be hoped there will not be a war and that the Chileans will be led to see the folly of having one. But if it must come it should come speedily and it should be a short and sharp one. The self-respect of the nation will not allow an outrage upon its honor, its sailors, and its flag to go unpunished. If Chile continues in its present insolent attitude there need be no fear of factions or partisan opposition to a declaration of war. The whole nation would demand it.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 25 last contained an abstract of a paper by Louis R. Erich of Colorado Springs, Colo., on the silver question. It gave a history of silver legislation in this and other countries, and conclusively showed that nobody could justly urge the excuse of ignorance if he voted wrongly on the question in 1873. The paper has been replied to by Mr. C. S. Thomas of Denver, and the Colorado Springs *Gazette* of last Sunday contains a full-page rejoinder by Mr. Erich in which the fallacies of the men who want free coinage in the United States without co-operation by other countries are fully exposed. The gentleman stated that not many men in the State would be more benefited than himself by silver rising to $1.29 per ounce, so that he would certainly advocate and vote for the passage of a measure which would bring about such a result. But neither desires nor interests can warp the logic of cold hard facts or twist the effects of irresistible natural laws. It may seem a pleasant fancy when standing on the top of a high building that by jumping off one could go to the ground in bird fashion more swiftly and easily than by taking the stairways, but the man who took the jump would be apt to break his neck. The parallel will hold good for the free and unlimited silver coinage for which some are pleading. To jump into it would be simply to leap to our own destruction.

Mr. Erich took up the point made in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago in regard to the coinage of silver in the United States before and after the act of 1873. He showed that more silver was coined between that date and the passage of the Bland-Allison act in 1878 than for eighteen years previously, and that if we add in the trade dollars the silver coinage of those five years actually amounted to more than the total for thirty years previous. This fact is easily verified by reference to the mint reports, yet it is often stated that no silver was coined in that five-year interval. There was no shortage of silver after 1873. The shortage was in the difference in price, being that between the $1.15 per ounce which the silver was worth in the open market in 1876 and the $1.29 which the silver men wanted for that ounce. It was that shortage in 1876 which suddenly led to the discovery of the conspiracy of 1873.

The absurdity of the claim that the United States alone could restore the parity of 16 to 1 should be apparent to any one who understands the law of equivalence of force. The power necessary to replace an object must be equal to the force which displaced it. If by exerting all their strength ten men move a stone weighing two tons a certain distance it is not reasonable to suppose that one of the ten, using the same tools, can push it back to its starting point. Since 1871 silver has been demonetized by ten nations. We are told that demonetization has pushed silver down to its present price, and in the same breath are asked to believe that its remonetization by a single one of the lot would suffice to lift it to its former value. The logic is so utterly at fault that the scheme would be found to work the other way. "The free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States would be the expiring gasp of bimetallism." The last opportunity for inducing other nations to join in a free bimetallic movement would be forever lost. No one who has studied the recent expressions of opinion by intelligent foreigners can avoid the conclusion that in the event of our adopting free-silver coinage Belgium, Switzerland, and Austria would at once place themselves absolutely on the single gold standard. Probably France would also do it, and even India might jump to the single gold standard, that having been recently talked about as likely to occur. A representative from that country is quoted as saying ten years ago: "If the opportunity should offer we should be only too ready to seize it and to enter into the struggle which is about to commence between the nations of the earth for the sole metal which will be left to us as the solid basis of an international currency." That strain has been experienced. Every silver dollar that we have coined or purchased and stored since then has tended to relieve the strain, but it has operated against the adoption of international bimetallism. If all the silver in excess of our needs had been sent abroad, just as we sold our surpluses of wheat and pork, silver might have been worth something less per ounce, but we would have more gold, the Europeans just so much less, and they would have been influenced ere this to join in an international bimetallic treaty. Certainly we should not want to rush into free-silver coinage now, unload their silver, give them our gold, and by relieving them of their monetary pressure make it easy for them to adopt the single gold standard.

WANTING GOOD SECURITY.

It is related of an Alliance man that on a recent visit to New York he complained to an acquaintance of the great scarcity of money, and was answered with the remark that there is plenty of money which can be borrowed at low rates of interest. To which the complainer responded: "Yes: but the lenders want good security." That short sentence told the whole story. The Alliance folks want to get hold of money in exchange for poor security. They know there is little hope of getting the present kind of money in that way, and so they sigh for some other kind which the holders will value so little that they will be glad to part with a great deal of it for a small or poor consideration, and perhaps think it not worth their while to keep it at all.

It is strange that these people do not stop to consider that money which could be borrowed cheaply would also be cheap for buying purposes. If valued lightly by the capitalists it would not be worth much to the merchant who is supposed to be in debt to the manufacturer, and he in turn to the persons who have lent him the capital wherewith to conduct his business. The merchant would have to exact more of the new kind of dollars for everything he had to sell, the holders of the larger quantity of "money" would be no better off than before, and soon that currency would become scarce because of its decreased purchasing power and the disappearance of the good money which is now in circulation. Then would come a cry for "more" of the same sort of "money" in order to fulfill the condition of plenty which has been promised by the apostles of the new financial dispensation, the result necessarily being a further depreciation. This has been the course of things wherever the program has been tried in the past, and it must be so for all time to come, because "money" is only of value for what it will buy, and when it is rated as cheap by the people they will not exchange for it as much labor or the products of labor as for money now current. It accords with reason as well as with experience that the more valuable money will not circulate side by side with that which is inferior in purchasing power.

The members of the Alliance convention at Lincoln, Neb., have not stopped to think of this. They demand "all debts to be paid in money, and that money to be greenbacks, national bank notes, gold, or silver." They need not ask for that, and need not fear a departure from the present rule if they and other would-be reformers do not succeed in destroying the equality of purchasing power of each of the different kinds of currency named. But they ask for a free coinage of silver, and for the issue of land notes by the government to be loaned on (productive) lands to one-third of their value and at 3 per cent interest. The granting of these two features would be fatal to the other. The free coinage of silver would drive out the gold and then the land notes would drive out the silver. We passed through a partly similar experience just about thirty years ago, when every particle of specie disappeared from the presence of a depreciating bank note currency, and postage stamps and milk tickets took the place of silver change. But there was this important difference between that and what is proposed. The decline in the value of the circulating medium was an inevitable consequence of the war and was only temporary, while now it is not necessary and would not be ended except by an entire dropping out of the "money" as worthless. That is the way in which our continental money and the assignats of France dropped out in the latter part of the last century, the way in which the Confederate currency of the sixties disappeared, and in which the Argentine currency of today will have to go ere long.

The farmers of Nebraska and other States will have an exclusively silver currency if they procure the passage of a free coinage law and nothing more. They cannot have both gold and silver under the operation of such a law, and it is idle to hope for both. They will have an exclusively paper currency if they procure the issue of the land notes as proposed, and will then have to do without either gold or silver. Having invited this condition upon themselves they must bear the consequences, and what those will be can easily be ascertained by looking at the financial history of the last few years in Argentina. The people there have got a circulation of about $100 per capita, "and much good it is doing them." In purchasing power it is barely more than $20 per head and is all the time depreciating, though based upon exactly the same kind of security as is proposed by the Nebraska convention. Its possessors have found out that it takes something else than paper issues of "money" to make a man rich, and if all reports are true a majority of their number are now heartily cursing the day when they listened to the voice of the charmer who offered them that as a royal road to wealth. Why should the Nebraska farmers wish to repeat their bitter experience?

THE statement that Lady Henry Somerset leases property to innholders is a mistake. When she came into her property there were a few long leases she could not control, but under no circumstances would she rent her buildings for liquor purposes.

AN umbrella hospital company has been licensed to do business in this city. If justice were done there would be a large hospital somewhere for umbrella borrowers and it would be full all the time.

THE Gray Presidential boom bags visibly at the knees.

FOR a real Republican picnic let the Democrats give us Hill and Holman.

ANOTHER triumph for McKinley. Before he had been in office two days as Governor the fierce Ohio puma was utterly exterminated.

THE sad news of the death of Dan, a Cincinnati ostrich, has been published in the papers of that city. Dan was a valuable but unscrupulous bird. In his stomach was found an $800 diamond he plucked from the shirt-front of a Montreal man last summer. If Dan had known how to use his gizzard he might have been alive and happy yet.

OBJECTOR HOLMAN comes out flat-footed in favor of free coinage, and is more objectionable than ever.

BENEATH its calm, icy, and deceitful surface the Chicago River rages just as violently as ever.

ONE-EYED men will do well to wear goggles until the city authorities have effected some amicable or other arrangement with the small boy.

THE Rev. Dr. Talmage says "there is much grace needed for managing a balky stove." So there is, doctor. And Mrs. Talmage and the kitchen girl probably can tell you that a little grease helps amazingly also.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Deserved His Fate.

Condemned Horsethief (to leader of Arizona Vigilantes)—"You ain't gittin' this knot in the right place. You fellers don't seem to understand the ropes."

Leader (adjusting the noose again)—"We'll get the hang of it presently."

Entirely Inadequate.

"Mamma, is it swearing to say that these stockings ought to be darned?"

"Certainly not, Willie."

Willie looked the stockings over again, noted the gaping holes in the knees and the frazzled condition of the heels, laid them down, and shook his head.

"No," he said, "there's no use of my sayin' it. It wouldn't be half strong enough."

So He Was.

"I thought you advertised that you were selling out at cost," growled the customer, throwing down the required 25 cents for a small package of note paper.

"Yes, sir," replied the stationer, briskly. "That's right. We referred to our postage-stamps. Want any?"

PERSONALS.

Gov. Hill is credited with having saved $30,000 out of his salary since he became king-pin at Albany. He will probably need it. The price of whitewash is likely to go up.

John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet, is confined to his bed at the residence of his cousin in Newburyport with an attack of the grip. His doctors think the illness is not serious.

Gen. Meigs wrote a hand so unreadable that Gen. Sherman is said to have once indorsed an official paper from him to this effect: "I concur in these recommendations, but don't know what they are."

Horace J. Poland, private, Company C, First Heavy Artillery, is the name and station of the Boston man who has given up his pension for the reason that he had no need of it. Let him be remembered.

Miss Whitney, the Boston sculptor, has been chosen to execute the bust of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, for which the funds have been contributed by some of the great novelist's friends and admirers in Connecticut.

Miss House of Piatt City, Mo., has the ability to read sealed letters without looking at them, it is reported, and local physicians who have failed to puzzle her in that respect are named. What a postmistress she would make!

Lewis V. Bogy, author of the novel "In Office," which aroused the wrath of the Secretary of the Interior, is at work on another book to be called "An Heiress in Washington." It is to deal with Grand Army life at the capital, and is likely, it is said, to create another sensation.

Mrs. Shaw, the whistler, says she began by studying upon exactly the same principles as those upon which one would study singing, practicing scales and exercises, and then learning simple airs. Now, after all her perseverance, she states that she finds it increasingly easy to produce her notes and effects, but that it takes far more study to learn to whistle the air of a song than to sing it.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"Nero" proved ineffective at H[illegible] last night despite good writing of dialogue by its author, Mr. T. R. Sullivan, excellent acting by Mr. Richard Mansfield, and a rich scenic investiture which testified to the taste and generosity of the actor, who was the central figure of the spectacle. It is not necessary to take columns to explain why "Nero" is not a success. Mr. Mansfield can make a hero out of unpromising material—he has done so repeatedly heretofore—but he cannot make a hero of one whose supreme quality is cowardice. One had hoped that the author would not adhere to the facts of history in drawing the character and career of the Emperor whom De Quincey called the "Amateur of Murder," but he has been only too faithful, and the result is that, in the scenes are dead facts instead of living art. Again the Nero as portrayed by Mr. Mansfield would command praise as an incidental figure, but as the center of interest for an entire evening it palls on the spectator. The only thing to be done with the character if it is to be retained on the stage is to make it completely comical. The risibilities of the audience were excited at times, but the serious feelings were never stirred.

The play is non-actable, not only in the chief part, which is too much of a soliloquy, but in the subordinate rôles, which are vague shadows. The two women, the slave girl who loves the Emperor and the slave girl whom he loves, talk sentiment as if they had been brought up on modern French romances. Mr. T. R. Sullivan is too good a writer of short stories to give us these puppets as living creatures of the Augustan era. Phaon, the one faithful servant of Nero, is a nonentity; and the attempt to make a low comedy character of Neneerates is ghastly. Shakspeare made many of his lower-class Romans husky Britishers; but they were human.

There is much to please the eye in "Nero" indeed; the modest stage of Hooley's never looked so golden. It seems ungrateful in criticism to complain of such a scene as the banquet setting of act IV., but what it lacked was the easiest thing to furnish in stage pictorial art—perspective. The effect of cooping up should not be made when largeness may be suggested. Roominess characterized the preceding scene, a hall in the palace of the Cæsars, with a distant view of the city. The conflagration which, by the way, was not intended as the fabled one at which Nero harped, was a rosy glow with the ballet which it suggested, absent. As climaxes imply gradation, the endings of the acts could hardly be described as more than spasms or attitudes.

There was a large audience and it was eager to applaud, but it was disconcerted. Clinging and tasteful gowns were worn by Miss Cameron, who played one of the slave girls, and Miss Sheridan, who did the other. The supernumeraries were discreetly handled and were at no time permitted to be obtrusive.

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"I do not think I shall ever revive another old comedy," said Mr. Joseph Jefferson last evening, speaking of "The Heir at Law." "The labor of preparing them for the stage is greater than the public can possibly realize." Indeed, though this comedy of Colman the younger is one of the best acting dramas of the period to which it belongs, the work of revising it has been by no means slight, and, after all, the Doctor Pangloss of Mr. Jefferson is not valued as highly as it should be. It is a more elaborate piece of comedy in every way, but the public does not seem to have acquired the habit of going to see the comedian in this part as they go to see him as "Fighting Bob." The Zekiel Homespun of Louis James was one of the conspicuous figures of the cast at McVicker's last evening. His impersonation was hearty and earnest, and he made his points in lines and stage business in the manner of an actor appreciative of his opportunities. There was a good-sized audience.

Emil Liebling, assisted by George DuMoulin, M. Amato, F. B. Lawson, and F. W. Zimmermann, gave an informal musicale at Kimball Hall last evening. The program contained the Trios opus 6, by Bargiel, and opus 49, by Mendelssohn, a cello solo by M. Amato, and vocal selections by Mr. Zimmermann and Mr. Lawson. Mr. Zimmermann has but recently become a resident of Chicago, and last evening was his début here as a concert vocalist. He sang Bohm's "Calm Is the Night" and the Sicilienne from "Cavalleria Rusticana." So far as one could judge from his singing of these selections his voice is a tenor of agreeable quality, especially good in the middle and lower registers.

The sixth public rehearsal of the Chicago Orchestra took place yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium. The concert will be given tonight, the program being as follows:

Overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis"..........Gluck
Recit. and Aria, "E Susanna non vien,"
"Marriage of Figaro"..........Mozart
Mme. Clementine de Vere.
Symphony No. 3 Eroica..........Beethoven
Fugue, A minor..........Bach
Theme and Var, D minor quartette..........Schubert
String Orchestra.
Aria, "St. Ludmilla," "O Grant Me"..........Dvorak
Mme. Clementine de Vere.
Scherzo Capriccioso, op. 66..........Dvorak

THE DEAD PRINCE.

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:* One of the worst effects of the death of "Collars and Cuffs" will be the production of a poem by the bard whose harp was broken when his name was enrolled in the peerage.

New York *Mail:* His death at this time seems peculiarly sad because of his recent engagement to that most popular of Princesses and most accomplished and charming young lady, Victoria Mary of Teck.

New York *Recorder:* The Duke of Clarence and Avondale has been of consequence to his country because as heir to the heir apparent he has been rated as England's future King. Soon to be married, his importance was all of the future.

St. Joseph *News:* Prince George of England has now only two lives between him and the throne of England, but if his father has the vitality that his grandmother exhibits Prince George will be in his dotage before the crown drops on his head.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* In the natural order of events Prince George will be King of England. The young man who told his brother to "go into a corner and sing God save your grandmother" is the sort of young man that tickles the fancy of democratic England.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* It has long been regretfully admitted that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale lacked the dignity and the stability of character required, not to rule the realm, but to hold acceptably the place of figurehead for the actual government so respectably filled by his royal grandmother.

Toronto *Mail:* There is every probability that the traditional institutions of royalty in England will glide on as usual for many a year yet. The throne of Great Britain is safe against every force which can be brought against it save one. None but those who occupy it or stand upon its steps can really disturb the security of an institution the strength of which lies not so much in its practical usefulness at the present day as in the length, the continuity, and the dignity which unite it to the people as a whole.

Kansas City *Star:* The sentiment of personal loyalty has been declining for a long time. Nobody believes any longer in the doctrine of "divine right," and there is no more in England a disposition to accept with thankfulness, as the gift of God, a sovereign in the person of a Prince who had somehow picked up the nickname of "Collars and Cuffs." The Prince of Wales might come to the crown amid something like popular enthusiasm, but no such sentiment would have greeted his son. The death of the heir presumptive will be received with something like a feeling of relief.

CURRENT NOTES.

The book that makes the greatest stir in society is the well-filled pocket-book.—*Texas Siftings.*

Most people laugh not when they want to, but when they think people imagine they ought to.—*Atchison Globe.*

There are two places where it requires an effort to keep one's balance—on the ice and at the bank.—*Lowell Courier.*

Baggs—"Say, old fellow, there's a new ten-dollar counterfeit out." Jaggs—"I know it, and that's how I happen to be 'out' to about the same extent."—*Boston Courier.*

Her Mother—"I saw him kiss you. I am terribly shocked. I did not suppose he would dare to do such a thing." Herself—"Nor I. In fact I bet him he didn't dare."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Lady of the House (consulting card in her hand)—"You a singing-master! But we do not want a singing-master!" Herr Pumpernickel—"Bardon; de lady next door toldt me you vanted von badly; she sent me!"—*Tid-Bits.*

A (in a restaurant)—"That artist over there must be deeply in debt." B—"What makes you think so? He is actually drinking champagne." A—"That's just it. It is all the same to him now what wine he drinks."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

"Of—of course, Mr. Smith, I feel very flattered by your offer; but—but you can hardly expect a decided answer, as I have known you for so short a time." "Well, what am I to do? All the girls who've known me longer have refused me."—*Buffalo Express.*

"What are you doing in my house?" asked a man who surprised a burglar at his unlawful work. "Your house?" exclaimed the burglar, as he commenced once more to put silver spoons in his pocket. "You seem to imagine that I don't know the title to this property is in your wife's name."—*Brooklyn Life.*

NOT WITH ROYALTY.

MINERS' UNION REFUSES TO PASS THE RESOLUTIONS.

Condolence Not Proffered to the Queen and the Prince of Wales by the Strongest Union in England—No Arrangements Made for the Funeral as Yet—Minister Lincoln Is Now So Well That No More Inquiries as to His Condition Are Necessary—Other Foreign Matters.

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LONDON, Jan. 15.—The decorous fiction that the whole nation is overwhelmed with grief at the death of the Duke of Clarence received a startling denial today in the proceedings of the greatest workmen's union in England. The delegates to the Miners' Federation now holding their annual meeting at Stoke-on-Trent were apprised before assembling that their representatives in Parliament desired that the federation should adopt a resolution of condolence. The strong democratic feeling known to suffuse the body made the proposal hazardous, but it was hoped that the delegates would not venture to deviate from the general custom by declaring that the death in the royal family was no particular business of theirs. This is exactly what they did. A telegram from their parliamentary leader, Mr. Pickard, himself ill with influenza, asked for a vote of sympathy with the royal family, adding, "the Queen has always expressed sympathy with us."

Cries of "business" greeted the message. The member who moved the vote of condolence reminded the delegates that the Queen in cases of accidents in mines always helped the distressed. In sullen silence the conference listened to speeches in favor of the motion and then by a vote 19 to 13 passed without debate an amendment to proceed to business. The Miners' Federation has 200,000 members and it is the best organized and most powerful single union in the country. It has several representatives in the House of Commons and controls the votes of others. No workmen's combination has so freely given to the distressed in or outside of its own ranks or shown a keener perception of the sufferings of the proletariat. Interference with the family affairs of royalty being felt to be beyond them they honestly said so. If all of the trades unions of Great Britain were similarly tested the result would be similar. The delegates immediately proceeded to vote sympathy with and substantial help for the starving nailmakers of the midland districts who have long been on strike.

Mourning of the Upper Classes.

The upper and middle classes are most keenly touched by the incident of the Duke of Clarence's death. Thousands clad in mourning have flocked to Marlborough House to record their names, and throughout the capital well-dressed folks generally are donning some badge of grief. The *Gazette* tonight directs that all persons wear mourning until Feb. 28, while detailed orders are given to the court and to the army. The alarm of society people over the prospect of social reunions being under taboo the greater part of the coming season will be relieved by the announcement that the Queen, recognizing the necessities of society, will hold the usual May drawing-rooms and levees.

The Prince of Wales and family will not appear in public for a year to come. The Princess of Wales after the funeral is going to some secluded spot in the south of Europe with her daughter. Both are in delicate health and their condition is now the source of increased anxiety to the family. The death of the Duke of Clarence has recalled the fact that he was born prematurely and that he always lacked the robustness of Prince George. The Princess of Wales has not yet recovered from her grief and prostration. The latest announcement from Sandringham tonight is that Dr. Laking is detained watching the Princess of Wales and Princess May, fearing that influenza may attack them. Prince George, who is still weak from his attack of typhoid fever, is also the cause of anxiety. The doctors have advised the Prince of Wales as soon as possible to remove his family from the scene of affliction.

Future of Princess May.

Princess May's future is undoubtedly the subject of deep national interest. As a precedent for her marriage to Prince George the incident is recalled of the death of the Czarowitz in 1865 after his betrothal to Princess Dagmar, now the wife of his brother, the present Czar. So profound and universal is the sympathy over her loss that it would be no surprise if Parliament accorded her some provision as a "maiden widow." If the report be true that Prince George is attached to a daughter of Prince Christian his known strong will makes the project of an alliance with Princess May improbable.

In the family circle Prince George has long been recognized as the superior of his brother in intellect, force of character, and geniality of disposition. From boyhood he has always held his own against his brother's pretensions as the elder. It is on record how, quarreling as boys over the possession of a goat chaise, George promptly hit his brother in the eye and then seized and kept the chaise by his superior strength. Their mutual affection was undoubtedly great, but Albert Victor was the weaker vessel. The concurrent opinion of those around the throne points to the future popularity of Prince George if he lives to become King.

Day for the Funeral.

The Queen has not yet decided on the date of the funeral, but it will probably be Thursday next. Cabinet communications with the Prince of Wales and the Queen on the plan of interment have elicited an expression of feeling from the Prince of Wales against any ceremonial pomp.

The King of Denmark telegraphs that he desires personally to attend the funeral if his strength permits, and that he will be accompanied by the Danish Crown Prince, with his eldest son, Prince Charles. The Czar will send his second son. The day of the funeral will be observed as a day of general mourning throughout the country. The governments of Australia are arranging to suspend business. The London Stock Exchange will be closed.

Mr. Lincoln Is Well Again.

Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister, has nearly recovered from his recent slight cold. He says he is so well that inquiries as to his health are unnecessary.

English Ships to Carry Contributions.

Mr. Christopher Furness, member of Parliament for Hartlepool, has invited subscriptions from British shipowners to defray the cost of conveying to the Russian famine sufferers 4,000,000 pounds of flour contributed in the United States.

Anarchists' Case Again Postponed.

The Anarchists who were arrested at Walsall on the charge of having in their possession explosives for an unlawful purpose were today again arraigned before the police magistrate at that place. The Chief Constable testified as to the particulars of the arrest, and intimated that the prisoners were implicated in a plot which concerned many countries besides England. The Chief Constable asked the magistrate to further remand the prisoners to allow of the police securing further evidence. The request was granted, and the prisoners were remanded until Thursday next. Bail was refused.

Successor to Cardinal Manning.

A fierce contest will be waged with the Vatican on the appointment of a successor to Cardinal Manning. English Catholics desire the appointment of Bishop Vaughan, who is a Unionist, but the Irish party oppose him, preferring the Bishop of Portsmouth. Mr. Gladstone wishes to return from the south of France to attend the funerals of the Duke of Clarence and Cardinal Manning, but his friends, anxious to prevent the risk of exposure to severe weather, have telegraphed him begging him not to come.

Sweden and Russia.

There has been considerable political gossip occasioned on account of the invitation and its acceptance from the Emperor of Russia to the Swedish Crown Prince to visit the Imperial Court at St. Petersburg during the month of January. While this gives the greatest satisfaction to all parties in Sweden and France, it is in the same measure displeasing to England and Germany. Bismarck's organ, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, rather gloats over this morsel and uses it as a fling against the German Emperor's junketing tour last summer.

On his return the Crown Prince will join the King and Queen of Sweden for a trip to Christiania, where they expect to arrive in the middle of February. The Crown Prince gave a dinner quite recently for the King and some members of his Cabinet. The Russian Ambassador was also present. Only twenty-four covers were laid, and the greatest informality and sociability prevailed.

Influenza in Denmark.

The influenza has become a virulent epidemic in Copenhagen. The Oresund Hospital, the largest one in the city, has been set aside for the exclusive use of patients suffering with the disease.

During the last week, according to Danish papers, the city physician reported 1,400 cases of influenza. The Supreme Court has been compelled to close its session on account of sickness among its members. The Board of Education is seriously considering the advisability of closing the schools till the epidemic has passed. Twenty-five members of the Royal Theater are also on the sick list.

Goodal's Assault on Mrs. Siddals.

Notwithstanding the terrible injuries sustained by Mrs. Siddals, the woman who Monday night last jumped from a rapidly moving train near Tamworth, presumably to escape the advances of the Rev. Mr. Goodal, she is now improving and hopes are entertained that she will recover. Mrs. Siddals regained consciousness today, and she was at once questioned regarding the circumstances of the affair, and her story confirms in substance the theory formed by the police. The only point on which there is any difference is the manner in which she reached the footboard. Mrs. Siddals says that the minister engaged her in conversation after they had ridden some distance together, and after a time grasped her by the throat, preventing her from making any outcry. He then forced her down on the seat. Owing to the peculiar construction of English railway carriages it was impossible for the other passengers or guards to know what was going on in the compartment, and Mrs. Siddals knew that she would have to depend on her own efforts to foil the brute. She struggled desperately, and finally the preacher, whether simply to escape detection or to cause her death is not known, pushed her out of the compartment. Fortunately she caught upon the footboard as she was falling and regained her footing. She says, however, that she was so terribly excited that she did not realize the danger of jumping, and with only the idea of escaping the man she leaped from the carriage and remembers nothing further. Goodal will shortly be arraigned.

Court-Martialed for Stealing.

A court-martial at Gosport today began the trial of Lieut. George John Colwell, who is charged with stealing 50 shillings ($12) from Lieut. Young at the marine barracks in Gosport. Lieut. Young and a brother officer alleged that, suspecting Lieut. Colwell, they concealed themselves in their bedroom and saw Colwell steal the money. The case was adjourned.

Americans in London.

Among the Americans in London are Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wightman, Mr. J. Johnston, Chicago; Dr. G. Madil, Ogdensburg; Mr. and Mrs. Ausmar, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bedford, Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. D. Gideon, New York.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH HOLLAND

France About to Conclude Arrangements with That Nation—The Weather.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The negotiations that are now pending between France and Holland looking to the establishment of a commercial treaty between the two countries are upon the point of being concluded. France will obtain from Holland the "most favored nation" treatment and the former will concede to Holland the minimum tariff on imports from that country. The treaty will be of indefinite duration.

Death of Quatrefages de Breau.

The death of Jean Louis Armand Quatrefages de Bréau from the prevailing influenza is announced. He was born at Bertneznée Feb. 10, 1810. His parents were Protestants of a family allied to La Baumelle. His father, a farmer, served in the army of Holland until the Revolution. When Holland and France came to war he returned to France. His son was graduated at Strasburg as a Doctor of Medicine and a Doctor of the Sciences.

In 1830 Quatrefages—he signed that name only—was famous for a work published at Strasburg, "Sur les Aérolithes." He removed to Toulouse, where he published medical essays in the journals and memoirs in the "Annales des Sciences Naturalles." In 1838 he was appointed to the Chair of Zoölogy at the Faculty of Sciences of Toulouse. In 1850 he was Professor of Natural History at the Lycée Napoléon in Paris; in 1853, a member of the Académie des Sciences; in 1855 he was appointed to the Chair of Anthropology and Ethnology at the Museum of Natural History.

His principal works are "Considérations sur les Caractères Zoölogiques des Rongeurs," 1840; "De l'Organisation des Animaux sans Vertèbres des Côtes de la Manche," 1844; and a vast series of "Etudes sur les Types Inférieurs de l'Embranchement des Annelés." In 1842 he began scientific travels on the coasts of the ocean, the Mediterranean, in Italy, and in Sicily, which furnished a series of admirably-written articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. They appeared under the title of "Souvenirs d' un Naturaliste," in 1854. He published in 1862, "Physiologie Comparée"; in 1866, "Les Polynésiens et leurs Migrations," "La Rochelle et ses Environs"; in 1870, "Ch. Darwin et ses Précurseurs Français"; in 1871, "La Race Prussienne"; in 1877, "L'Espèce Humaine"; and, in collaboration with Hamy, "Crania Ethnica," from studies of various ethnologic collections of France and other countries.

Daughter of the Princess of Montenegro.

Duchess Anastasia de Leuchtenberg, née Princess of Montenegro, was confined at Nice this morning of a daughter, who received the name of Helene. Mother and infant are doing well.

Misty Weather in Paris.

Misty dull weather prevailed here during the day. The lowest temperature was 30° and the highest 36°. The barometer at 6 p. m. was 29.57, and rising. The wind was west and light.

GERMAN EXPENDITURES INCREASED.

Budget Introduced in the Lower House of the Landtag—Reducing Revenues.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The budget was introduced in the Lower House of the Landtag today by Herr Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance. The increase in the expenditures is estimated at 130,000,000 marks ($26,000,000). Owing to the new commercial treaties reducing the revenues the sums assigned to the provinces for their local needs will be 30,000,000 marks ($6,000,000) less than in 1891. The treasury bills will be increased to 100,000,000 marks ($20,000,000) in order to allow the government to choose a favorable moment to make a new loan.

A bill sent to the Reichstag today by the Federal Consul provides that the stocks of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, and pulse, which are officially reported as due the 1st of February, 1892, in public and private dock warehouses within German customs territory will not be admitted until the 30th of April, 1892, without specifying the place of their origin on payment of the reduced customs tariff, which will come into force the 1st of February.

He Displayed the Red Flag.

Herr Brandens, a glovemaker with socialistic proclivities, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for fixing a red flag upon a telegraph pole in front of his place of business in this city on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Lassalle.

Emperor Opposes Student Duels.

Two students named Becker and Gollman of this city have been sentenced to two months' confinement in a fortress for dueling. A witness of the duel, Herr Hirsch, was sentenced to eight days in jail for conniving at the unlawful act of the duelists. The conflict for which the unlucky young men are to be so severely punished was, unlike most students' duels, a bloodless and harmless affair. The prosecution of the offenders is a result of the decided stand taken by the Emperor against students' duels.

Denmark and Heligoland.

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* says that the reason for Germany's sudden and many concessions to England in the final settlement of the affair by which it obtained possession of this island was that Denmark was negotiating with England with a view of its accession. Denmark, the paper adds, evidently intended to erect strong fortifications at this point to be used against the fleets of Germany in case of war.

This island formerly belonged to Denmark, but was taken by the English in 1807, to whom it was formally ceded in 1814.

Polish Land-Owners' Actions.

WARSAW, Jan. 15.—Russian agents are distributing throughout Russian-Poland manifestoes bitterly accusing the Polish land-owners of causing distress by exporting corn, and declaring that the Czar is doing his utmost to alleviate the suffering due to famine, and has therefore prohibited the exportation of breadstuffs.

ALL ARE PROSTRATED

ENGLAND'S ROYAL FAMILY IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

The Queen's Health Said to Be Shaken by the Blow—Prince and Princess of Wales Much Depressed—Princess May Suffers Terribly and Weeps Continually—Delay in Getting Ready for the Funeral of the Prince—Disposition of the Wedding Present Funds from Many Places.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It seems almost incredible, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the death of the Duke of Clarence could have so prolonged an effect on the interests of the metropolis and that business should be so greatly interfered with. Yet in the opinion of many men who are competent to judge it is more than likely that this inactivity will continue to be felt until after the funeral. If ever the adage of "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin" needed proof it would certainly be worth coming under the present circumstances, when one is able to realize how the shadow of grief has spread itself over the nation, and if anything can bring comfort to the bereaved father and mother, to the Princess May, who might almost be called a widowed bride, and to the rest of the royal family, it must be the spectacle of the whole nation mourning with them. In the general regret, it is remarkable how in the expressing of their feelings the people seem to have taken the Prince and the Princess of Wales, always so popular, even closer to their hearts than before.

Rumors concerning the health of her Majesty the Queen and the effect that the bereavement she has suffered in her old age may have upon it pervade the clubs, the drawing-rooms,

SANDRINGHAM HALL, HOME OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, WHERE PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR DIED.

and the streets. It is said that she is completely prostrated since the death of the Duke of Clarence, but the silence which is observed by her Majesty's immediate attendants gives to all such rumors at least an air of speculation; still there is no manner of doubt that her Majesty is deeply affected by the loss of her son's heir. There is almost more than the probability that this unexpected and overwhelming calamity may bring a still greater in its train and that the aged and beloved Queen of England and Empress of India may ere long follow her grandson to the tomb.

Mourned by Brother and Sisters.

The brother and sisters of the late Prince are seriously affected by his death, especially his friend and companion in boyhood and in his early service in the navy, Prince George. The stalwart frame and manly disposition of this young man puts him in the position of a champion and defender to his more quiet and less vigorous brother. As cadets in the navy Prince George was always the one to take upon himself the blame of any boyish escapade.

The Princess Victoria May, who was to have been the dead Prince's bride, deserves and receives the sympathy not only of the court, but of the nation. It is well known that the match was one of love and not of interest or ambition, and that the possibility of wearing the crown of the British Empire formed no part of the young girl's aspirations. Princess May stood beside the bedside of her royal lover and through her blinding tears watched him as his life ebbed away. When the doctors announced that the Duke was dead she became hysterical and her cries were heartrending. Efforts were made to lead her from the room, but for a long time nothing could induce her to leave the death chamber. She stood by the bedside, and, leaning over, she called: "Eddie, my Eddie," in agonized tones, and entreated him to speak to her once more. All the time she stood by the bedside after her lover died she kept wringing her hands in complete and utter despair, and adding by her hopeless misery to the sorrow of those whose hearts were already bowed down by the weight of the terrible affliction.

To Care for the Wedding Presents.

The question what to do about the funds and testimonials which were gotten up for the occasion of the wedding of the Duke of Clarence, now that death has intervened to prevent the ceremony, is a perplexing one to the many committees which had been arranging these pleasant tributes. Many committees have simply returned the money which had been subscribed, but in many other cases this is impossible, as the money has been expended upon the proposed gifts, in whole or in part. In these instances, the presents will probably be disposed of for whatever they will bring, and as much of the original fund as can thus be realized will be returned, pro rata, to the donors. In still other cases the funds will be used in giving expression in some suitable way to the sorrow and sympathy of the subscribers. It has been decided by some committees to send the money to hospitals or other charitable institutions. A few favor sending the bride-that-was-to-be testimonials in the shape of wreaths. The Sheffield ladies' committee have considered this the proper course and will send a wreath inscribed as follows:

In the name of those who had joined to testify their heartfelt joy we now lay on the grave a token of our profound grief and silent sympathy.

The delay in fixing the date and announcing the place of the funeral caused no little embarrassment to the officials of the Lord Chamberlain's department, who will have but a very short time in which to make the numerous arrangements devolving upon them in connection with the ceremonials. They remained in their offices until late this evening, awaiting the arrival of the expected special messenger from Sandringham, without whose instructions they could not act.

No branch of the community has expressed more unselfish and generous sorrow for the dead and sympathy with the living than the "Poor Players" of London, and the royal family has been always friendly to the drama and its professors. Although the long and persistent retirement of the Queen has kept her in a measure apart from the theater, the Prince and Princess of Wales have never ceased to testify their interest in the dramatic art, and the hearts of the actors go out to them in their bereavement.

Tributes of Irish Journals.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Irish newspapers today all contain kindly articles upon the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

National Press (McCarthyite): All idea of royalty disappears before the tragedy in human life which will touch every man's heart.

Freeman's Journal (McCarthyite): The Duke of Clarence and Avondale made no enemies. He will be mourned by all kindly and generous men, with deep sympathy for his parents. The Prince of Wales has faults. He has sometimes forgotten that royalty has duties as well as rights, but the Prince has a certain royal generosity and kindness of heart which are liked by the people. The Princess of Wales has won the love and esteem of all. We believe that she has sympathy for the sufferings and wrongs of the people of Ireland.

Independent (Parnellite): The utmost sympathy goes from the heart of the Irish people for the family in their deep affliction. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale was popular in Dublin. When he was here for a few days recently with his brother, Prince George, he visited Mr. Parnell's grave in Glasnevin Cemetery.

Business Suspended in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.—The death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale has caused widespread and deep sorrow throughout India. The Viceroy's Council was to have held a meeting today, but when the members assembled the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Viceroy, announced that no meeting would take place and all public business would be suspended today as a mark of respect to the dead Prince. The Rajah of Bhinga, on behalf of the native races, expressed the deepest regret at the death of the Duke and the most profound sympathy with the imperial family. All the public fêtes and the races have been postponed.

GRIEF AT THE CARDINAL'S DEATH.

Many Expressions of Sympathy and Condolence Received—Labor's Praise.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The private secretary of the late Cardinal Manning received a telegram from Cardinal Rampolla on behalf of the Pope, saying: "I thank you for your promptness in wiring me the most afflicting news, which we have heard with deepest grief."

A cablegram of ninety words was received from the Knights of Labor in America, expressing sorrow for the loss of one who had rendered so great service to the cause of labor.

The body of the late Cardinal was placed tonight on the purple couch where it is to lie in state. It is clad in the full robes of the Cardinal's office, the miter by his side. Lighted candles surround the couch. An altar has been erected in the adjoining room.

The labor leaders are anxious to pay some special tribute to the Cardinal's memory, recognizing his steadfast efforts to elevate the condition of the poor. It has been proposed to have a great, silent procession past the house where the dead prelate lies. Another proposal is to hold a special service for laboring men in the pro-cathedral. But the free-thinking element among the workingmen have raised objections to both these projects. They declare that while they are grateful for the services of the Cardinal in their behalf they object to what they term dragging the triumphal car of any church. The result of the dissension will probably be to confine the tribute to the adoption of formal resolutions of sorrow for the death of the Cardinal.

DEATH OF RANDOLPH ROGERS.

The Famous Sculptor Who Designed the Capitol Doors Succumbs to Pulmonitis.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Randolph Rogers, the celebrated American sculptor, whose serious illness from pulmonitis was announced a few days ago, died today at his residence, Rogers' Villa, in this city. In his death art has lost one of its best exponents.

He was ailing for a long time, but the immediate cause of his death was heart failure. He will be burried in the family vault at Campoverno Cemetery here.

[Randolph Rogers was born in Waterloo, near Auburn, N. Y., July 6, 1825. Until the age of 23 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Ann Arbor, Mich., and in New York City. He then went to Italy and studied with Lorenzo Bartolini at Rome, from 1848 till 1850. On his return he opened a studio in New York, where he remained until 1855. In that year he returned to Italy, where he resided till his death. One of his best known works, the bas reliefs on the doors of the Capitol at Washington, representing scenes in the life of Columbus, was designed in 1858 and cast in bronze in Munich. In 1861 he completed the Washington Monument at Richmond, which had been left unfinished by Thomas Crawford, adding the statues of Marshall, Mason, and Nelson, for which Crawford had made no design, as well as some allegorical figures. His other works include "Angel of the Insurrection," on the monument of Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn. (1861-'62); "Isaac," an ideal bust (1865); memorial monuments for Cincinnati (1863-'64), Providence (1871); Detroit (1872), and Worcester, Mass. (1874); "Lost Pleiad" (1875); "Genius of Connecticut," on the Capitol at Hartford (1877); and an equestrian group of Indians in bronze (1881).]

MR. GLADSTONE MUCH AFFECTED.

He Hears of the Two Deaths at Nismes and Is Greatly Shocked by the News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

NISMES, Jan. 15.—In consequence of the sad news from England Mr. Gladstone refused to see any visitors yesterday, but remained within doors and sent his excuses to the Prefect, who called on him in person, and also to the Mayor of Nismes, who came for the purpose of extending to the distinguished visitor the hospitalities of the city. Nevertheless, just before the hour of his departure in the morning, while the last preparations for his journey were being made, Mr. Gladstone talked over the distressing announcements concerning the deaths of the Duke of Clarence and Cardinal Manning, which he had received only a short time before. The great statesman seemed much affected. He was in traveling dress and appeared to be in excellent health for a man of his years.

"I have heard the news," he said. "It was a great shock to me. I think the death of Cardinal Manning a deeply deplorable event, although it was one which years left us not unprepared for." Mr. Gladstone was visibly affected by the double calamity, the news of both deaths having come to him at the same time. "I was much moved when I heard it; and I am still much moved. I do not know that I can say any more. Manning and I sat on the same bench at Oxford. His death grieved me much, but that of the young Prince was indeed a heavy blow."

"You had no expectation of it, then?"

"None in the least; it was as surprising as it was sad. The day before yesterday the report sent to me during the evening was of the most reassuring character, and I was entirely unprepared for the terrible news of this morning. What a blow to the Prince and Princess of Wales, what a sad, sad blow," said he, shaking his head and walking slowly to the window. After a pause the Grand Old Man said: "The Cardinal was, as I have learned from sources other than himself, very much older than I. He carried, like me, a heavy burden of years. He was a good man, and his place can scarcely be filled."

WELL-KNOWN FRENCHMEN ILL.

Gustave Boulanger's Estate May Be Escheated to the Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Bouguereau, the distinguished painter, who has been seriously ill with the influenza, is better.

The estate of the late Gustave Boulanger, the celebrated French painter who died in 1888, will probably escheat to the French Government. He left no legal heirs, and the only will found is dated many years ago. It leaves a large portion of his fortune to Mme. Nathalie, the actress of the Théâtre Française. She died before Boulanger and consequently the will is of no effect.

Ernest Christoph, a sculptor of talent, died Friday, aged 65.

M. Edouard Colonne is ill with influenza. This has prevented his assuming the baton of conductor of the orchestra at the Opera tonight. It is hoped he will be well enough to do so Monday.

Reply to Carnot's Message.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 15.—It is rumored that Queen Victoria is now affected by influenza. President Carnot has received the following telegram in reply to his message of condolence:

I am touched by the words of sympathy you send me on the occasion of the misfortune which has overtaken my family and my country under peculiarly tragic and moving circumstances. VICTORIA.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

EXPECT A SURRENDER.

ARMY OFFICERS NOW THINK GARZA WILL COME IN SOON.

Traces of Campfires Many, but the Revolutionists Cannot Be Located Near Palito Blanco—Mysterious Appearance of the White Flag in Sight of the Camp of the Troops—Unable to Search Houses and No One Can Be Found to Give Any Information About the Leader.

CAMP AT PALITO BLANCO, via Courier to San Diego, Tex., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—A squad of D Troop's men left the camp at Garza's ranch late yesterday afternoon and scouted through a portion of the country as yet untouched by the troopers. The march was a sweeping circular one and halts were made at the doorposts of all the little thatch-roofed cottages with which the country abounds. Such search was made as could be made without violating the law and incurring the open displeasure of the owners.

Capt. Chase, commanding Troop D, has no authority to enter private premises, and should he do so, even upon the strongest suspicion, the courts would not uphold him, even though the military authorities winked at the proceeding. The place of places to be searched just now, if it were possible, is the hacienda of Palito Blanco. Garza is probably not within the dwellings connected, but hidden in them is doubtless some clew to his whereabouts. Notwithstanding the close family and political relations existing between Garza and the family of Don Alejandro Gonzales, Capt. Chase dare not enter his building for the purpose of a forced search, should he decide on such a course, and put a trooper at every door and light-latticed window of the residence while his other soldiers searched it.

The Don would enter a protest as vigorous as his hale old age itself, and if the search was unsuccessful he would appeal to the courts for justice for what he would term a high-handed outrage on an unoffending rancher. He has said that he would do this, not to the commander of the troop, for that might almost tempt a search, but to the neighbors, who have not scrupled to tell of the old man's intention.

During the scout last evening in an opening of dense thicket was found a dead campfire, and about were evidences that a number of people had camped there at a time not long previous. Distances are so great here between places at all populous that families traveling across country on horseback, with pack mules for carriage of their goods, are some times two and three days on their journey. They spend the night in sheltered spots, and not a few of the reported camping parties of the revolutionists doubtless have been nothing but peaceful travelers. Some significance, however, is placed to the deserted camp found last night, because it is off the beaten trail, and much more than that because it is within easy reaching distance of the hacienda of Palito Blanco.

To give some idea of the increasing vigilance of the troopers and the strict attention paid the smallest thing that may assist in the search for Garza, the following example will be sufficient: The flag of the revolutionists is white. Last night a white piece of cloth but little more than a rag was found attached to a twig of a mesquite tree not a hundred yards from the camp. It was in direct line with the main entrance to the heart of the little cluster of tents. The scout Grover attached to the command noticed it first and he told of his discovery and there was a consultation. The white cloth was conspicuously placed and had it been there long would most surely have been seen.

The camp commanding officer and the guide at once left camp by the extreme right flank and made a detour towards the object of suspicion. They passed without stopping for fear their movements were watched, but in passing a keen scrutiny told that the white square bit of cloth was firmly attached to the twig. The nearest sentinel had an additional order at once tacked to his long list, and through the night the object was ceaselessly watched. It is there today and its presence is still unexplained.

WILL ROUND UP THE FOUR COUNTIES

Troops and State Rangers Will Close in Upon the Revolutionists.

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General W. H. Mabry of the Texas State Rangers is in Laredo. He was in consultation with Maj. Morris, commander of Fort McIntosh, nearly all day today. They have formed a plan of action to bring the violators of the United States neutrality laws to justice. It is learned that the forces, Federal and State, will now be placed in such a manner as to round up the counties of Starr, Duval, Zapata, and Encinal. A cordon has been made, and the troops will close it up and make arrests as they go along of parties known or suspected of being violators of the law.

A circular in Spanish was clandestinely circulated on the streets today which denies in the most strenuous terms the allegations recently published in various newspapers in the United States, whose correspondents have been subsidized by the Mexican Government, to the effect that Catarina Garza is a renegade, bandit, robber, etc. The document is written in a patriotic tone and claims that Garza and his followers are martyrs to the cause of Mexican liberty. The letter claims that President Diaz is an autocrat and has violated the laws of the republic and has also had laws passed to suit his own selfish ends. It further states that the cause of freedom in Mexico will grow eventually and overpower the present government.

The cause of the present quietude of the Garza men cannot be satisfactorily explained. The question which puzzles the minds of the authorities on both sides of the Rio Grande is what has become of his men; where have they gone so suddenly. A few say four or five have been captured, but where are the 300 followers which Garza is known to have had when he frightened the Mexican Government into sending 5,000 troops to this frontier.

DIAZ BECOMING MORE POPULAR.

No Danger of a Revolution While the President Is Alive—Trevino Is Popular.

MONTEREY, Mex., Jan. 15.—Another day has passed and the only news received at army headquarters is that the alleged revolution has been effectively squelched. Gen. Reyes hoots at the idea of Garza recruiting men in Colorado. The country where these men are said to be organizing is so sparsely populated that if every able bodied man in the region took up arms the number would be short of a hundred. American capitalists working the mines are greatly incensed at the reports of trouble in this section. Not an outbreak has occurred and as newspapers do not circulate in the interior it was news to them to hear of war.

Securities are going down every day on the account of the Garza bluff, and some industries have been suspended as the money market is demoralized and unsettled. President Diaz has distributed troops all through the republic and at every little village are soldiers or rurales, so that there is now little hope of any revolution starting. If anything, the war has made Diaz more popular than ever, particularly with foreigners whose interests he protects. He himself owns stock in nearly, if not all railroads and concessions and in holding up for foreign capital he simply protects his own.

Should he die suddenly or be assassinated it is thought that then a revolution on a large scale will occur, but until then all uprisings would be too insignificant to be noticed. Gen. Trevino is busy with his vast railway interests and has too much at stake to oppose Diaz, even though the President may have in a measure broken faith with him, so he cannot be looked forward to as the military leader next to Diaz. However he is the most popular man in Mexico.

SAIS IS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE.

Large Body of Mexican Outlaws Organized for a Descent—Troops are Needed.

DEMING, N. M., Jan. 15.—A petition numerously signed has been sent to the commanding officer at Fort Bayard, 50 miles north of Deming, asking that in consequence of the recent troubles in Chihuahua (as a result of which many armed Mexicans have rendezvoused on American soil, there to organize for an assault on Mexican authorities) a battalion of troops be sent to Deming to protect citizens. It is true that many Mexicans are crossing to this side, and it is believed that Sais and his band of immediate followers are among them and preparing for an assault similar to that which Sais recently led against Ascension. Citizens are alarmed by the appearance of the Mexican outlaws.

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"As the result of my tests I find the Royal Baking Powder superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. It is therefore not only the purest but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.

"WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.," *Prof. of Chemistry.*

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

[Continued from first page.]

structions he will avoid all difficulties that will bring about war. President Montt in all probability will not act entirely upon his own responsibility in replying to the demands from Washington. If he does not receive the specific demands before Jan. 25, on which date the Chilean Congress will adjourn, he will either call an extraordinary session or await its meeting in regular session in April. In any event Congress will be asked to advise President Matta in regard to his action.

United States Minister Egan now meets with great consideration when visiting the Moneda. Diplomatic cavilers acknowledge his success.

A Chilean squadron of three ships and one torpedo boat will start on a cruise next Tuesday. They will sail with sealed orders and their destination is not publicly known. It is notorious that the vessels in the Chilean navy have not their full complement of officers and men. Col. Carvallo, late of Balmaceda's army, will be released from prison next Monday.

Other ex-officials of the late President will probably be released at an early date. Now that the refugees who are in the foreign legations are out of the jurisdiction of Chile there is little doubt that the government will proclaim a more extended amnesty—an event that will be generally regarded as tending to pacify the country.

THE NAVY SHORT OF SEAMEN.

There Has Been No Increase in the Force with the New Ships.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—"Eighteen thousand men are needed at once to man the vessels of the United States navy," said Capt. Henry Erben, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. "We need the men, and if we are to keep ships in commission we must have them without delay."

Capt. Henry Erben is the senior Captain in the navy. As commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard he has charge of all the recruiting and fitting out of warships at this port. He is one of the most experienced officers in the navy. The navy is at present allowed 8,250 men. Of this number 750 are apprentice boys, leaving 7,500 men as the force proper to man the ships in service. This force is so small as to not be sufficient to go around among all the ships without reducing the crew complement on each vessel. This is exactly what has been done, and if war is declared tomorrow United States vessels will be found going into action with reduced gun crews.

Capt. Erben estimates that 18,000 are needed to give all the warships full crews and leave at the same time a sufficient reserve force to supply any sudden want from unexpected quarters. To bring the navy up to 18,000 men in a "hurry" Capt. Erben believes one of the most effective plans would be to send recruiting parties throughout the country, supplemented by work along the coasts and great lakes. Young men between the ages of 21 and 25, Capt. Erben thinks, are best suited for rapidly converting into seamen such as are needed today aboard modern ships of war.

SHELL AND CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

Frankford Arsenal Being Fitted for the Manufacture of All Kinds of Ammunition.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The influence of the threatened war is already making itself felt in Philadelphia, and Frankford Arsenal is being put entirely on the manufacture of shot and shell. By orders from the Department of War the immense brick structure known as the foundry and rolling mill, which was erected at a cost of $100,000 by the government during the Rebellion but was never put to any other use than that of a storehouse, is now being cleared preparatory to placing machinery for the manufacture of shrapnel, shell, and cartridge of the new caliber in use by the United States troops. Several sets of cartridge-loading machines will be started at once. Experiments which have been going on at the arsenal for some time in the manufacture of shrapnel shell have so far progressed that Thursday there arrived at the arsenal from the Watervliet Arsenal a three-inch rifled breech-loading cannon for the purpose of testing these agents.

Cruiser Charleston Ordered to Sail.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 15.—Sailing orders were received by Capt. Remy of the cruiser Charleston today. The cruiser will leave here Monday evening or Tuesday morning. Its destination is not stated, but it is believed the cruiser will first go to Mare Island to be cleaned of the marine growth on its bottom and then go to South Pacific waters. Unofficially it is said the Baltimore will report here at once to Rear Admiral Brown. Paymaster W. Goldsborough of the Charleston has been appointed Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific squadron, vice Pay Inspector Arthur Burtis, detached on leave of absence.

Work at Mare Island Being Rushed.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 15.—Examination proves that the cruiser Baltimore was not injured in the least by contact with the Vallejo shore. It drifted and settled on an alluvial deposit, and on the return of the tide floated off without assistance. It will not be docked again. A force of machinists, boilermakers, and helpers are at work on its engines and boilers, overhauling them for the first time in two years. All repairs to the ship will be finished inside of twelve days. The Mohican is in the stream ready for service, and the Adams and Ranger are being put in readiness for service.

Cargo of Coal for Chile.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—The collier San Mateo has been chartered to take coal from Nanaimo to Chile. The Captain of the collier states that the United States Government has chartered the vessel and has ordered him to rush his cargo through as rapidly as possible. The vessel will leave this port for Nanaimo today. The San Mateo can carry a cargo of over 4,000 tons and can steam nearly twelve knots an hour, so that it will not take many days to make the trip.

Torpedo Boat Cushing Ready to Move.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 15.—Commander Winslow of the torpedo boat Cushing has received his orders to proceed to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and now only awaits favorable weather. The officers detailed have not yet reported to the vessel. At the torpedo station considerable activity is displayed. The gun factory is running nearly full capacity and orders have just been received to double the shipment for Mare Island Navy-Yard, making 20,000 pounds. But this is to be made partially of spar torpedoes and not all cotton in bulk.

The Atlanta at Montevideo.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 15.—The United States cruiser Atlanta, Capt. Higginson commanding, arrived here today. All are well.

ONE BUILDING IS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Newspaper Office Entirely Consumed and an Adjoining Block Damaged.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—Shortly before midnight tonight fire broke out in the *Leader* Building on Fifth avenue. Despite the efforts of the fire department the fire rapidly destroyed the building and communicated to the Aland Block adjoining. The total loss to the *Leader* is $60,000, with $45,000 insurance. Adjoining buildings were damaged $10,000, fully insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Jan. 15.—Fire broke out in Mitchell & Watkins' grocery and before it could be quenched a number of commercial houses were burned, including Mitchell & Watkins and R. A. Honea, groceries; W. A. McMillan & Sons, hardware; L. Wafford, liquors. Total loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16.—Shortly after midnight fire broke out in the factory of the Toledo Cot and Wringer company, which was entirely destroyed. Estimated loss on building, machinery, and stock, $40,000, with $25,000 insurance.

CANTON, O., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Fire this morning destroyed the works of the Canton Saw company, a large building in the western part of the city. Loss, $15,000; covered by insurance.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 15.—The stockyards of this city were almost entirely consumed by fire tonight. They are owned by the South Omaha Stock-Yards company. The damage is several thousand dollars, covered by insurance.

THE YOUNG KHEDIVE HAS NOT ARRIVED

Alexandria Has Been Prepared for the Reception of the New Ruler.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 15.—The vessel on board of which the young Khedive is borne is not yet sighted, and everybody has been on the tiptoe of expectation since early morning. The streets on the route from the palace to the terminus are decorated with flags and streamers, and a general cleaning up has taken place. Crowds of Europeans and natives take advantage of the excuse to make a holiday, and sit in the cafés sipping their coffee, eau de vie, or absinthe, and waiting for the arrival of the Khedive.

Something Expected to Happen.

A serious dispute has arisen among the doctors as to who is to take the responsibility for the death of the Khedive. Selim Pasha, to exonerate himself, has made statements of an ambiguous character respecting the former malady of the patient. These have caused much comment here as they are calculated to cast discredit on the private life of the deceased Prince. Public opinion is greatly opposed to the publication of such statements. The young Khedive, Ismail Abbas, is expected here tomorrow.

There is general expectation that something will happen, notwithstanding that for some time to come the maintenance of the status quo has been regarded as inevitable.

Revolution in Argentine Expected.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Jan. 15.—The prevailing opinion in Santiago and Valparaiso is that the elections soon to be held in Argentine will end in a revolution. This idea seems to be confirmed by the news received from Buenos Ayres. Admiral Solier has taken command of the Argentine squadron and has ordered several ships to be put in readiness for immediate use. This, coupled with his recent disagreement with President Pellegrini, arouses the suspicion that the situation is not as serene as it might be.

SPANISH ANARCHISTS' OUTBREAK.

Band Attacks the Town of Boronos, but Is Driven Away by the Cavalry.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—A band of Anarchists, undeterred by the fate that had befallen so many of their number in the attack on Xeres, made an attack last night upon Boronos, a town of Andalusia, about twelve miles northeast of Xeres. They were armed only with stones, but it was impossible for the gendarmes to disperse them. As was the case at Xeres, the cavalry was summoned and the troopers soon succeeded in putting the band to flight. Several of the Anarchists were not lucky enough to escape, but fell into the hands of the cavalrymen. It is believed they will be tried by court-martial.

Negotiations between Spain and France for a treaty of commerce have failed of result. After Feb. 1 the maximum tariff of each country will be applied to imports from the other. In the Chamber of Deputies last night Señor Silvela, Minister of the Interior, declared that Spain had received no offer to join the zollverein. The goverment, he said, did not intend to enter into a league with any power. The Chamber adopted the government bill prolonging the existing commercial treaties.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD HAS THE GRIP.

He Is Threatened with Pneumonia and Has Canceled Engagements.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Sir Edwin Arnold was to have given readings here tonight for the Young Men's Christian Association, but he telegraphed this morning that he was too ill to appear and was obliged to cancel his engagements. A committee of the association called on Sir Edwin at the Lafayette Hotel in Philadelphia and they found him a sick man, and at the present time threatened with pneumonia. He was taken ill with the grip in the West and gave his readings in Philadelphia notwithstanding that he was quite ill. He then on advice of his physician canceled his engagements.

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NO LAW IS VIOLATED

ATTITUDE OF THE TRANS-MISSOURI ASSOCIATION.

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association, Tells of the Suit Brought in Kansas to Break Up Railway Combinations—Conference on Import Freight Rates—Gould Soon to Have a Line from St. Louis to New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Aldace F. Walker of Chicago, Chairman of the Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association, who is at the Holland House, was asked if he had any information in respect to the suit said to have been brought in Kansas to break up an association of railroads known as the Trans-Missouri Association. Mr. Walker replied:

I understand it to be true that the United States District Attorney in Kansas has filed a bill in equity in the United States Court against the railroads which are members of the trans-Missouri Association asking for an injunction to restrain them from continuing the operation of that organization on the ground that it is contrary to the provisions of the anti-trust law passed two years ago by Congress. The bill will no doubt be answered by the defendants in due time and it will then be open for the District Attorney to proceed further in the case if he desires. It would seem that there is some misunderstanding as to the possible scope of the law referred to, and, if the views presented in this suit are seriously entertained, the questions should be settled by judicial determination.

The idea, however, that railway associations like the trans-Missouri are in controvention to the Anti-Trust law, or any other law, is a new one to the roads and to their counsel. They had supposed that agreements of this character were necessities of the situation and have regarded the Inter-State Commerce law as practically compelling them to adopt some such plan for the establishment of tariffs and for the prevention of discriminations. These are the main features of the Inter-State Commerce law and of the railway associations also. When the Anti-Trust law was passed it was, of course, carefully studied for the purpose of seeing whether it could be held to interfere in any way with railway associations and a unanimous opinion was expressed that it did not.

Will Likely Abandon Proceedings.

Possibly the view of the United States Attorney in Kansas may be sustained by the courts, but it seems more probable that when he come to learn more of the objects and workings of the Trans-Missouri Association he will abandon his proceedings to suppress it. Certainly there is no apprehension on the part of the railroads that the association can be held to be illegal or that it is any way against sound public policy. And they have no doubt that any impartial man needs nothing more than a full understanding of the subject to convince him not only that the association is not against the law but it is entitled to be recognized as imposing upon its members a legal obligation which the courts will enforce.

There was a long conference today between the members of the Trunk Line Executive committee and various Atlantic seaport railroad lines on the subject of import freight rates. There is at present a lack of stability and harmony about these rates, and some of the railroad companies think the rates too low. The import traffic, it is asserted, has been light since the new tariff went into effect, and there has been quite a scramble for business on the part of the railroads. This competition has naturally resulted in low rates, and the ocean steamship companies are continually pressing the railroads for still lower rates.

Gould's Attitude Toward the Association.

An evening paper says: Mr. Gould's attitude toward the Western Traffic Association, of which his Missouri Pacific system is one of the component roads, has excited much interest in Wall street. Some believe the true reason for his reported action lies in the fact that Mr. Gould has been working for years to develop the Missouri Pacific into a homogeneous and independent system, and before another year is out that end will have been accomplished. By the completion of the road, which Mr. Gould last summer announced his intention of building, he will have a new and almost straight line between St. Louis and New Orleans. The Missouri Pacific lines will then extend from Denver to New Orleans by way of St. Louis and will in their course tap all of the traffic points of the West, and can draw upon the mining, grain, and cattle industries by giving them one line to tidewater. The larger part of Mr. Gould's new line from St. Louis to New Orleans is practically finished. The Southern half of the line extends from Alexandria, La., where it connects with the Texas Pacific into New Orleans, due north to a point on the Iron Mountain. It is proposed to make the line even more direct by building a cut-off 150 miles through Eastern Arkansas. This road will make the only direct line from St. Louis to New Orleans, and will traverse a rich country in addition to being the tidewater extension of the Missouri Pacific system. With the completion of this road Mr. Gould can make a new export route for grain.

Mr. Clark Confirms the Report.

S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad, admitted today that at the meeting of the Western Traffic Association last Wednesday he gave verbal notice that his road would withdraw from the association. Both Mr. Gould and himself were greatly excited over the failure of the association to mete out summarily punishment to the Atchison, the Southern Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads, all of which roads Commissioner Walker and his associates had adjudged guilty of rate cutting. Mr. Gould has apparently changed his mind about withdrawing, for he authorized a statement today that the Missouri Pacific will remain in the association. Mr. Clark's verbal notice of withdrawing had no force whatever, for the rules of the association require that the withdrawal of any road from the agreement must be determined upon by the Board of Directors and that ninety days' notice shall be given of a road's intention to withdraw. No meeting of the Missouri Pacific directors has been held or called for this purpose and one of the directors said tonight that no such meeting would be held. The board is strongly a Jay Gould board, and of course it would promptly carry Mr. Gould's wishes into effect if he decided to take his road out of the association. The retirement of the Missouri Pacific would probably break up the association. It would certainly be followed by the retirement of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific roads.

CHANGES IN THE CONFESSION.

Further Consideration of the Westminster Creed by the Subcommittee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The subcommittee of five did not report today to the Committee of Revision of the Westminster confession of faith, which continued its session in the Presbyterian House. The committee was charged with the duty of deciding as to the language of Sec. 5 of Chap. 3, touching the doctrine of pretention. Dr. E. D. Morris of the committee was suffering from a severe cold and consequently did not meet with the subcommittee. The Committee on Revision made a slight change in the wording of Sec. 1 of Chap. 4 of the confession, which brings it back nearly to the original form. Chap. 4 is written "of creation" and the revised section submitted to the Presbyters suggested the phrase "in six creative days" instead of "in six days" as in the original. As finally adopted the paragraph closing Sec. 1 now reads: "The heavens and the earth, with all that they contain, were made by him in six days."

Chap. 5, "of providence," was considered, but no action was taken. A clause in Sec. 4 of Chap. 6, "of the fall of man" was deferred. Sec. 3 of Chap. 7 was deferred, and Secs. 4 and 5 were considered, but no action taken. In Chap. 8 "of Christ the mediator," Secs. 5, 6, and 8 were considered but no change was made. Chap. 9 "of the holy spirit" was recommitted. In Chap. 10 "of free will" Sec. 1 was so amended as to read: "God hath endued the will of man with that natural liberty that it is neither forced nor by any absolute necessity of nature determined to good or evil. Wherefore man is and remains a free moral agent, retaining full responsibility for all his acts in his states alike of innocency, of sin, of grace, of glory."

RESCUE OF AN ILL-FATED CREW.

The British Bark Countess of Dufferin Water-Logged at Sea.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The fate of the British bark Countess of Dufferin, a vessel which had not been heard from since it sailed out of St. John, N. B., thirty-eight days ago, was learned today when the bark Arlington arrived in port. The vessel was abandoned at sea Dec. 30. Capt. Davis of the Arlington tells of the rescue of the crew. Shortly after midnight Dec. 30 he sighted a vessel close aboard, and prompt action prevented a collision. The strange craft had no lights burning and nothing to indicate that any living person was on board.

The Arlington lay by until daylight, when it was seen that the other vessel was a water-logged bark hove to under a maintopsail. As the light grew stronger a number of haggard creatures were seen upon the decks. There was a heavy swell at the time and a boat from the rescuing ship was lowered with great difficulty. The second mate was badly injured during the operation. When the boat reached the wreck it was found that the vessel was completely water-logged. All the deck-houses had been carried away, and for six days the crew of eleven persons had existed without food or water. The decks were constantly awash with sea water. When it rained they managed to catch a few drops in their caps with which they sustained life. They were all transferred to the Arlington. They were carefully attended, but as there was no surgeon on board their sufferings were intense. So when the steamship Yesso was sighted a week after the rescue Capt. Davis gladly transferred his charges to that vessel. The Yesso is bound to Baltimore from Sunderland.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

New York Wants a Police Telegraph System Similar to That of Chicago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Electrician J. P. Barrett's recent visit to New York is now explained. The New York Police Department wants a police telegraph system similar to that of Chicago. The matter came up today at a meeting of the Police Board. Commissioner Martin said the matter had been before the board on numerous occasions, and he suggested that the board name a day on which the patentees and owners of the various systems could appear and explain the workings of their inventions. The afternoon of Jan. 29 was selected for the hearing. All of the inventors of the various systems were invited to appear before the board that day with models or drawings, and the Commissioners will select those which they think are worthy of a practical trial.

Annual Dinner of the Yale Alumni.

Yale's alumni took their annual dinner at Delmonico's tonight. Chauncey M. Depew presided, President Dwight of Yale sitting at his right, and President Seth Low of Columbia at his left. Others at the guest table were the Rev. James Fairchild of Hartford, President Alexander of the Princeton alumni, Isaac Bromley, and Austin G. Fox, who represented President King of the Harvard club. Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University, and ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh were kept away by illness. Speeches were made by Messrs. Depew, Twitchell, Fox, and Alexander.

Chicagoans in Gotham.

The following Chicagoans are registered at Gotham hotels:

H. Wise, Imperial; H. M. Lober, A. M. Francis, George J. Wells, Continental; D. W. Robinson, C. Muon, Bartholdi; A. J. Featherstone, Hoffman; J. T. Hatratran, H. M. Brown, W. O. Wood, St. James; M. A. Cohn, Sturtevant; C. L. Cullen, Windsor; A. M. Forbes, S. Corey, St. Nicholas; E. B. Dyer, George E. Doud, Grand Central.

Granite for the Grant Monument.

The Executive committee of the Grant Monument Association met this afternoon and opened eight bids for the contract for furnishing granite for the subbase of the monument to a height of ten feet. Ten thousand cubic feet of granite will be required for the foundation and the cost will be about $30,000.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. William Windom and daughter, Miss Florence, are at the Buckingham Hotel, Prof. Elisha Gray of Chicago is at the Windsor, Ex-Senator D. M. Sabin of Minnesota is at the Holland, and Bishop J L. Spalding of Peoria at the Murray Hill.

Gotham Brevities.

A seal was shot by Adam Balser in Jamaica Bay today. Several others were seen in the bay, but escaped the guns of the men, who gave them chase.

John O. Bowman, a Philadelphia lawyer, has brought suit in the Superior Court in this city against Dr. C. Ellsworth Hewitt to recover $100,000 for the alleged alienation of affections of Mrs. Bowman. Dr. Hewitt has been arrested.

H. Victor Newcombe, ex-President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company who became deranged last summer and was sent to a private asylum at Central Valley on the Hudson, has so far recovered as to be able to return to his home in this city.

The Rev. Augustine Latton of Chicago will lecture in St. Mary's Church, Hoboken, N. J., Sunday. His subject will be "The Church and the Colored Race." He was the first native of his color to be raised to the priesthood in the United States. He studied six years in Rome, where he was ordained in 1886.

The steamship California returned to port today much the worse for an encounter with wind and wave. The voyage began Thursday afternoon, when the vessel steamed down the river bound for Hamburg. Besides a large general cargo it carried 204 head of Western cattle. When out to sea the cargo shifted and it was necessary to return to port.

ARANSAS PASS TRAINS ALL RUNNING.

Conservative Men Meet to Formulate a Plan, but Fail—Handling Offered Freight.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Aransas Pass railroad is running its trains, freight and passenger. It has notified all connecting lines that it is ready to handle their freights and ready to receive. So far as known the employés of connecting lines have not refused to handle any Aransas Pass business, but no through freight has been delivered by the Aransas road.

The men who went out continue to hold daily conferences. While the company employs new men every day it continues to wait on the action of its old men, although the men have been told distinctly that they can return only as vacancies occur. Mr. Yoakum says that while it is true the road is being as well operated as it has ever been, he still does not want to say anything to the old men which would be considered harsh, yet they cannot come back except as vacancies occur. The road could take back at least two-thirds of the men. A "striker" says that the road is operating its lines on half a force. Today two of the striking station agents at western points left the ranks of the strikers, asked to be reinstated, and were taken back. When this was known the receivers of the company were of the opinion that the other men would follow.

A number of what is called the conservative element of the old men called a meeting. One of them said the conservative men proposed to formulate a plan which would be satisfactory all around. The meeting was held and the result was the appointment of a committee to formulate and confer with the company. At 6 o'clock the information came that the committee had not been able to agree and had appointed a subcommittee.

The flurry kicked up last night over the refusal of the I. and G. N. switchmen to receive a car of hogs from the Aransas Pass road has blown over by the delivery of the stock to the consignee. The Southern Pacific management deny that their employés have refused to handle Aransas Pass freights. By tomorrow the committee of various orders of other roads will have arrived at their respective homes, and if no boycott is ordered by them the prediction is made that the men who are out on the Aransas Pass railroad will lie down and announce that they are ready to quit.

KIMMICK AND M'CANN DID NOT FIGHT.

McCann Was Overweight—Schaefer and Slosson Play Great Billiards.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—Charles Kimmick of Minneapolis and Jack McCann of this city, welterweights, were to have fought in the California Athletic club for a $1,500 purse. When the men weighed Kimmick was some ounces over 145 pounds and McCann was eleven pounds overweight. Kimmick insisted on receiving a $300 forfeit and it was said that Billy Gallagher, whom McCann defeated some time ago, was ready to take McCann's place, the club accepted him. Gallager, however, refused to fight on account of his match in February with Mahon at the Occidental club.

There was a long discussion, and a motion to adjourn and President Fulda's suggestion of a postponement were both vigorously hooted. No forfeit goes to Kimmick, the articles being defective and without any stipulation should the fight be declared off. They did provide for a $100 forfeit, with $200 additional if the man over weight won.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Jacob Schaefer and George F. Slosson are playing great billiards in their practice for the match which is fixed for next Friday evening. Tonight Schaefer played with Heiser and in a 700-point game, fourteen-inch balk line, made the extraordinary average of forty-seven. At the same time Slosson was playing a remarkable game in his own rooms. He was to have played with Maurice Daly, but Daly was ill with the grip. Slosson therefore pitted himself against an amateur. He opened the game with a run of 13 and in the fourth inning made the unprecedented run at the 14-inch balk line game of 324. A large crowd of spectators was present and at the close of the run he was enthusiastically applauded. His average was 33 1-13.

GONE TO THE COURTS.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS DEMAND THEIR RIGHTS.

Suit Begun to Test the Constitutionality of the Gerrymander Law—"Long" Jones as a Gubernatorial Candidate—Iowa Democrats Too Lazy to Work—Fight Against Fithian in His Congressional District—St. Paul and Milwaukee Looking Out for a National Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—There was an interested crowd of spectators in the Supreme Court this morning when S. W. Pierce, District Attorney of Adams County, presented a petition through ex-Attorney-General C. E. Estabrook attacking the Democratic gerrymander. Mr. Estabrook called the court's attention to the fact that the chief grounds of the complaint were that the districts were made without reference to population and not "of convenient and contiguous territory," instancing the fact that the unit of representation in Senate districts is 51,117, while in some Assembly districts 16,868 is found, while others are very much under the proper number. There is a difference in population between some Senate districts of upwards of 30,000, and Assembly districts of 31,000.

The attention of the court was especially called to the irregularity of the outlines of the Ninth Senatorial District, in which the petitioner resides. The petition asks for an order commanding the Secretary of State to show cause at the next assignment of the court why the petitioner should not have leave to bring an action to annul Chapter 482, Laws of 1891, the Apportionment act, on the ground that it was wholly in violation of the Constitution. The petition further shows to the court that by the changes in the Senate districts a large number of the people of the State will be disfranchised, while upon others double representation is conferred at the coming election. People of certain counties representing a population of 168,809, whose electors voted for Senators in 1890 again vote for Senators in 1892, while the hold-over Senators represent 530,289 who participated in their election, and 387,122 who did not. There are 231,218 who have not voted for Senator since 1888 and will not again be permitted to vote until 1894, a period of six years, while the Constitution says they shall be entitled to vote for Senator every four years.

The petitioner further stated that it was desired to have as early a hearing as consistent with what the court deemed proper to the end that in case the court subsequently finds the act unconstitutional the Legislature may be reconvened and the redistricting of the State be had in time to allow the Secretary of State to issue the notice of election for the several districts in which new legislators are to be chosen in 1892.

Gen. Bragg of Fond du Lac appeared for the Secretary of State and objected to the court's permitting the petition or other papers to be filed, declaring that this was only a political squabble beneath the dignity of the court to notice. The matter was taken under advisement, and the court will probably decide Tuesday whether it will hear arguments or not.

A second and similar petition was presented to the court at the opening of the afternoon session. In it Leonard Lottridge of La Crosse County sets forth that this county has been cut down to one Representative in the Assembly, although having a population of 38,000.

DEMOCRATS ARE LAZY.

They Adjourn Iowa's Senate and Delay Business Greatly.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Senator Brower has served notice on the Democrats that they may expect no more aid or comfort from him. This morning he was approached by two members of the Democratic steering committee and asked if he would help them when they took steps to oust Cliff, the Republican Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Brower said to them:

"Gentlemen, I voted with you simply for the purpose of enabling you to obtain what the people of the State had decreed that you should have. Your failing to secure the Secretaryship was through a blunder of your own and I cannot help you further." The committee retired considerably disappointed.

The House and Senate have got at loggerheads thus early in the session. This morning the House passed four concurrent resolutions and sent them over to the Senate. They provided for the appointment of Visiting committees to the various State institutions, for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Inauguration, for a Joint Committee to Select Mail-Carriers, and for a joint convention this afternoon to canvass the vote cast for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the last election. The Senate took up the question of appointing Visiting committees and discussed it at considerable length and then adjourned until Tuesday next at 10 a. m., without reaching any conclusion on that or the joint-convention resolution. When the news of this action reached the House the Republicans in that body put on their fighting clothes at once and instead of following the lead of the Senate and adjourning until next Tuesday determined to stay here and work.

But the Speaker stated tonight that he would be unable to announce his committees tomorrow, and it is possible that they may not be given out until Tuesday.

The Committee on Inauguration states tonight that Gov. Boies will be inaugurated next Wednesday. There will be but little parade made of the affair.

LONG JONES AS A CANDIDATE.

He Is in the Race for the Gubernatorial Nomination.

A. M. Jones, who has for more than a score of years been identified with the political history of Illinois, and who is more popularly known throughout the State as "Long" Jones, is in the race for the Gubernatorial nomination. He is soundly in earnest about it, too, and has announced his determination to win it. There is, he maintains, no other man in the State with better chances of leading the Republican party to victory in the next State election. According to Mr. Jones the present condition of political affairs in Illinois is critical for the Republican party and it is no time for experimenting with new and unknown candidates for Governor. With the Democrats having one United States Senator and fourteen Congressmen to the Republican party's one United States Senator and six Congressmen he says that energetic measures must be adopted to make the success of the Republican party in the next election certain.

On the subject of his candidacy, Mr. Jones said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday:

"Yes, I am in the race, and my name will be presented to the next Republican convention as a candidate for the nomination for Governor."

"When did you decide on being a candidate?"

"Only today, at noon. My reasons for so declaring myself are that several prominent men of this State have assured me of their hearty support if I enter the lists. The convention is called for May 4, and I lose no time in declaring myself, in order to settle any doubt in the minds of those who might desire to know how I stand on the matter. I shall enter the contest with every reasonable hope of receiving the nomination."

"How will your standing as a member of the Republican State Central committee affect your chances?"

"Very favorably, I think. The Republicans of Illinois like workers and men of energy and of individual opinions, and I rather think they are not afraid of a man whom they know has been an active worker in the party for so long a time."

"What are the prospective chances of the other candidates and who are they?"

"Those who have so far declared themselves are Gov. Fifer, Judge Horace Clark of Coles County, and Attorney-General Hunt of Edgar County. But it is yet too early to speak with any certainty on the probable action of the convention. The Republicans of the State will from time to time discuss the nominees and will select from them the candidate who they believe will be elected. And if in their judgment they have not such a candidate they will at the convention decide on some other nominee.

"It is a little singular that since 1856, when the Republican party nominated and elected William H. Bissell for Governor, it has elected every Republican nominee since that time, there has never been one of these nominees from the northern part of the State. Gov. Fifer is the nearest of them to the northern part of the State."

"What is the present outlook for the party's success?"

"I think the situation is critical. The Democrats have their United States Senator and fourteen Congressmen, while the Republicans have only six Congressmen and one Senator, and I am of opinion that the party cannot afford to nominate at the convention any man who cannot receive the entire and active support of the party."

Mr. Jones is at present Chairman of the State Central committee and has been a member of that committee for fourteen years. He has been six times its Chairman. He was member of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Legislatures from Joe Daviess County from 1872 to 1876. Under President Hayes' administration he was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, and by President Garfield was appointed Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois and served until President Cleveland deposed him. He has been in the State of Illinois since his father moved into McHenry County in 1847, and there is perhaps no one who has more acquaintances among the prominent men of the State than "Long" Jones.

BLAINE'S PERSONALITY HAS GROWN.

Murat Halstead Says He Will Be Nominated and Elected—For Other Places.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Murat Halstead, after spending a few days here, left for London today. He will sail by the Majestic Jan. 20. In the course of an interview he said that he thought the personality of Mr. Blaine had become more important than that of any other citizen in the United States, and that more was depending on him than on any other American.

"He is a man," continued Mr. Halstead, "who is physically both delicate and elastic. As the matter now stands he will be nominated by the Republicans and elected President beyond all reasonable doubts. Therefore there is a concerted effort, which is not confined to Democrats, to keep the state of his health before the people and to magnify every little ailment with the express purpose of breaking the confidence of the public in his staying powers. If Mr. Blaine, for any unforeseen reason, is not the Republican candidate I believe President Harrison will be renominated. I think his administration has been strong and characteristic of himself. As to Democratic candidates, the point is that ex-President Cleveland and Senator Hill will destroy each other. As far as Roswell P. Flower is concerned there will be a compromise. Cleveland probably would prefer ex-Secretary Whitney if he could not get the nomination himself. The Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency may be McKinley or Morton, or"—here Mr. Halstead gave a knowing smile—"the choice may fall on Minister Lincoln.

"The point that has most impressed me in regard to the effects in Europe of the McKinley law is the antagonism of certain leading German journals towards Mr. Blaine. I attribute this to the fact that the reciprocity clause is expected to prejudice German interests in South America to the benefit of the United States." Referring to the new German law under which foreigners resident in Germany become liable to pay a 5 per cent income tax Mr. Halsted said: "This will drive out of Germany a large number of Americans now living there on incomes."

ST. PAUL AND MILWAUKEE ON HAND.

Two Aspirants for the Democratic National Convention in the Field.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Headquarters were established today at the Arlington by Milwaukee and St. Paul, two of the cities of the West desiring the National Democratic convention for 1892. St. Paul, with a view of picking up some of the crumbs of luck left by Minneapolis, has taken the parlors formerly occupied by the other twin, next to the meeting-room of the National committee. Three carloads of boomers are expected to arrive from the Saintly City tomorrow, and then hustling will begin in earnest. Mayor Somers of Milwaukee is the spokesman of the trio of representative business-men who are not making much noise, but nevertheless are circulating industriously wherever a point can be made or promise secured for their city. Thus far neither Cincinnati, Kansas City, nor New York are represented at Washington, but Tammanyites propose to turn out in force next week and overawe the Democratic moguls with their eloquence and dollars.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET IN ST. LOUIS.

Their Call for a National Convention Is Issued—Basis of Representation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the National committee of the Prohibition party, that the National convention of that party to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States and to transact such other business as may properly come before it will assemble in Music Hall, St. Louis, Mo., June 29. The basis of representation has been fixed as follows:

Each State is entitled to four delegates at large.

Each State is also entitled to twice as many delegates as the number of Congressmen which the State is entitled to elect in 1892 (this is the new apportionment).

Each State may send one additional delegate for every 1,000 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Fisk and Brooks in 1888.

Each Territory is entitled to two delegates. The District of Columbia is entitled to two delegates.

Fithian Attending to Business.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Lawrence County Democratic convention today selected delegates who are instructed for G. W. Fithian for Congress in the Sixteenth District. Democrats are more or less dissatisfied with Fithian's tactics in having the county convention held so early and especially the district convention called so far ahead of the usual time. Two months ago Fithian seemed to have a walkover, but the feeling against him grows as the convention draws near.

AFTER A DEFUNCT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Thomas Parker Jr.'s Bill Against the Mutual Corporation of Chicago.

Thomas Parker Jr., receiver of the defunct Mutual Fire Insurance company of Chicago, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to hold the Directors of the company responsible for $65,000. The bill states that at a meeting of the Board of Directors—Silas W. Gardiner of Lyons, Ia.; Benjamin F. Roy and William E. Smith of Chicago; Frank G. Smith of Rockford, Ill.; Artemus Lamb of Clinton, Ia.; and James W. French of Three Rivers, Mich.—held Nov. 16, 1887, a resolution was passed providing for the payment into the treasury of the company of certain moneys as premiums paid in advance for insurance under a provision of the by-laws. It also provided for the issuing to those who paid in such money of interest-bearing certificates entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company, and providing that the money so paid in shall be liable for the company's losses and expenses. Under this resolution $64,000 was paid into the company's treasury by William E. Smith, Silas W. Gardiner, B. F. Rog. and Frank G. Smith of the Board of Directors, and by William H. Smith, the father of directors William E. and Frank G. Smith, which amount was entered on the company's books as part of its cash assets, and was so reported to the State Insurance Department.

The same day the by-laws were amended so as to provide for the establishment of a permanent safety fund into which all moneys received as premiums paid in advance, and all profits arising from the business of the company in issuing stock, or non-participating policies, were to go. When the company was in an insolvent condition Jan. 29, 1890, and its entire surplus was only $20,000, the directors passed resolutions authorizing the Secretary and the President to redeem the outstanding certificates and to return to the holders of them the money and securities which the company had received when they were issued.

It is alleged that the affairs of the company were grossly mismanaged by the directors and the Secretary; that moneys belonging to the company were appropriated or paid out unlawfully; that even after the securities were surrendered the public was given to understand that they were still the property of and in the possession of the company. It is charged that redeeming the certificates at a time when their redemption necessitated the paying out of more than $40,000 over and above the company's entire surplus was a misappropriation of the company's funds and a direct violation of the trust imposed on the directors. The court is asked to compel the directors to reimburse the company for these losses and for an injunction to restrain the disposition of any securities.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC SLEEPER BURNED NEAR JONESVILLE.

Two Women Charred in an Upper Berth, One Fatally Injured, and Twenty-two Other Passengers Badly Hurt—All Were Members of the Andrews Opera Company—A Broken Rail Caused the Accident—Of Forty Passengers Only Twelve Escaped Unhurt.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—A horrible railway accident occurred on the Northern Pacific road near Jonesville, seven miles from Brainerd, Minn., at 3:55 this morning. As a result two women were killed, another is likely to die, and twenty-two other passengers were badly burned, bruised, and cut.

The list of dead and injured is as follows:

The Dead.

ANDREWS, MRS. ED., Mankato, Minn.
WALLACE, MRS. TILLIE, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Injured.

ANDREWS, C. W., business manager, badly burned and cut.
ANDREWS, GEORGE, baritone, burned on arms.
ALLEN, HOWARD, chorus, burned on neck.
ALLEN, FRED, chorus, bruised and badly cut.
BARKER, W. E., son of Mrs. Barker, burned on hands and face.
BARKER, MRS. L. F., soprano, shoulder dislocated.
DOUGLAS, MISS MAY, chorus girl, burned on head and arms.
ENHEARE, MRS., badly burned.
FRITCH, MISS LETITIA, prima donna, burned on hands and arms.
HARRIS, MISS ELLA, chorus girl, burned on neck and arms.
HALE, MISS GRACE, chorus, slightly burned.
HURNING, MISS ETTA, chorus, feet frozen.
JOY, MISS FLORENCE, chorus girl, severely burned on back and head; will probably die.
LINCOLN, BERT, chorus, arm fractured.
MOODY, G. E., leader of orchestra, slightly burned.
RHYS, WILLIE, orchestra, hands slightly burned.
ROE, MISS MARIE, soprano, slightly burned and bruised.
PARKER, C. A., comedian, back injured.
SHEARER, MISS JOSIE, chorus girl, slightly burned.
TAYLOR, J. A., tenor, cut and bruised.
WIRTH, W. A., chorus, slightly injured.
WAKEFIELD, MRS. AL, wife of advance agent, feet frozen.
WATSON, J. L., feet frozen.

Only the Sleeper Left the Track.

The train left West Superior about midnight, consisting of a baggage-car and sleeper, the latter coach being occupied by the Andrews Opera company, who were on their way to Grand Forks, N. D. The train was in charge of Conductor Eugene Ball and Engineer Charles Leak. The thermometer was 52° below zero, when, about a quarter of a mile of Jonesville, the train struck a broken rail, the engine and baggage-car passing over in safety, but the sleeper was derailed. The car toppled over on her side and broke loose from the rest of the train, sliding down a five-foot embankment. The train was stopped and the wildest commotion was witnessed. The car lay on its side and several people had already made their exit through the windows which had been broken. At this juncture the flames broke out, fanned by the draught and fed by the coal oil from the lamps which had broken and saturated everything. Heartrending shrieks rent the air, women screamed, moaned, and called for help. Brave men paled at the sight and commenced with resolute hands to rescue the perishing. The whole car was soon a mass of flames, and women clad in scanty garments were being taken from the blazing mass with their hair and night clothes in flames.

The Two Victims Were Overlooked.

When it was supposed that all had been taken out Mrs. Edward Andrews and Mrs. Lillie Wallace, her maid, were found missing. It was thought for a while that the former lady had escaped from the fire and wandered into the woods in a dazed condition. There was no use to stay longer at the awful scene, as every possible effort had been put forth, and if any one had perished it was not for lack of willing hands and courageous hearts. The severity of the weather made the sufferings of the injured more intense, and the troupe were placed in the baggage car and taken to Brainerd, where they were housed at the Arlington Hotel and physicians summoned from the sanitarium, as well as the local physicians, to relieve the agony of those who had been burned and injured.

While this was being done a train was made up to go to the scene of the wreck. The car was completely burned up, only the trucks remaining. Under the burned mass were found the charred remains of the two victims, both burned beyond recognition, the heads, arms, and legs being entirely gone. What was left of them was tenderely placed in a box and taken to Brainerd.

Babe Rescued, but Mother Dead.

Miss Douglas when she was brought from the car was literally enveloped in flames, her hair being on fire. The women were nearly nude, but were wrapped up as they were taken out. The bodies of the two women burned to death were charred beyond all recognition, the heads, legs, and arms being entirely gone. Mr. Ed Andrews rescued their little baby and supposed his wife was safe until a count was made. He is wild with grief. The members of the company lost all they possessed, except stage clothes, including musical instruments, watches, and money.

The remains of Mrs. Andrews, professionally known as Nanie Wilkinson, will be taken to Mankato for burial and those of Mrs. Wallace to Minneapolis. The cause of the accident was not an uncommon one in weather such as was experienced last night. Engineer Leak says every precaution was taken and the train was not running over twenty-five or thirty miles an hour.

The following occupants of the car were uninjured: Winny Barkes, Eugene Kaeufar, J. A. McMillan and wife, Bessie Andrews, 2 years old, whose mother was killed; Lulu Wioll, T. Dahl, S. H. Rhys, George Hus, J. L. Watson, E. F. Seaman, H. W. A. Allen.

[Miss Marie Roe, one of the wounded, was formerly the wife of A. J. Roe of the firm of Robinson & Roe, photographers. Mrs. Roe aspired to be the prima donna of a company a few years ago, and the Marie Roe Opera company endured for a season. She is a pretty woman, 30 years of age, and moderately clever in stage work. She played leading soprano parts with the Andrews Opera company.

The other women injured, Florence Joy, May Douglas, Ella Harris, and Josephine Shearer were members of the chorus.

Letitia Fritch will be remembered as a leading soprano with the Hess Opera company. Miss Fritch is a St. Louis woman and a talented vocalist.]

A Latent Defect in the Monon Rail.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Coroner Bronaugh has filed his verdict in the County Clerk's office as follows:

Having duly heard the evidence and examined the bodies of Irma Van Rokey and C. N. Cheek, I find that they came to their deaths from an unavoidable accident on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, caused by the breaking of a rail near where there was a latent defect.

The Coroner says he purposely omitted the name of Ben Hamburger of Cincinnati, so that if any new developments come up he can hold the road responsible.

Wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., Jan. 15.—The limited mail on the Baltimore and Ohio due here at 7:31 ran into a freight-train at Port Royal last night, slightly injuring Engineer Nicholson and Fireman Irving of the mail. The freight was crossing over at the time and the huge engine plowed its way through a number of the light, empty freight-cars, considerably reducing the shock and preventing a loss which would have been great had the freight been heavily loaded.

Wrecked on the Little Horseshoe Bend.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 15.—A coal train of twenty-seven cars, caboose, and engine became unmanageable on the steep grade at Little Horseshoe Bend, east of Bainbridge, on the Ohio Southern road last night, and all were piled up in a complete wreck. Engineer W. W. Cochran jumped from the engine and is missing. He is supposed to be killed. Harry Ruse, brakeman, was killed. Fireman Harry Long had a leg and arm broken.

Fought Three Rounds for a Girl.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—George Rankin and William Lewis fought according to prize-ring rules at Union Hill, N. J., Thursday night to settle a rivalry for the favor of Miss Bertha Blim, a pretty girl, who is said to have encouraged both of them. Rankin gave up after three bloody rounds. Both men were well matched and both were badly punished.

A NATIONAL BANK GOES OUT OF BUSINESS.

Liquidation of a Philadelphia Institution Which Could Not Make Enough Money.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Produce National Bank, started here a few years ago, was compelled to give up business because the produce men would not patronize it. They feared that their rivals in business on the Board of Directors would learn the amount of cash they had on hand. The bank was planted right among the wool-importing houses, and these men also shunned it. The bank has gone into liquidation, and today it paid the stockholders $100 a share for their stock. There will also be a slight dividend in addition. This makes the fourth bank in Philadelphia to wind up in a year.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The results of the failure of J. J. Nicholson & Sons, the bankers, are even worse than first reported. The recent death of his brother and his financial troubles have completely shattered the mind of John H. R. Nicholson, and his physicians are of the opinion that he will have to be sent to an insane asylum.

Allnutt, Nixon & Goldsborough, large wholesale boot and shoe dealers, made an assignment today. Liabilities about $80,000; assets believed to be sufficient to cover. The direct cause of the firm's trouble was the Nicholson failure, they having large deposits in that bank. The principal creditors are New England manufacturers. Petition for a receiver of the Baltimore Publishing company was filed in court today by the attorney for the trustee of the bankers Nicholson, who held $75,000 worth of stock in the company. The publishing company did a large business in Catholic publications. It deposited with the Nicholsons and is no doubt seriously affected by the collapse. Replevins were pouring in on the Nicholsons all day and two other business houses are likely to join in the crash. Four Baltimore bankers are losers for small amounts. The Nicholsons did a large collection business, and Western and Southern banks will be the largest claimants.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—The assignee was today making an examination of the books of Joseph H. Coates & Co. No definite statement of assets and liabilities has been prepared, but it is understood the amount involved is over $1,000,000. A protested note of $5,000 was the immediate cause of embarrassment, together with a call from their Liverpool brokers for several thousand pounds. The firm is selling agent for over forty mills in the South, but it is said none of them will be affected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 15.—Partnership trouble led to the appointment of a receiver today for the trunk manufactory of Abel, Bach & Fitzgerald. The firm employs 260 skilled hands and nine traveling men and owns a plant valued at $212,728.99.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Para Rubber Shoe company today a committee was appointed to sell the plant at South Framingham. A stockholder present said that $1,000,000 had been sunk in the enterprise.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Northwestern National Bank of this city, organized in 1888, largely by Chicago and other Eastern people, went into voluntary liquidation by the action of the stockholders this afternoon. Some poor investments, hard times, and heavy taxes made this course good business policy. There is plenty of cash on hand to pay depositors and creditors will not lose a cent. The losses, if any, fall upon stockholders.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—Edmund S. Altenutt, Erastus D. Nixon, and John H. C. Goldsboro, members of a boot and shoe firm, made an assignment this afternoon to Henry C. Kennard, trustee, who filed a bond for $150,000, indicating assets of half that amount.

WALTER A. WOOD DIES IN NEW YORK.

One of the Few Americans Decorated by Foreign Governments—Mortuary Record.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Walter Abbott Wood died this afternoon at his home in Hoosick Falls, N. Y. He was one of the few Americans who for great service rendered to humanity as an inventor have received title and honors from the crowned heads of Europe.

[Walter A. Wood was born in Mason, N. H., Oct. 23, 1816. His father, Aaron Wood, was one of the early settlers in New York State and was among the first to engage in the manufacture of the cast-iron plows invented by Jethro Wood. Walter Abbott Wood as a boy had a natural bent toward mechanics, and he worked in his father's shops until he was 20 years of age. After acquiring a small capital he started in business on his own account. For a long time he had devoted himself entirely to the study of the mechanism of farming implements, and he soon introduced the many harvesting machines with Wood's improvements. Since he first started in business he has put almost three-quarters of a million of improved agricultural machines in use. Mr. Wood's inventions and improvements are covered by about thirty patents here and abroad. His works are the most extensive of the kind in the world. He conducted the business alone until 1866, when it was turned into a stock company known as the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping company, of which he had since been President. In consequence of his important views on agriculture he received the decoration of the Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor from the Emperor Napoleon at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and was promoted to an officer at the World's Fair held in Paris in 1878. He was the second American upon whom this honor has been conferred. As a benefactor of humanity and the first to introduce mowing machines into Europe he received a similar honor in Vienna in 1875, when the Emperor of Austria conferred upon him the cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph. He was a Representative from New York in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses.]

Gen. James S. Brisbin.

The remains of Gen. James S. Brisbin, whose death occurred at the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, Thursday, will be taken to Minneapolis for burial. His home was at Red Wing, Minn., and he went to Philadelphia for medical treatment. His death resulted from bronchitis, complicated with other troubles. He was born at Boalsburg, Pa., in 1838, and at the commencement of the late war he enlisted as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment. He was made a Lieutenant in April, 1861, and was twice wounded at the first battle of Bull Run.

He served with the Army of the Potomac through the campaigns of 1862-'63, and was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers March 13, 1865. Since the close of the war he had been with the regular army until last summer. During the Indian campaign three years ago he was in charge of the troops at Fort Keogh, when Swordbearer, the medicine man, and several of his followers were killed near Custer. His masterly handling of the turbulent Cheyennes has saved the shedding of much blood.

Henry C. Logan of New York.

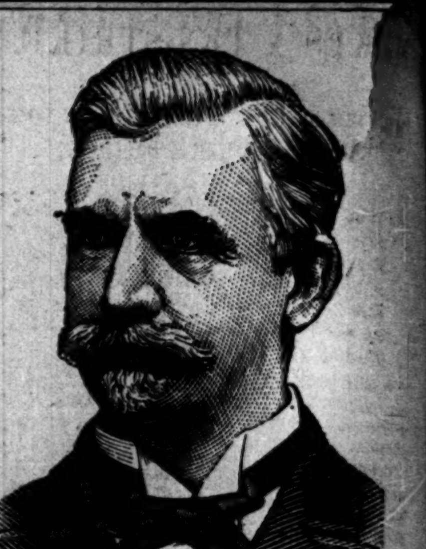
NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Henry C. Logan, General Eastern Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, died at his residence in this city today. He was a near relative of the late Gen. John A. Logan, and had been located in this city in the above mentioned position for the last four years, previous to that time representing the same company at San Francisco as its Pacific coast agent, and also at various times the Southern Pacific company at New Orleans and El Paso. Mr. Logan was one of the most popular of the Broadway railroad agents and highly esteemed among his large circle of acquaintances and friends.

HAVE YOU THE GRIPPE?

Many People Have It and Do Not Know It—How to Recognize the Symptoms and How to Treat Them.

Hundreds of people have the Grippe who do not know it. Not necessarily the final stages but the first stages. They feel pains in the head, and a bad taste in the mouth, get tired and despondent, have chilly sensations, limbs and muscles ache. In some cases these things are overlooked. In most cases perhaps they are considered simply a slight cold. In nearly every case they indicate the coming of Grippe.

There is but one thing to do when these symptoms appear, and that is to take prompt and vigorous measures, to fortify nature to repel the enemy. A little well-directed effort at just the right time will accomplish very much more than labored efforts afterwards. There is but one thing to be done, and that is to use a pure stimulant, something that will promptly arrest, and in no way injure, something endorsed by scientists, recommended by physicians and popular because so efficient—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Two years ago, and last year when the Grippe was raging, this was the standard remedy used, and recommended by the profession. It did more to prevent the Grippe than all other known or recommended remedies. It preserved many people in health who would otherwise have been grievously sick, perhaps even worse. It is as efficient today as ever. It should be borne in mind that other so-called whiskies may not be so efficient, and if any dealer asserts that such whiskies are the same distrust him at once. There is but one medicinal whiskey, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt.


A GREAT AND GOOD MAN.

The above strong, yet gentle and benevolent face is that of Mr. H. H. Warner, who is well known throughout the length and breadth of the land. This is the first time his picture has been given to the public, and it is only at the urgent request of a large number of friends that he has finally consented to permit its use.

Mr. Warner has been a generous patron of the Sciences, of the Arts, and in very many ways a general Philanthropist. He is perhaps better known, however, as the proprietor of Warner's Safe Cure, which both in America and Europe has been the most popular medical preparation ever known to the world. It is not generally known that this preparation saved Mr. Warner's life at a time when the physicians had abandoned hope, and it was this which determined him to introduce it so largely to the entire world. That it is equally beneficial to myriads of others is admitted. That it is unquestionably the greatest cure of the age does not admit of argument, and that it is today the most popular of preparations is shown by its enormous sale.

KIRK'S

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN FAMILY

SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.

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General Household Use.

BLAINE.

The other day Blaine was taken suddenly sick, and the news created the greatest consternation in the capital. It was telegraphed all over the country. The attack proved to be only a fit of indigestion caused from over-eating. But why was there such interest felt? It was because it has been charged that the great Secretary has kidney trouble, and that from this cause his life is in peril. Now, kidney trouble can be cured. It is not a mysterious malady, as has been claimed. When the kidneys do not perform their office, and this almost always comes from the effects of a cold, take REID'S GERMAN COUGH & KIDNEY CURE. It is the best remedy for this ailment that is on the market. Colds often arise in the kidneys, and the lungs sympathize with them. It is evident, therefore, that one organ cannot be restored to health without the other. Get this remedy of any dealer.

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MAKES A TEN-STRIKE.

MR. BOUTELLE RIVALS PROCTOR KNOTT'S DULUTH SPEECH.

He Likens Chairman Holman to Mrs. Squeers, Who with a Long Spoon Is Pouring Brimstone Down the Throats of His Democratic Brethren—Holman's Anti-Subsidy Bill Passes the House, Under Certain Promises—No Danger to the World's Fair Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Mr. Boutelle of Maine made a speech this afternoon which created about as much uproarious laughter as Proctor Knott's famous effort on Duluth. The subject under discussion was the proposition to reduce the number of committee clerkships in the House, and today, like yesterday, was given over to buncombe. Uncle William Holman had experienced the extreme satisfaction of seeing his ancient resolution adopted for the fifth or sixth time. Uncle William voluntarily said its construction would in nowise interfere with the World's Fair, otherwise it could not have gotten through at all.

Late in the afternoon Boutelle got the floor and, after calling attention to the familiar scenes and groupings by the Democratic brethren about Uncle William Holman yesterday, said the situation reminded him of Dotheboys Hall, when Mrs. Squeers gathers the pupils of the academy around her, administering to each in turn copious doses of brimstone and treacle, thus warding off disease and saving provisions. He facetiously likened Uncle William Holman to Mrs. Squeers, Dickerson of Kentucky was his Pecksniff, and Breckinridge of Kentucky with his "heaven bless you all, my children," was his Chadband. This was enough to set the house roaring. Boutelle kept right on.

"Uncle William Holman," he said, "was with his long spoon pouring treacle and brimstone or retrenchment and reform down the throats of his Democratic brethren. True, they squirmed some, but they had to down the dose out of respect to the old lady."

Then he took a swipe at Gen. Joe Wheeler, who, he said, alighted upon the back of any great question as if with a sudden bound and rode around like the ocular demonstration of the Darwinian theory on the back of a trick elephant at a country circus. Wheeler's efforts at oratory, he said, produced the impression on him as if something, he did not know what, had disarranged Wheeler's power to speak. He began like a calliope on a Mississippi steamer and wound up with a noise like that produced by a sand-pipe laboring with an acute attack of pneumonia.

Wheeler came into the hall while Boutelle was speaking and busied himself trying to find out what all the laughter was about, but Boutelle kept on. The wailings of distress uttered by the Democrats, he said, were universal and heartrending.

The only exception to the rule in this particular was in the case of a woman, the wife of Gov. Flower of New York. When she took possession of the executive mansion at Albany, she told the reporter of a New York paper that the house was in bad condition after its occupancy by the bachelor Governor who preceded her husband. Boutelle said there were cigar-stumps in the sugar-bowls and poker-chips in the library, while pictures of opera-bouffe artists and sky dancers were hung up so they obscured and hid from view portraits of Dewitt Clinton and other distinguished New-Yorkers. The speaker then went on to say that Mrs. Flower declared she was an American and believed in American manufactures. Everything a person wanted could be bought in New York and she was going down to New York to buy the furnishings for the house. The United States was good enough for her.

Boutelle closed his speech by referring to Uncle William Holman's treatment of the appropriations as something in the nature of a nickel in the slot machine, where one puts in a nickle and pulls out an appropriation. The only difference, he said, between the simile and the reality was that Uncle William Holman was trying to cheat the public and the owners of the machine by trying to make the affair work with a lead nickel.

LIVELY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Holman's Resolution Passes After Certain Promises Are Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress has declared its emphatic hostility to subsidies, bounties, and land grants, and pronounced in favor of rigid retrenchment in the appropriations of the government. The Holman resolution in its entirety was today adopted by the House, but not until after its author had consented that it should be interpreted in a sense "broad enough to permit any and all appropriate and legitimate legislation." The advocates of the World's Fair appropriation are tonight finding great comfort in this interpretation, and even the friends of the mail steamship subsidies and sugar bounty maintain that the pledge of the government having been once passed, appropriations to fulfill those obligations are but "appropriate and legitimate legislation." When the resolutions were reached in the order of unfinished business it was generally expected that Mr. Holman would consent to an amendment modifying the sweeping character of the second resolution. But the Chairman refused to do anything of the kind.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Holman, "last evening I entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question had been ordered. On reflection I desire, if I am so authorized under the rules, to withdraw that motion."

"That can only be done by unanimous consent," said the Speaker.

"Then I ask for unanimous consent," said Mr. Holman, and, none objecting, his motion was withdrawn.

"Upon a careful examination of the second resolution," resumed Mr. Holman, "and after consulting with gentlemen whose judgments are entitled to great respect, I have reached the conclusion, for myself, at least, that the resolution is broad enough to permit any and all appropriate and legitimate legislation."

"Like the Chicago Fair, for instance?" inquired Mr. Reed. [Laughter.]

To this query Mr. Holman returned no answer.

"As I said," resumed Mr. Holman, "it is, I think, broad enough to cover all appropriate and legitimate legislation, including all legislation like private pension bills and the like, as they all belong to departments of the government."

"I would like to vote for the first resolution but not for the second," said Mr. Henderson. "I ask that it be divided."

The Speaker pro tem. decided that the resolution could be divided.

Mr. Dingley of Maine inquired whether it would be in order to commit the resolution with instructions to report back his resolution read yesterday defining the scope of the declaration, but the Speaker ruled that it would not.

Mr. Henderson withdrew his demand for a division, but Mr. Tracy of New York at once renewed the demand. So the question was taken on the first resolution, which reads as lows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the granting of subsidies or bounties by Congress, in money, public lands, bonds, or by indorsement, or by pledge of the public credit to promote special private industries or enterprises of corporations, independent of the question of the ability of Congress to make such grants, is unjust and impolitic and in manifest conflict with our republican institutions, as it directly tends to create and foster the wealth of favored classes at the expense of the whole people, who bear the burdens of government and manifestly fear such undue facilities for the enlargment of great private estates—a policy which a government of the people cannot justly or safely encourage by any form of favoritism in legislation.

It was adopted, yeas 227, nays 41. The question was then taken on the second resolution. Mr. Lynch of Wisconsin, making a vain effort to present a substitute. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, In view of the present condition of the Treasury and because efficient and honest government can only be assured by the frugal expenditure of the public money, while unnecessary and lavish expenditures under any and all conditions lead, inevitably, to venal and corrupt methods in public affairs, no money ought to be appropriated by Congress from the public Treasury except such as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several departments frugally, efficiently, and honestly administered.

The resolution was agreed to: yeas 164, nays 93. Upon the second resolution the following members voted in the negative:

Messrs. Amerman, Atkinson, Bartine, Belknap, Beltzhoover, Bergen, Binham, Boutelle, Bowers, Broderick, Brosius, Burrows, Bushnell, Caldwell, Chipman, Clark (Wyoming), Coolidge, Crosby, Curtis, Cutting, Dalzell, Davis, Dingley, Dixon, Dean, Dolliver, English, Enrichs, Flick, Funston, Geary, Gillespie, Grout, Halvorsen, Harmer, Harter, Haynes, Henderson (Iowa), Henderson (Illinois), Herrman, Hoar, Hooker (New York), Hopkins (Illinois), Houk (Ohio), Huff, Hull, Johnson (Indiana), Ketcham, Lapham, Lind, Lodge, Loud, Lynch, McKenna, Milliken, Mitchell, Morse, Newberry, O'Neill (Pennsylvania), Otis, Owens, Patton, Payne, Perkins, Pickler, Post, Powers, Quackenbush, Raines, Randall, Ray, Reed, Reilly, Robinson, Scull, Shank, Stephenson, Stewart (Pennsylvania), Stockdale, Stone (Charles W. of Virginia), Stone (William A. of Pennsylvania), Storer, Stout, Sweet, E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, V. A. Taylor, Townsend, Tracey, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Weadock, Williams (Massachusetts), Wilson (Washington)—95.

Mr. Holman was asked by a reporter whether he considered that his resolution would preclude an appropriation or loan for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He said:

That will depend upon the construction that is placed upon legislation that we have already had in regard to the World's Fair. I have not the different acts sufficiently in mind to be able to express an opinion on the subject. It will depend to what extent the government has become committed to the World's Fair. Whatever appropriations are made in conformity with the resolutions have got to be made for public purposes. Appropriations can be made for a public object, and the World's Fair appropriation will depend upon preceding legislation.

Assignment of Clerks.

After the adoption of these resolutions the House took up for consideration the reports of the Committee on Accounts assigning clerks to the various committees of the House, and a discussion ensued as to whether there was not extravagance in the assignments. Mr. Dickerson quoted statistics to show that there was undue expenditure in this respect and favored the minority report, cutting off several of these clerks. In advocating the report of the committe Mr. Cooper (Indiana) incidentally referred to the investigation of the Pension Office during the last Congress, and said that since that investigation it had come to be known that Commissioner Raum's son had sold places in the Pension Bureau, and for that offense had been removed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Messrs. Boatner, Moses, Snow, and Wise favored the majority report of the committee and Mr. Mansur of Missouri favored the minority report.

Mr. Cummings of New York rebuked the House for voting regularly for the appropriation for a clerk to every Senator, yet now proposing to cut down its own committee clerks.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine began an amusing speech on the situation and said in conclusion: "The people of the country are going to have a happy and prosperous new year in spite of the Democratic party, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman), and his little slot machine." [Applause on Republican side.]

Mr. Compton of Maryland commended to President Harrison the good advice given by Mrs. Flower—especially in regard to the purchase of china.

Mr. Cummings wished to add to the speech of the gentleman from Maine this fact: That under the two Democratic administrations of the State of New York the State debt had been reduced $7,000,000 and that $3,000,000 had been left in the Treasury when Gov. Hill retired—that Treasury having been empty when Grover Cleveland entered into office. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Enloe of Tennessee said that he had also enjoyed with zest the harmless debate of today and he enjoyed it much better than he enjoyed seeing the representatives of the people march out of the hall twelve months ago by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) under parliamentary law. He thought that the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman) might be characterized as the outburst of public conscience. It was broad enough to let in the Chicago Exposition and anything that related to the carrying on of the government. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) had spoken of Mrs. Squeers and of the fact that she had administered brimstone and treacle to the boys. If the gentleman had read the story further he would remember that after a time the students had overturned the administration and, taking the long spoon, compelled her to take the brimstone herself. That was exactly what the people had done. Twelve months ago the Republicans had compelled the Democratic party to take brimstone and treacle, but the people had overturned their administration and the Democratic party was now giving brimstone to the Repubicans. [Laughter.] He did not think it courteous in the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) to read a newspaper interview with a woman whom he claimed for a friend and who was the wife of the Governor of New York. But as he had done so he should tell the House where the last set of china bought for the White House had come from and whether it was not of foreign make. [Laughter on Democratic side.]

A Republican member rising to a point of order that Mr. Enloe was not addressing himself to the question under consideration, Mr. Enloe expressed the hope that the presiding officer would allow him to flap his wings a little. In the last Congress the Czar had chopped them off with a hatchet and he had to go to his own State to seek that freedom of debate which belonged to an American citizen. [Laughter.]

Mr. Boatner of Louisiana withdrew his amendment, and, although Mr. Raines of New York was seeking the floor, Mr. Rusk of Maryland demanded the previous question.

Mr. Reed of Maine—Is the effect of that to chop off debate? [Laughter.]

The minority substitute providing for twenty-four clerks was defeated—yeas, 84; nays, 164. And the majority report, which provides for thirty-seven clerks, was agreed to.

Mr. Fyan of Missouri, who has been absent on account of sickness, was then sworn in, but his health was so feeble that he was obliged to take the oath of office from his seat.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Newberry of Illinois—To test the methods of spelling in schools and appropriating $100,000 to establish a spelling school at the World's Fair.

By Mr. Lane of Illinois—Placing salt, lumber, nails, cotton ties, binding twine, and agricultural implements on the free list.

By Mr. Snodgrass of Tennessee—To put salt on the free list.

By Mr. Smith of Arizona—For the admission of Arizona as a State.

By Mr. Hatch of Missouri—To amend the Presidential Succession act so as to add the office of Secretary of Agriculture after that of Secretary of the Interior.

The House adjourned until Monday.

SPRINGER ASPIRES TO BE PREMIER.

Several Democrats Think He Is Assuming to Run the Entire Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—They are poking fun at Springer. By "they" is meant other Democrats who claim to be leaders and who resent Springer's efforts to run the whole Congress. One of the kickers is reminded of a remark which Alexander H. Stephens made back in the Forty-fourth Congress about Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, who was then a member of the House and who was frequently called to the chair by Speaker Randall to preside. The complaint was made by many Democrats and some Republicans that on such occasions Mr. Blackburn "occupies more time than all the rest of us combined."

Mr. Stephens said: "Now you fellows just let Joe alone; he believes it to be his duty as Speaker to speak, and speak he will."

Premier Springer believes it to be his duty as leader of the House to lead, and lead he will. If any person supposed that his duties as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means would occupy all of Mr. Springer's time and absorb all his energies that person was grievously mistaken. Mr. Springer realized that the Democratic party needed a guardian as well as a guide and that no other man could fill that office quite as well as he could, and he was never known to shirk a duty, whether it belonged to him or somebody else. Of course, Mr. Springer realizes that there are a few members of his party in the House who feel unwilling just now to follow his leadership, but he is confident that the feeling will soon wear off and that perfect harmony will soon prevail in the ranks of the majority.

COMMITTEE ON ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Congressman Oates Wants a Change, Which He Considers for the Better.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Congressman Oates introduced the other day a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen on order of business. Mr. Oates in speaking of it today said:

I introduced a resolution of this character some days ago. It was referred to the Committee on Rules, where it sleeps. I favor the amendment of the rules on this question. The Committee on Rules have jurisdiction over the rules of the House, and prescribe a code for the government of that body. This is about as much as they can attend to. I favor the appointment of a committee on the order of business for many reasons. In the first place a great many propositions are brought before the House through the committees. They all get out of committees and go on the calandars which soon become blocked up with them. Everybody in the whole country knows all these bills cannot get through and the result is many good ones die and some bad ones are adopted by the House. A committee of the character contemplated by my resolution could at the proper time in the session look over the calendars, selecting therefrom meritorious and worthy bills that the people demand and give them precedence for discussion and deliberation by the House. I do not favor the present method of selecting the committees of the House. I favor the more democratic method which obtains in the Senate, where the membership of the committee is determined in caucus.

There is some difference of opinion among the Democrats interested in the preparation of the new rules as to the question of a quorum of the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Catchings is said to be in favor of preserving the rule of the Fifty-first Congress, making 100 a quorum in committee, while Mr. McMillin prefers that this quorum shall be the same as the quorum of the House. It is probable that some provision will be made to check dilatory motions, but the Speaker will not be given the right to determine when motions are made for the purpose of delay. The provision will probably be that certain motions may not be made more than a certain number of times pending the transaction of some business. The provision for legislation on appropriation bills in the alleged interest of economy is almost certain of adoption.

BRYAN'S TARIFF BILL FRAUD.

His Binding Twine Proposition No Blow at the Cordage Trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Mr. Bryan of Nebraska has taken a large contract on his hands. In addition to free salt, free binding twine, free lumber, and free barbed wire he has promised free coal, iron ore, cotton ties, and other articles which really involve a general revision of the tariff. If what he promises were to be carried out in good faith there would be no reason why all the schedules would not be revised. The Democratic House in addition to free wool could hardly afford to give the New England manufacturers free coal and iron ore without making a pretty heavy cut into the iron and steel schedules. But there is in reality no intention of putting iron or coal on the free list. That would strike too many Democratic Congressmen. It was Gorman who in 1883 so bitterly and successfully opposed the Tariff Commission's recommendation for a reduction on coal of 25 cents a ton. Mr. Bryan in his bill shields the trust by making provision for free binding twine alone. The cordage trust controls not only the binding twine product but every species of rope and cordage. It has been steadily forcing up the prices of all varieties of rope. The only way it can be brought to time is by reducing the duties in the entire cordage schedule. But reformer Bryan is at great pains to do nothing of the kind.

JUDICIAL CONFIRMATIONS HELD UP.

Waiting for the Return of Senator Voorhees—Judge Woods' Chances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary has been considering the judicial nominations. Senator Turpie appeared before the committee to protest against the confirmation of Judge Woods' nomination to fill the place in the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Senator Voorhees is not in Washington and will not reach here before next week. It is the intention of the opponents of the nomination to use every effort to postpone decisive action upon it until the Indiana Senator returns to Washington. It was represented to the committee that it would not be proper to dispose of the case until Mr. Voorhees had had an opportunity to be heard; so without objection the nomination was laid aside for a time. The same course was followed as to the remaining judicial nominations, the intention of the committee being to act upon them all at the same time. From what can be gathered from interested persons the opposition to Judge Woods' nomination is not likely to have the support of any Republican Senators. It appears that some protests should have also been filed against the confirmation of Judge McCormick, nominated to fill a place on the Texas circuit. The protests grow out of the action of the Judge in disposing of a house presented to him by citizens of Graham, Tex., as an inducement to cause him to reside in that place.

GENERAL NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

A Bill Defining "Futures" as Gambling and Providing Punishment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Representative Alexander today introduced in the House a bill relating to gambling in agricultural products. This gambling, according to the bill, is defined to be a contract to sell for future delivery corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, and other grain, the contractor or seller not being the owner or agent of the owner at the time of the making of the contract. The bill excludes from the mails any letters, postal-cards, or circulars concerning gambling in agricultural products and checks, drafts, bills, money, postal notes, or money orders for use for such purpose. It also excludes from the mails newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, or publications of any kind containing advertisements, telegraphic reports, or other articles giving quotations of any market relating to gambling in agricultural products. A tax of $2 per word is levied on each inter-State telegraph or telephone message used for or in aid of the gambling referred to in the act.

American Forests Must Be Protected.

Secretary Noble has written letters to the Senate and House Committees on Public Lands urging that prompt steps be taken by Congress to protect and preserve from depredations the forest reservations which have recently been created by proclamation of the President. The Secretary believes that only by preserving the forests at the headwaters of the mountain streams of the Middle and Far West can those streams be kept from drying up and the country tributary to them lapse again into an arid waste.

Gen. Newberry's Pension Bill.

A bill introduced in the House today by Representative Newberry of Illinois has for its object the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of certain soldiers. It provides that whenever the records of the War Department show that any soldier properly in the service of the late war was captured by the enemy, missing in action, or sent to a Confederate prison or hospital, such record, sustained by satisfactory proof that the soldier has not, since the record was made, been heard from, shall be taken as prima-facie evidence that the soldier was killed or died during the war in the performance of his duty.

No Hope for Charles H. Aldrich.

There isn't much prospect that Lawyer Charles H. Aldrich of Chicago will be Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice. The place ranks next to a Cabinet office and pays $7,500 a year. It usually goes to a lawyer of pronounced political support. Mr. Aldrich is a former Indianian and a friend of Attorney-General Miller, but he is not the coming Solicitor-General. He has been employed as government counsel in prosecuting the land-grant railroads and the telegraph companies who have abused their franchises.

Briefs at the Capital.

Speaker Crisp was not so well today, but there was no serious change in his condition.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 12¼ per cent in favor of the creditors of the insolvent Red Cloud National Bank of Red Cloud, Neb., on claims proved, amounting to $34,532.

The offerings of silver to the Treasury Department today aggregated 462,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 262,000 ounces as follows: 162,000 ounces at 93.48 cents, 100,000 ounces at 93.50 cents.

Representative Alderson of West Virginia today introduced a resolution in the House to appoint a committee of seven members to investigate certain charges brought against the management of the Census Office.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation reserving from entry or settlement the Pacos River forest reserve in New Mexico and making it a public forest reservation. This tract is between what is known as the Santa Fé and Mora tracts.

FIRE DAMAGES A FURNITURE FACTORY.

Dean & Co., Nos. 118 to 120 North Avenue, Suffer a Loss of $20,000.

Fire broke out in the bamboo furniture factory of Dean & Co., Nos. 118 and 120 North avenue, at midnight, and after a hard struggle the firemen put it out with a loss to the firm of $20,000.

The factory is in the upper floors of a new three-story and basement brick building. The first floor and basement are occupied by Weller Bros., dealers in machinery and machinists' appliances. The blaze started in the rear of the top story, supposedly from spontaneous combustion, and spread rapidly owing to the inflammable nature of the stock. The fire was confined to the top floor, destroying all the stock there. The stock on the floor beneath was damaged by water.

Weller Bros.' stock was damaged slightly by water—perhaps $2,500. The building, owned by Miller Bros., contractors, was damaged $2,500 also.

Dean & Co. employed fifty men.

PFEFFER WILL QUIT.

THE SECOND BASEMAN TO DESERT THE DIAMOND FOR THE BAR.

Fred Will Doff the Uniform, Don an Apron, and Open a Saloon in Louisville—Chicago's Famous Old Ball Twirlers Are Gradually Dropping Out of Sight—Only a Few of Them Left—New Lexington Turf Club—Steinetz Wins Another Game—No Sunday Games for Giants.

It developed yesterday that Fred Pfeffer's ball days are really over. When it was announced some time ago that Pfeffer might retire people smiled and paid little heed to the report. They remembered that with the many thousand threats from ball-players that they would retire Jim McCormick was really the only one to make good his threat. It now appears that Fred really meant what he said. Last winter when the Players' League went under one of Fred's friends in Louisville, a man of considerable wealth and influence, sent for him and offered to provide him with a handsome saloon in the Falls City if he would retire from the game and take personal charge of the place. Fred considered the offer seriously for a time, and was on the point of accepting it when his reconciliation with Anson was brought about, and thence his signing with the Chicago club. His subsequent break with the old man and his efforts in behalf of the ill-fated American Association club are matters of recent date.

When the club here was wiped off the baseball earth without ever having been seen on the field Fred's disgust knew no bounds, and the action of the league in assigning him to the Chicago club under old his contract did not tend to dispel his bitter feelings. In this emergency his Louisville friend again came to the front with his old offer, and Fred accepted it on the condition that he would secure a good stand in the Falls City. He left for Louisville Thursday night and is now looking over the ground there. If he can find the place he wants he will never be seen in uniform again. The old Chicago club is being gradually but surely scattered, and with Pfeffer's retirement only Burns and Anson are left here. Larry Corcoran and Silver Flint are dead; Fred Goldsmith, with his pitching arm hopelessly gone, is at Detroit; Jim McCormick is racing horses at Guttenberg; the Boston club is trying to give Kelly away without success; Williamson is in the saloon business here; Dalrymple has just eloped from his wife in the Northwest, and Billy Sunday is preaching gospel here. Pfeffer denies in the most emphatic terms that he has signed with St. Louis or that he has any intention of doing so.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB PLANS.

Secretary Brewster Returns from the East—Stake Entries Closed.

Secretary J. E. Brewster of the Washington Park club arrived here from the East yesterday morning. He attended to absolutely no racing matters while there, and did not solicit an entry. In fact he has not asked a man to enter here this year. He saw Judge Burke, and found that he was not tied up with any contract at Guttenberg, but beyond that made no overtures to him to preside at the meeting here.

Mr. Brewster was noncommittal as to the plan Washington Park would pursue in regard to the distance of its races the coming season. All the Western clubs sent out printed notices that they would have events at less than a mile for 3-year-olds and upwards, but the local club did not stoop to such a course to obtain entries. While there may be a few events under a mile it is probable that the longer distances will predominate and the public will rejoice in consequence.

The Washington Park club's racing last year, so far as entries were concerned, was the most satisfactory in its career and there can be no question that the longer distance races are by far the most popular with the general public. The 2-year-olds furnish enough short races, let the older division go the route.

The entries to the stakes of the club closed yesterday showing an increase up to the time of closing over last year, but Mr. Brewster is free to admit that he does not expect as large an entry as last year. The Wheeler Handicap will have 120 entries, including Corrigan's cracks, Ethel and Riley. Corrigan has forty-five entries in the stakes.

NEW LEXINGTON TURF CLUB.

Col. E. F. Clay of Runymede Elected President—Plans for a Big Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The syndicate of turfmen that purchased the grounds and improvements of the old Kentucky association met this afternoon in the Phoenix Hotel and organized by electing the following officers: President, Col. E. F. Clay of the famous Runymede stud; First Vice-President, Milton Young of the McGrathiana stud; Second Vice-President, J. N. Camden Jr., a wealthy Virginia turfman that has lately established himself in Woodford County; Treasurer, James C. Rogers, ex-Sheriff of Fayette County and now teller of the Central Bank; Secretary and Superintendent, H. Henry Miller, a widely known owner and trainer. The following Board of Governors were elected: W. S. Barnes, Chairman; Gus Straus, S. C. Lyne, G. D. Wilson, Byron McClelland, and B. G. Thomas. The officers and governors are among the most prominent and influential Kentucky turfmen. After the election of officers the deed from the consignee was presented, signed and sealed, upon the cash payment of $32,100.50, that sum being the amount of the first payment on the property. A big spring meeting will be held.

OFFERS TO BACK SCHAEFER.

Dick Roche Ready with a Big Stake for the Wizard to Play Slosson.

Dick Roche has come out with a big inducement for Slosson to meet Schaefer in a match of 3,000 points, 600 points a night. He offers to back Jake at $5,000 to $4,000 in such a match. Slosson will, of course, refuse to play the Wizard on such terms, as he always has. The latest practice of Schaefer and Slosson was:

Slosson—5, 9, 43, 133, 43, 53, 1, 1, 10, 129, 20, 1, 6, 3, 5, 0, 12, 3, 4, 4, 14, 7, 0, 76, 21. Total, 600; average, 24; highest run, 133.

Daly—0, 6, 62, 1, 4, 15, 0, 7, 10, 32, 11, 3, 2, 4, 2, 41, 0, 74, 1, 1, 4, 38, 7, 1, 18. Total, 344; average, 13 9-25; highest run, 74.

Afternoon game: Schaefer—112, 1, 3, 115, 0, 30, 1, 29, 3, 0, 0, 3, 70, 0, 8, 25. Total, 400; average, 25; highest run, 115.

Moulds—6, 10, 2, 1, 2, 3, 8, 5, 4, 22, 8, 3, 5, 0, 8. Total, 87; average, 5 3-5; highest run, 22.

Evening game—Schaefer—89, 8, 23, 1, 34, 1, 2, 0, 7, 1, 120, 32, 5, 2, 1, 35, 0, 12, 15, 15, 57, 140. Total, 600; average, 23 3-11; highest run, 140.

Heiser—10, 3, 6, 1, 1, 29, 42, 12, 19, 0, 7, 17, 7, 8, 7, 1, 6, 14, 6, 22, 20. Total, 223; average, 10 18-21; highest run, 42.

Columbus for the Eastern League.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The call for the baseball meeting to be held in this city next Monday for the purpose of organizing the Central League has been canceled. The Eastern circuit of clubs took no interest in the scheme, desiring rather to join the Eastern League about to be organized. The abandonment of the Central League idea is also largely due to the attitude of the National League and Ammerican Association toward it, the magnates thereof favoring the formation of a distinctively Eastern and Western League. Letters from Presidents Byrne and Brush to this effect were received here by the Columbus advocates of the plan. Under the new arrangement Columbus will join the Western League, and a meeting for organization will be held in Chicago the latter part of next week. President Spears wired that he will at once issue the call.

Martin Duke Signed.

The Chicago club yesterday signed pitcher Martin Duke for next season. In 1890 Duke was without any doubt the best pitcher in the Western League, from which graduated Thornton, Davies, Mains, Viau, and others that year. Duke's last season, owing to lax discipline, was not a success, but this season he promises to regain his old form, as he is bound by an ironclad contract to abstain from intoxicating drinks. By his contract half his salary reverts to the club if he break his pledge. This should keep him straight.

Giants Will Play No Sunday Games.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—One club in the National League has placed itself on record as regards Sunday games. President John B. Day of the New York club has written to C. H. Byrne of the League Schedule committee that the Giants will under no circumstances play any championship or exhibition games in the East or West Sunday. Accordingly Mr. Byrne will take this matter into consideration while drawing up the schedule of games for the coming season.

Charley Budd Arrives.

Charley Budd, the crack trap-shot of Des Moines, Ia., arrived in the city yesterday, and will remain over all next week to take part in the proposed big sweepstakes. He will go to Grand Crossing today and try to pick up some of the money put into sweepstakes there.

Entries for the Dog Show.

Commencing tonight the office of the Mascoutah Kennel club, Room 717 Chamber of Commerce Building, will be kept open until 9 o'clock to allow local fanciers to make entries for the coming dog show. The entries close Jan. 23.

Hall-Fitzsimmons Match.

The chances of a fight between Jim Hall and Bob Fitzsimmons grow smaller with each succeeding day. The local agent of the Olympic club of New Orleans made Hall an offer of an $8,000 purse, with $500 for expenses and a $500 bonus if he would sign, but he refused in the face of the Metropolitan club's offer of a $12,000 purse. Fitzsimmons is bound to a contract by the Olympic club, and cannot fight at the Metropolitan club, so the mill is probably off.

California Trip Abandoned.

The Chicago club has abandoned its proposed trip to the Pacific coast the coming spring, and it is now definitely settled that the team will do its early training in the South, either at Hot Springs or some point in Florida. The coast was really Anson's preference for several reasons, not the least of which was the fact that there was a rich gate awaiting the old man at San Francisco and at points on the way in. It was found impossible, however, to secure satisfactory dates, so the trip was abandoned.

INVESTIGATING THE LOWITZ CASE.

Witnesses Testify Concerning the Trading Cards.

The investigation of the charges of blackmail and larceny preferred against Elick Lowitz by Baldwin & Farnum was resumed before Justice Brayton yesterday. Daniel Munn, F. H. Riddle, and L. H. Bisbee appeared for the complainants, while Attorney Walker represented the defense.

Albert H. Farnum said he had a conversation with Calvin M. Favorite at his office with Armour & Co. and that Lowitz appeared later, having been summoned by Mr. Favorite through a clerk, John Watson; that Lowitz was ushered into the private office by Mr. Favorite and that the latter then withdrew, leaving the witness alone with Lowitz.

Walter H. Hull said Lowitz had asked his opinion of the charges pending, and in his reply he had told him that it would be a difficult matter for him to explain the possession of the trading cards. Lowitz then said he had not stolen them, but that a boy had procured them for him.

A recess was taken, and when court convened Calvin M. Favorite said Lowitz admitted to him that he had twenty trading cards, but said nothing as to how he obtained them. He admitted that he was the mediator in the contemplated settlement and that he allowed the use of his office.

George F. Baldwin said Lowitz had never had the firm's consent to carry nor secrete any trading cards or other data. Lowitz had left Chicago early in 1890 and returned Oct. 15, 1891. He met him in the corridor of the Grand Pacific Hotel one evening in December. Lowitz called to him and said: "Mr. Baldwin, will you give me $1,500?" Witness asked, "What for? You already owe me enough. I have no $1,500 to give you." Lowitz then said: "I can get it." Witness said that trading cards were more or less valuable in cases of dispute.

The inquiry will be resumed Wednesday at 2 p. m.

HEAVY FLOODS IN GEORGIAN TOWNS.

Rome's Business Streets Under Water—Much Ruin and Misery There.

ROME, Ga., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The flood at Rome is worse than was expected. The river rose two feet last night, which throws it within two feet of the high water mark of 1886. Reports from points on both rivers say that the situation is very alarming. The Oostenaula River low ground is out of sight and many of the houses in the tenement portion are in water. The Second Methodist and Second Baptist Churches are open to shelter the sufferers. Three-fourths of the business portion of Broad street, covering three blocks, is under water. The water on Second avenue is four feet deep, while at the corner of Broad and Third avenue is seven feet deep. The current of the water in the Etowah River on Second avenue is so great that houses, bridges, and factories in that vicinity are expected every moment to be washed away. The city water-works engine-house is totally under water and the water had to be cut off, and while the greater portion of the city is under water the people are in need of water. A part of the long trestle over the East Tennessee railroad has washed away, and the rest of it is expected every moment to fall in. Trains have quit running. The massive river bridge, which also adjoins the trestle, is also expected to be washed away. Two colored men while drunk were tumbled out of a batteau in the Etowah River and drowned. In the house of one colored family was left a corpse in a coffin which was setting on stilts. It was afterwards rescued from the water. The government water gauge shows the Etowah to be falling and the Oostanaula rising. The latter is registered to be 37.15 feet above the low-water mark. The weather is fair and clear. Thousands of bales of cotton are piled up in the streets to escape being damaged by the flood.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan 15.—The rise in the rivers which yesterday threatened a flood here ceased this morning. At noon the river was falling with twenty-two feet in the channel. The damage done in this city by high water was slight.

BOYCOTTED DRUGGIST WILL ENTER SUIT.

He Was Forced Out of Business by the Trust and Will Test the Law.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—In all probability the first prosecution under the Anti-Trust law enacted by the last Congress will be instituted here in St. Louis. W. H. Pearson, who sold his drug store a couple of days ago, claims that he was forced to sell by the local drug trust. None of the wholesale drug companies in the trust would sell him drugs, and he claims that he was boycotted on every hand, not only by the wholesale drug companies, but also by retailers and too by manufacturers whose business is mainly with druggists, and all because he refused to join the trust. Finally finding that he was being pressed to the wall he applied for admission to the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, but it was then too late. He had incurred the enmity of some of the members and could not get in. It was thrown up to him that one of his clerks had sold goods to other druggists on the black list, all anti-monopoly drug stores being on that list, and under the boycott ordered by the trust. Mr. Pearson claims that he has enough evidence to convict a number of wholesale druggists under the United States anti-trust law and that his evidence can be supplemented by a good deal more of the same kind from other anti-trust druggists. United States District Attorney Reynolds says that if Mr. Pearson will bring his evidence before the court the big New York and other Eastern houses can be convicted.

COLD WEATHER IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Present Snap the Most Severe Known in Years—What Thermometers Show.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—The present cold wave is the most severe that has been experienced in the Northwest for several years. Reports from all parts of the Northwest this morning show temperatures ranging from zero in Montana to 50° below in Manitoba, while in this State and the Dakotas the range of the mercury was from 15° to 35° below, with a few points reporting colder weather. A storm area in Montana kept the temperature high enough, but is not strong enough to affect the cold here materially and warmer weather is not looked for until Sunday at the earliest. In this city early this morning the thermometer registered from 20° to 30° below. It was snowing in Montana last night and there have been light flurries of snow in this city today.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Last night was the coldest of the season. At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 16 degrees below zero. Fifteen engines are frozen down between here and Chicago on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. A large force of men are putting up ice at the Ellsworth Park Lake.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The intensely cold weather which set in about ten days ago continues with no sign of abatement. This morning the thermometer was 43° below zero, tonight at 6 o'clock it is 30° below. Business has been greatly affected and trains are being run with difficulty. It is the coldest snap for twenty years.

HANGED FOR A KENTUCKY MURDER.

Jesse Brown, Who Murdered His Rival at a Paducah Dance.

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 15.—Jesse Brown was hanged here at 7:30 this morning for the murder of John Larry Jan. 3, 1891.

Brown was a negro steamboatman, 25 years of age. He killed John Larry on the night of Jan. 3, 1891.

POPLAR BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 15.—M. V. Harbin, the condemned murderer, was hung in the jail here a little before noon today. The hour had been set for 9 o'clock, but was postponed at the condemned man's request. He spent the morning in prayer, and at 11:15 the officers of the jail and the prisoner arrived on the scaffold. Harbin was asked if he wished to say anything, and he replied: "Gentlemen, I have but little to say. I have written a statement which you will see published in the papers. I am not guilty of the crime for which I have to die."

DISLIKE THE WASHBURN OPTION BILL.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Protests Against Its Passage.

The following protest against the Washburn Option bill was passed unanimously by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: Your petitioners respectfully represent to your honorable body that for reasons hereinafter given the legislation in what is known as "the Washburn Option bill," or bills of a similar character, is against the best interests of the producers of and dealers in grain in the Northwest and other agricultural States, and, if accomplished, will most seriously depress business and interfere with the prosperity of this great grain-producing country.

Its provisions will destroy some of our most extensive business interests and work incalculable harm to this entire section. We most earnestly petition the honorable Senate and House of Representatives and each individual member thereof to give the most careful and serious attention to this measure, satisfied that a thorough and unbiased examination of the matter will result in its defeat. The passage of this bill would, in our judgment, be a calamity and would aid in establishing all the questionable class of wheat speculation which the author of the bill declares it is his purpose to prevent.

Encounter Danger.

By the use of flavoring extracts made from ethers, poisonous oils, and other injurious drugs, in our pastry and our creams, we encounter danger. Such extracts give, it is true, some foreign flavor, but in their very nature are injurious. These evils may be avoided by purchasing and using Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, etc., which are free from all hurtful substances, made from the fruit, containing their natural and luscious taste. You will never be disappointed in their use.

You Must Know That the Best Line to Hot Springs, Arkansas, is the Chicago & Alton R.R. Through Pullman Service from Chicago. Tickets and Berths at City Ticket Office, 195 Clark Street.

15 "Look at the Map!"

PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINES.

"All Roads Lead to Rome"—

But the Pennsylvania Short Lines lead directly to New York from Chicago, and represent the popular route. Their famous trains, "The Keystone Express" and "The Pennsylvania Limited," leaving Chicago 10:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. respectively, are incomparable in the excellence and exclusiveness of their special features. Address Luce, 248 Clark Street, Chicago.

Tickets Sold Everywhere

Over The Pennsylvania Short Lines.

Before the cause of consumption was known (that was only a few years ago) we did not know how Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil did so much good in consumption and in the conditions that lead to consumption.

The explanation is interesting. We send it free in a book on CAREFUL LIVING.

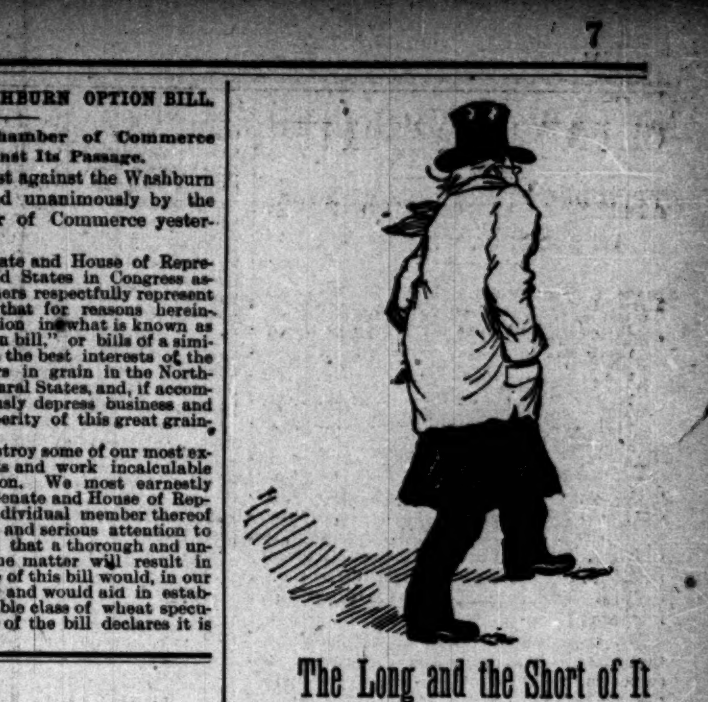
Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.



The Long and the Short of It Is

I'm not going freezing around in this style when I can buy

OVERCOATS at "The Putnam."

For $5.00, worth $7.50
For $5.50, worth $8.00
For $6.00, worth $10.00
For $7.50, worth $12.00
For $8.00, worth $12.00
For $10.00, worth $13.50
For $15.00, worth $18.00
And so on up to $45.00 Overcoats for $38.00.

Another thing I won't do any longer—wear this old, cold, stovepipe hat and freeze the hair (?) off my pate, when I can buy good, warm Chinchilla and Fur Beaver Caps, lined with quilted silk, patent forepiece, worth $2.00, for $1.00.

Never in all my days saw such a bargain as "THE PUTNAM" is offering. Imported Astrakhan Reefers and Vests, worth $20.00, for $5.00. I don't wear such things, but if I was driving a team or working out doors I wouldn't miss having one.

"THE PUTNAM" is offering a lot of genuine bargains in every department.

Putnam Clothing House

131 and 133 Clark-st. 113 to 117 Madison-st.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

A Famous French Chef

Once wrote: "The very soul of cooking is the stock-pot, and the finest stock-pot is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef."

J. v. Liebig. Genuine only with signature. Invaluable in improved and economic cookery. For Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

AMERICAN HOUSE. NEW MANAGEMENT. American and European. KEELER AND POCOCK. BOSTON MASS.

Rooms, $1 per day and upward. This popular house located in the business center of Boston under its new management, and with its new furnishings and increased facilities, offers attractions to both permanent and transient guests that are unsurpassed. Large sample rooms for commercial men. Special attention given to club and association dinners. A gentlemen's cafe to be opened on the street floor. GEORGE A. KEELER—ALFRED A. POCOCK, Proprietors.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF **BERMUDA**

WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION, is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. CO. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.

ELEGANT. HOMELIKE. **HOTEL ALTAMONT,** Eutaw Place, Baltimore.

Highest and healthiest point, on handsomest boulevard. A charming spot to spend the winter; Southern climate, with advantages of a large city. Healthiest mode of steam heating in the world. A novel feature—Sun Parlor on top of the house—overlooking the City of Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay. Send for descriptive pamphlet. C. WARNER STORK, Prop.

For Men, Women, or Children. ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON DOES WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable, and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Room 38, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Most Effective Tonic in **LA GRIPPE** is **Ducro's Alimentary Elixir.**

This preparation strikes at the seat of the evil by restoring quickly and effectually the nutritive functions of the debilitated system.

Sold by all Druggists. E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for U. S., 26, 28, and 30 North William-st., N. Y.

DR. A. OWEN'S **Electric Belt**

Cures acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture. THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. Main Office and Only Factory, 191-193 State-st., Chicago, Ill. N. Y. Office, 826 Broadway. [TRADE MARK.] The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET **THE TRIBUNE** AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE. SAFE DELIVERY or NO PAY.

Joseff Bohmann Was proven—by the PARIS EX-POSITION in 1889—to be the leading American Musical Instrument Maker. If you wish to buy the best-toned instruments call at salesrooms, second floor, entrance through tailor's store, 35 STATE ST. JOSEFF BOHMANN.

CRUDE OIL AS FUEL.

ATTITUDE OF CHICAGO UNDERWRITERS ON THE MATTER.

Formulation of the Insurance Association's Position the First Official Step in the Direction of Increased Rates—A New Schedule Likely to Be Adopted and Enforced—Better Methods of Construction in General Must Prevail—City Building Inspectors Receive a Scoring.

Yesterday's session of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, the first meeting under the Presidency of James Ayars, marked an important period in insurance affairs in Chicago. The formulation of the association's position in the matter of crude oil as fuel is the first official mandate in the direction of increased rates.

Mr. Ayars has persistently held to the belief that radical changes in the methods of construction were essential to the protection of the insurance companies. As Chairman of the committee having in charge the formulation of a new schedule of rates he took the position that if capitalists desired to erect tall buildings for mercantile purposes the height of which was greater than the ability of the Fire Department to properly handle, the insurance companies should be protected in the increased risk.

The action of the association in relation to the Mallers Building, Quincy and Market streets, was the first official declaration of the association in the line of President Ayars' ideas. His election as President of the association was a second utterance in unison with his theory of rating. Those familiar with these facts do not question the future action of the association. The new schedule will be adopted and enforced. It will not likely be adopted as a whole for some time. As applications present it will apply. Where the present rating is not considered high enough in view of certain faulty construction the rate will be increased accordingly. Where it can be demonstrated that the existing rate is too great a slight reduction will follow; but it is claimed by those well informed that such instances will be few.

Chicago Has Outgrown the Schedule.

The rate schedule has not been revised for five years, and it is claimed that Chicago has outgrown it. To revise the schedule doesn't necessarily mean an increase of rates. Under the existing schedule a building may be insured which has defects not tolerated by the present attitude of the association. If the owner will make the necessary alterations to secure greater safety he may avail himself of the rates now in force. The general proposition of the association is that better methods of construction must prevail. The risk assumed must have some relation to the rate, which it is claimed is not true under existing conditions.

The association is emphatic in saying it will not depend on the city building ordinances. The Building Department, the members aver, is inefficiently if not improperly conducted. It is charged as not being an unusual thing for a man to take out a permit to erect a two-story brick house within the fire limits and then build a two-story frame. When the association directs the attention of the City Building Department to the violation an evasive reply, the members say, is always returned. It is also charged that when Fire Marshal Swenie reports such violations his reports do not meet with the consideration the interests of the insurance companies demand. It is even charged that his reports are filed away without investigation and that the city inspectors dominate the entire City Building Department. A few of the insurance men are not backward in charging unprofessional tactics on the part of the city inspectors.

The members of the association point to these facts as justifying the present temperament of the membership. They say the association represents an invested capital of $235,000,000, and if it cannot secure the protection guaranteed by the city ordinances it must protect itself by the insistence upon a different method of construction, in the absence of which the rate must be made to correspond with the risk.

Standing Committees Appointed.

President Ayars announced the standing committees for the year as follows:

Finance—R. S. Critchell, Adolph Loeb, S. A. Rothermel, and C. S. Pollet.

Inspection—James S. Gadsen, J. J. Jaynes, T. S. Cunningham, John Critchell, and W. H. Ebbert.

Patent Devices—C. R. Hopkins, C. M. Rogers, and C. H. Hariden.

The Cook County Compact, an organization representing the fire insurance interests outside of the old city limits, yesterday agreed on the following standing committees for the coming year:

Finance—Charles W. Drew, E. B. Case, Carl Huncke, O. W. Barrett, and J. H. Moore.

World's Fair Insurance—F. S. James, O. W. Barrett, R. A. Waller, J. H. Moore, and R. S. Critchell.

The Fire Underwriters' Association adopted the following rules governing the use of crude petroleum for fuel:

Rules Governing Crude Petroleum.

Vault to be located so that the oil it contains can burn out without endangering property and have capacity sufficient to hold twice the entire quantity of oil the tanks within can contain.

Location of vault to be left to the approval of the Superintendent of Surveys. Distance from any property to be regulated by size of tanks.

Vault to be underground, built of brick, sides and ends to be at least sixteen inches thick and to be made water tight with hydraulic cement; bottom to be water tight, concrete, dished towards center and inclined to one end so as to drain all overflow or seepage to that end, said incline to be to the end opposite to that from which the tank is to be tapped; top to be supported with heavy iron "I" beams, with arches of solid brick sprung from one beam to its neighbors, and to have at least twelve inches of dirt over the masonry.

Vault to be accessible by one or more large manholes, which, when not in use, are to be kept locked by a large padlock of three or more tumblers, key to be held by some responsible party.

A trough must run from one end of the vault to the other, directly under each tank, and in the same direction as the tank or tanks.

The vault shall be air-tight as near as possible, and must have two ventilating pipes of iron of four inches diameter, both inlet and outlet pipe to reach within six inches of the bottom of the vault, the outlet ventilating pipe to rise above surface eight feet, the inlet ventilating pipe to rise above surface six feet.

Siphon to be arranged so as to carry out any seepage or leakage into the vault, and discharge same upon the ground, where its burning would not endanger surrounding property.

Tank to be of boiler iron or steel at least three-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, to be cold riveted, rivets to be not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter and not over one inch apart between centers; the entire outer surface of tank to have two good coats of coal tar or mineral paint before the tank is placed in position.

No tank shall be over eight feet in diameter by twenty-five feet in length, nor shall any vault have over two tanks.

When tank is set, the bottom of the tank must be three inches above the concrete floor of the vault, and must be in saddles of masonry not less than twelve inches in thickness, built from the concrete floor of the vault, said saddles not to be more than three feet apart between centers, and laid in hydraulic cement, with an opening through center for drainage.

Tank must incline one inch per ten feet in length toward the end from which it is to be tapped, said incline of the tank to be opposite to the incline of the bottom of the vault.

The filling pipe, manhole, telltale or indicator, pump supply connection, steam connection, overflow pipe, and ventilating pipes where they connect with tank must be made petroleum tight by the use of litharge and glycerine cement.

Flanges to make tank three-fourths of an inch in thickness, to be riveted on the inside, so as to furnish a satisfactory joint where connections are made, must be used.

Filling pipe connection must have gas-tight valve between the tank and hose coupling, which must be kept closed and locked unless the tank is being filled. Each tank must have ventilating pipes at least an inch and a half in diameter, one of which must connect with one end of the top of the tank and must be in the form of an inverted "J," a union to be placed in pipe just below the bend, within which shall be placed a diaphram of fine wire gauze; the other ventilating pipe must be at the other end of the top of the tank and must be conducted to the inside of the smoke stack or into the open air at least ten feet above the surface, so that all the gases that form in the tank will be constantly discharged.

Tank must have indicator to show height of oil in tank at all times, said indicator to be so arranged as to allow no escapement of gases from tank.

All pipes leading from the tank to the pump, or place of burning, must incline towards the tank and have a fall of at least two feet from bottom of standpipe to top of storage tank, and must be so constructed that the feed pipe from standpipe to burners shall be entirely above burners, so that no pockets of oil can be formed in any one of the pipes, between the main tank, standpipe, oil pump or place of burning.

All systems of burning oil for fuel shall use pumps and standpipe, which shall be within the fire room; the capacity of the standpipe shall not exceed twenty gallons, and the overflow pipe shall have one and one-half times the inside diameter of the oil pump suction pipe. All systems to be so piped and constructed that all oil in the pipes and system shall automatically drain to the main tank when the pump is stopped, and cut-off from oil supply pipe must be located outside of boiler-room.

All systems shall have twin pumps so that each one can be used independently of the other.

All pipes within the building shall be placed in plain sight where possible; otherwise shall be placed within a box with movable top, said box filled with dry sand.

The oil pipes and steam pipes between the supply tank and oil pumps shall parallel each other and be placed in the same box.

HERE FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Names of the Arrivals at the Various Chicago Hotels Yesterday.

Tremont—H. D. Johnsom, Sault Ste. Marie; C. Foisom, New York; George B. Caldwell, Plainfield, Mass.; L. E. Frey, Providence; C. A. Pope, Cleveland; G. P. Riley, New York; C. F. Alden, Clinton, Ia.; A. J. Rice, San Francisco; E. W. Durant, Stillwater, Minn.

Grand Pacific—B. B. Winston, P. H. Kelley, Robert A. Smith, J. S. Townley, Dan W. Lawler, and William Buckell, of St. Paul; W. H. Lynn, Minneapolis; W. B. Schmitt, Evansville, Ind.; Joseph Cannon, Danville; W. A. Meredith, Washington, D. C.

Sherman—J. F. Mundy, Lincoln, Ill.; Thomas Quinn, East Saginaw; Gilbert T. Brown, Philadelphia; C. H. Woodruff, Elgin; Charles L. Yost, Kansas City; J. L. McLaughlin, Batavia, N. Y.; O. H. Schmidt, New York.

Palmer—A. A. Hurd, Topeka, Kas.; R. Hecht, New York; C. E. Mosle, Stillwater, Minn.; E. W. Van Slyke, San Francisco; Robert Raphael, New York; G. C. Weil, Philadelphia; W. B. Simmons, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Auditorium—M. F. Williams, Grand Forks, N. D.; Frank Wyman, Boston; W. Johnson, New York; C. B. Dorwin, New York; E. L. Arnoids, Minneapolis; E. G. Bailoy, Montana; E. R. Stevens, Cincinnati.

Leland—W. F. McCulloch, New York; George Robertson, Missouri; H. M. Rossster, Cincinnati; W. H. Hoyt, Sioux City, Ia.; B. C. Foster, New York.

Wellington—Harry L. Hack, Minneapolis; F. Graff, St. Louis; John E. Brewster, New York.

Richelieu—C. J. Bellson, New York; A. L. Fowle, New York; L. Morceau, Paris.

Phillips Digestible Cocoa
Furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

The United States Government are using large numbers of the Improved Howe Scales. Borden & Selleck Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Small price, big results. Piso's Cure for Consumption will stop your cough and do it quickly. Give it a trial. Your druggist. 25c.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

It Concerns 10,000 Men.

—We sacrifice today in ten different sections of —our mammoth establishment the following —desirable lots of men's merchandise—with —ushers to direct—to locate—each item:

Men's Dollar Suspenders *35c*

Men's Fancy Trimmed and Embroidered Night Shirts, all sizes (*worth to $1.00*), *50c*

Men's Fancy Trimmed and Embroidered Night Shirts (*worth $1.50*), *75c*

Men's Natural Wool Shirts—Merino Shirts—Heavy Balbriggan Shirts, sizes 38 to 46, (*worth $1.50*), *65c*

Men's Merino ½ Hose (*worth to 50c*), Cotton ½ " " " *25c*

Men's New York Mills Unlaundered Shirts, *45c*

Men's Fine Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., " " Fancy " (*worth to 75c*), *25c*

Men's Dogskin Gloves—lined, *75c* Scotch Knit—Gloves, *50c*

It → concerns—10,000 Pocket-Books.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)
State and Washington Sts

Today's Special Attractions!

SPRING OF 1892 "Star" SHIRT WAISTS and BLOUSES are ready for inspection. Our exclusive styles, we believe, represent the VERY BEST IDEAS of the manufacturers of these celebrated Waists. An early inspection is advised, as the choice styles cannot be duplicated later in the season. "PRICES WILL BE FOUND THOROUGHLY SATISFACTORY."

Boys' Clothing---30 Per Cent

Can be Saved by taking advantage of the REDUCED PRICES on the following lines:
Boys' All-Wool Two and Three Piece Suits, broken sizes, 4 to 15 years, at $7.95.
Boys' Jersey Kilt Suits at $4.75.
Boys' Reefers and Overcoats, odd sizes, at $8.45; reduced from $11.95.
Boys' Double Band POLO CAPS, 95c and $1.45 qualities, now 50c.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)
State and Washington Sts

TWO VERY ATTRACTIVE LINES IN

LADIES' SILK HOSIERY.

Ladies' Pure Thread Silk Hose, black and colors, standard values from $3.00 to $5.00 pair, offered tomorrow at (pair) $1.95
Ladies' Black Pure Silk Hose, value $2.00 (pair) $1.25
NOTE—Quantity limited in above lines—an early selection will be advisable.

Misses' and Children's Shoe Sale.

In our NEW Location for this department we are enabled to serve our rapidly increasing Shoe Trade.

TODAY'S SPECIAL ITEMS ARE:

Misses' Spring Heel Boots, $2.50 quality at $1.50
Children's Spring Heel Boots, $2.00 quality at $1.25
Children's Stylish Red Goat Spring Heel Boots, $2.50 quality at $1.50
Boys' and Youths' Fine French Calf Hand-Made Boots, laced or buttoned, $3.75 quality, at (pair) $2.50

Every Pair of LADIES' SHOES in our Dept. Reduced During
"OUR GREAT JANUARY CLEARING SALE."

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, ETC.

TODAY at 9 O'Clock—
Read Carefully.
Come Early.
Comment is unnecessary—the enormous Price Reductions speak for themselves.

Lundborg's Celebrated Perfumery. 19c OUNCE.
ODORS, *Jockey Club, Violet, Stephanotis, Bridal Bouquet, Frangipanna.*
ODORS, *White Heliotrope, White Rose, Ocean Spray, West End, Tea Rose, New Mown Hay.*

French's Bay Rum, 10c
Lubin's Toilet Powder, 9c
Irish Linen Note Paper, 15c box.

Cuticura Toilet Soap, PER CAKE, 10c
Pears' Unscented Soap, 6c
Pure AMMONIA, PER PINT, 5c
FINE Tooth Brushes, FRENCH BRISTLE, 8c
Spanish Court Face Powder, REGULAR 25c BOX, 10c
Extracts in 4-oz. bottles, all odors, 35c

Dr. Hebra's Viola Cream 25c
Dr. Hubert's Malvina Cream 25c
Dr. Hubert's Malvina Lotion 25c
Cabinet Photo Frames 25c and 49c each

Sales for Week Ending Jan. 23.

TUESDAY—Peremptory Sale
For Account of a National Bank
—OF A—
Manufacturer's Entire Stock.
MEN'S HALF-HOSE AND CARDIGAN JACKETS, LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSE, HOODS, TOBOGGAN CAPS, MITTENS, WRISTLETS, ETC.,
Followed by
Closing Sale of Underwear.
WEDNESDAY—Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.
THURSDAY—Crockery and Glassware.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION PRICES.
We offer EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in several lines of very desirable goods.
Men's B Calf Bals. and Congress soled on London, Globe, or French Toe, $1.00.
Men's Douglas Calf Bals. or Congress, any toe, $1.65. Men's Arctics or snow excluders, 6-10, 6-11, 7-11, 8-11, 9-13, 75c.
Men's Felt Boots, $4.50 to $12.00.
Men's ¼ Heel Perfection Buckle Overs, 7-11, 8-11, 75c.
Call and see us in our new store, or send for our illustrated "Cut Price Catalogue."
L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 214-216 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
Furniture, Folding Beds, and General Household Goods;
A FULL LINE OF CARPETS,
Stoves, Bedding, Cigars, Pictures, Notions, and General Merchandise.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
A GRAND TOUR BY
Special Train Through Europe.
The party will leave New York by FRENCH LINE STEAMER "LA BOURGOGNE," Saturday, Feb. 20, and be absent 114 days, 96 days in Europe, with visits to Marseilles, NICE, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Genoa, Pisa, NAPLES, ROME, FLORENCE, the Italian Lakes, Lucerne, the Rigbi, Milan, VENICE, Trieste, Grottoes of Adelsburg, Buda-Pesth, CONSTANTINOPLE (10 days), Sofia, Belgrade, VIENNA, MUNICH, Nuremberg, Dresden, BERLIN, Frankfort, THE RHINE, Cologne, Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Antwerp, BRUSSELS, LONDON, and PARIS.
The Special Train (to be at the service of the party throughout the railway journey) will include AMERICAN SLEEPING-CARS, A DINING-CAR, and other luxuries previously unknown in European travel. The Best Hotels and numerous Carriage Rides everywhere. EVERYTHING THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS. Party limited in numbers. Send for descriptive circular to E. H. RUGHES, 103 S. Clark-st., or W. A. FLETCHER, 49 E. Van Buren-st., Chicago, or RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 296 Washington-st. (Opp. School-st.), Boston, Mass.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S WHITE BORAX SOAP.
Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.
Ask your Grocer for it.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the Optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 89 Madison-st., Tribune Building. The Old Reliable

IMPORTANT NOTICE
On and after JANUARY 11 to FEBRUARY 1 all goods ordered of us will be sold at a DISCOUNT of
20%.
THE EDWARD ELY CO.

EYES OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles examined free. 99 E. Randolph St. WATCH ST. Adjustment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
State-st. Through to Wabash-av.

Women's and Misses' Cloaks at a Great Loss to Us, Which Means a Great Saving to You.

The Women's Deep Military Cape Newmarkets, That were $25.00, $12.00
The Women's Splendid Plush Reefers, Fur Facings, That were $30.00, $15.00
The Misses' English Walking Coats and Newmarkets, That were $10 and $13.50, $5 and $7.50

MANDEL BROTHERS.
State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

$2.50 Women's Shoes $2.50
That Have Been
$2.50 *$5, $6, $7.50,* $2.50
All At $2.50.
$2.50 Splendid Shoes. $2.50
Your Size May
Be Among Them.
$2.50

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

Proof Positive—The great response to our Cloak announcement of last week demonstrates that the public will always buy goods when they are *honestly* offered *at cost and less.*

Warm Winter Garments Worth—
$ 7.90 reduced to $ 3.95
$ 9.90 reduced to $ 4.95
$12.00 reduced to $ 5.95
$14.00 reduced to $ 6.95
$15.00 reduced to $ 7.50
$20.00 reduced to $10.00
$25.00 reduced to $12.00
Misses' and Children's Jackets at half price..... $2.75 And $3.95

We also offer our entire line of fine Plush Reefers, with choice Fur Reveres, at a reduction of 50%.

25 Handsome Cloth Cape Newmarkets, sold regularly at $15.00, go at $10.00 each.
150 very finest Newmarkets go at $15, $18, and $20.
Ladies' Cloth Wraps, $10, $12, and upward.
Ladies' Plush Wraps, $20, $25, $30, and $35.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PICTURES OF WESTERN LIFE.

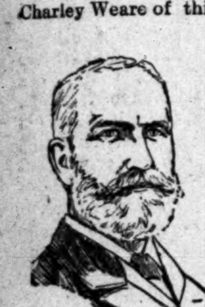
THE WORK OF SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE TRIBUNE.

AN IOWA DIPLOMAT.

CHARLES WEARE IS TO SHINE AT AIX LA CHAPELLE.

He Tried the Consular Service Once Before, but Threw the Job Up in Disgust—A Cedar Rapids Linguist and His Peculiar Fitness for the Work He Has Been Selected to Do—Manner in Which His Predecessor Filled the Place—Allison's Gratitude.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Charley Weare of this city has again been yanked out of the rut of commonplace citizenship and placed on the conspicuous pinnacle of diplomatic eligibility. This isn't the first time the eligibility of the oleaginous Charles has been recognized. He was appointed Consul at Vera Cruz a year ago. But when he reached his post and found that the people all spoke Spanish and had an intimate acquaintance with yellow-fever his disgust knew no bounds. He staid there just long enough to write his resignation and put in a claim for mileage and per diem. Then he came back home, and the ward caucuses that had known him in the past knew him again.

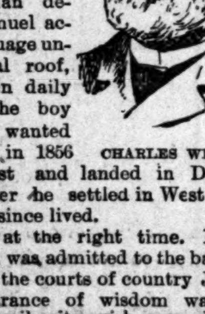


S. B. ZEIGLER.

His appointment as Consul at Aix la Chapelle the other day was somewhat of a surprise to his acquaintances. Mr. Weare knows no more about German than he does of Spanish, and then, too, S. B. Zeigler, the West Union banker, had been Consul at Aix la Chapelle since June, 1890. The kind of a government sinecure which would suit the capabilities of the Hon. Charles Weare would be an Indian agency or the collectorship of some port where the duties are not arduous. As a diplomat he is not likely to dazzle the effete monarchies. His grip on the English language is of the kind that has given birth to the terse and idiomatic expression which has become the heritage of the uncultured politician. He would be as much at home in a dress suit as an Esquimau would be in the tropics. Torn ruthlessly away from the congenial companionship of the ward caucus he will pine away and die disconsolate.

They Are Not Alike.

Now between the Hon. Charles Weare and his immediate predecessor in the consulate at Aix la Chapelle there is a great gulf fixed. The Hon. Samuel B. Zeigler was a man of considerable refinement. He was born in the little Pennsylvania Town of Rebersburg, Center County, sixty years ago. His parents were of German descent and Samuel acquired the language under the parental roof, where it was in daily use. But as the boy grew up he wanted more room, so in 1856 he started West and landed in Dubuque. Two years later he settled in West Union, where he has since lived.



CHARLES WEARE.

He got there at the right time. He had studied law and was admitted to the bar. The practice was in the courts of country Justices, where an appearance of wisdom was often better than a familiarity with procedure. A shrewd attorney would sometimes acquit a prisoner by inducing the Justice to decide the issue by vote of the spectators. Everything was new and the settlers were intent on rearing homes in the semi-wilderness. Young Zeigler and his partner, the late Judge McGlathery, were active and wide-awake. Samuel did not let the dollars acquired from retainers grow rusty in his possession. He put them where they would do the most good, and it was surprising how fast they multiplied. In April, 1866, he organized the first banking-house in the county, and he gradually drifted out of the law and into financial operations, the magnitude of which was carefully gauged according to the promise of profitable returns.

Enjoyed His Money.

But Mr. Zeigler did not permit success to dwarf him. He lived in the best house in town. He traveled much abroad, read widely, lectured on themes suggested by European studies, dallied with art. Mrs. Zeigler, who was a Miss Adams of Montpelier, Vt., cultivated abroad a naturally good voice. The only trouble which his orthodox neighbors found with the banker was that he refused to subscribe to their creeds. He took a pugnacious pleasure in exploiting his disbelief, and that is the reason it is still narrated with great gusto in West Union that once during a storm at sea when the steamer on which Mr. Zeigler was a passenger was nearly ingulfed he fell upon his knees and led all the rest in the fervor with which he wrestled in prayer. Be that as it may, Mr. Zeigler has never been known to give way to his emotions on less perilous occasions.

There is a belief that the West Union banker did not seek diplomatic honors wholly for the gratification of his vanity. At least he has not busied himself exclusively with contributions to the attractive periodical published by the State Department and known as "Consular Reports." In the leisure afforded by our present amicable relations with Germany, and which even the controversy over the tariff on our pork cannot disturb the American Consul at Aix la Chapelle, Mr. Zeigler has thriftily cultivated the conservators of German capital and interested them in a scheme for transporting a number of their fellow-countrymen and settling them in a colony in Nebraska. To facilitate this ingenious idea Mr. Zeigler has purchased 2,000 acres of land on the Sioux City Short Line at the ostensible price of $10.50 an acre. Here the colonial policy will be fully exploited and the philanthropic idea will be played upon by the Nebraska zephyrs. Having accomplished the diplomatic task of organizing this syndicate Mr. Zeigler is ready to retire and give place to Mr. Weare, whose reward comes late but comes exceedingly opportune.

Would Not Satisfy Iowa.

If this rotation is progressive and Aix la Chapelle is set apart for the beneficent reward of Iowa politicians it can be readily seen that it will accommodate a large number during the tenure of an ordinary life. However, it would even then scarcely suffice for the multitude of those who cherish keen recollections of their devotion to Iowa's senior Senator and promised rewards which have not been forthcoming.

When the Legislature was holding the cleaver over William B. Allison's neck two years ago it took an enormous amount of drumming to awaken the proverbial enthusiasm for that astute representative, and the promises that went out in consideration of support were as the leaves in Vallombrosa. "Tama Jim" Wilson, who had a secret aspiration, was pulled off the track and Gov. Larrabee was compelled to work his little boom sub rosa. But these things required a great deal of engineering, and the prizes that were hung up as the reward of good deeds done in the flesh were numerous and dazzling. Some few have succeeded in corralling them, and among these few is the new Consul to Aix la Chapelle, whose examination at the State Department may perhaps be facilitated by the recollection of the efficient service rendered for "the cause" in Des Moines two years ago.

Hippophagy in France.

The people of Paris consumed within the last year 21,291 horses, 229 donkeys, and 40 mules, the meat weighing, according to returns, 4,615 tons. At the 180 shops and stalls where such food is sold the price has varied from two sous to a franc a pound, the latter being the price for the best horse steaks. Only about one-third of the meat is sold fresh and undisguised; the rest is used in making sausages. 403 horses having been seized and condemned as unfit for food before being turned into sausage.

KANSAS LIQUOR-SELLERS RAIDED.

Emporia's Alliance Attorney After the "Elite" Clubs and Druggists.

EMPORIA, Kas., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Almost the only topic today is the raid being made by County-Attorney Watterbury on the drug stores and joints generally. Yesterday a joint kept by J. M. Campbell was raided and a large stock of liquor captured, besides several hundred tickets with the names of prominent lawyers, doctors, merchants, clerks, and other citizens written thereon, purporting to be assessments of $1 each on the party named for expenses due the "Commercial and Railroad club," each ticket being more or less punched, as it had been used for the various drinks or cigars consumed. But the sensational part of the County Attorney's doings began when he yesterday issued warrants for Ben Whelden and Fred Hansler, prominent druggists, charging them with selling intoxicants in violation of the prohibitory law. Today the excitement was increased by the issuing of warrants for W. R. Irwin and D. W. Hainer. The County Attorney says he has evidence enough collected to convict every druggist in the city except two of from five to twenty distinct counts of violation of the Murray law. When it is understood that $100 fine and thirty days in jail is the minimum penalty provided by the law, and that the drug-store keepers have been always considered among the élite of Emporia society, the sensation created by the Alliance County Attorney may be faintly imagined. The newspapers are reticent about the matter, one not mentioning the cases at all, and the other simply giving names and the facts of the warrants being sworn out. Even this has been resented by the druggists, and one of them now proposes to boycott the paper that dared to publish even this much. On the other hand the temperance people are elated and claim that the two Good Templar lodges in the city have had a good deal to do with the matter, as through them several meetings of business-men have been held at which strong protests were made at the open and notorious violations of the prohibitory law and committees appointed, who waited on the County Attorney and assisted him in obtaining evidence. County-Attorney Watterbury was interviewed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent and stated that he proposed to do his sworn duty to the utmost of his ability. He said he considered that he had sure cases against the parties against whom the warrants were sworn out, and that if a jury could be obtained that would do its duty he thought that whisky selling in Emporia would not be so popular in the future as in the past. When informed that street talk ascribed ambition on his part for a nomination for the District Judgeship as the motive for these prosecutions Mr. Watterbury smiled serenely and said that he had sworn to do his duty and he intended to do it.

OVERCOME BY NATURAL GAS FUMES.

Serious Interruption to the Services in a Church at Tiffin, O.

TIFFIN, O., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Grace Reformed Church, of which the Rev. H. H. W. Hibshman is pastor, passed through a terrible experience during the regular service last Sunday morning. Dr. Hibshman was in the midst of his sermon when Miss Anna Laughlin, who had become faint from escaping natural gas, left the room. Some time after this, when the choir rose to sing, Miss Bertha Bauman, a member, fell to the floor in a dead faint, and the hymn was suddenly closed. The congregation had not time to recover when, on looking about, its well members saw many others leaning against the pews, some unconscious and others gasping for breath. No time was lost in opening the doors, letting in fresh air, and getting the unconscious victims of asphyxiation from escaping natural gas out of the church as soon as possible. The first floor of the parsonage adjoining the church was quickly improvised as a hospital and fourteen persons carried in and physicians sent for. Owing to the prevalence of the grip and the large number of sick people here at present considerable time was spent in securing medical attendance. Drs. McCollum and Gibbon finally came and administered stimulants to the patients, some of whom were writhing in the agony of convulsions. The names of those who were overcome by the gas were the following:

Miss Laughlin, Bertha Keller, Miss George, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shock, Harry Peters, Master Russell Krammes, Bertha Bauman, Margaret Hibshman (the little daughter of the pastor), Meta Bauman, Miss Fassel, and Martha Swander. A score or more of others were affected, some quite seriously, and suffered from violent headaches, but were able to be taken to their homes. The work of resuscitation at the parsonage was vigorously prosecuted for several hours, and the patients were all restored to consciousness and were able to be removed to their homes late in the afternoon. All are better now and will recover, but it was a narrow escape from death for many people.

During the time when the physicians were at work with the sick an investigation into the cause of the horrible experience was made, and it was found that the draft in the basement was closed up and the escape of natural gas, partially consumed, so as to be odorless, circulated freely into the auditorium above and produced the unconsciousness of the persons mentioned. It was a fortunate circumstance that the poisonous vapors were detected in time to prevent death. When the possibility of an explosion is taken into account the situation was threatening in the extreme.

A SMALL BOY AND A PRIEST.

One Was Unruly and the Other Lost His Temper.

Minneapolis (Minn.) *Journal:* A self-willed, quarrelsome, and disobedient boy and priest, whose temper for a moment got the better of him—these were the chief actors in a sensational scene in Father Christie's Church of the Ascension last Sunday afternoon. In the morning during the 8 o'clock (children's) mass Johnnie Sullivan, whose home is at No. 244 Eighteenth avenue north, engaged in a fight with another boy in the vestry where a portion of the congregation was seated, and the noise was so loud that Father Christie had to stop the service to rebuke the boys. Johnnie was publicly requested to remain after mass, but didn't do so, and when he came to church at 3 o'clock Father Christie took him to task for his disobedience and his conduct of the morning. The boy was impudent and in a moment of anger the excited priest laid somewhat violent hands upon him, administering a castigation the boy will not soon forget. Part of the scene was witnessed by some of the members of the Society of the Holy Name, which was to meet at 3 o'clock, and one of them, William F. Niederriter of No. 1815 Second avenue north, office 511 Wright Block, a leading member of the congregation, picked up his hat and left the church, saying: "The treatment of the boy was cruel and without excuse and that as long as Father Christie was a pastor he should never put his foot inside Ascension Church."

The boy was not injured, although Mr. Niederriter thought at the time that the priest's treatment of him was severe. The boy's father and stepmother say the boy was not hurt. They regret exceedingly the occurrence, but admit the priest's provocation was great. They say the boy has given them a great deal of trouble and that Father Christie could not overlook his insubordinate conduct and not impair the discipline of his school, attended by 300 boys and girls. Still, they do not entirely excuse Father Christie, and characterize the affair as most unfortunate. They hold Father Christie in the highest esteem, and are among his strongest admirers.

Said Mr. Niederriter: "Of course if the boy has been unruly it might palliate the priest's conduct somewhat, but at the same time he had no right to lay a hand on the boy, much less to give him the severe treatment I witnessed. Nothing could excuse that. I arose in the meeting of the Holy Name Society and characterized the affair as I thought it my duty to do. I then bade those there good afternoon and walked out. As a member of the humane society I deemed it my duty to do as I have done."

RECALLED BY DEATH.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A ONCE FAMOUS MURDER TRIAL.

Mrs. Sarah Bebb of Rockford Dies at a Ripe Old Age—Story of How She and Her Husband Left the Executive Mansion at Columbus to Settle in the West and the Man Who Lost His Life Through the Governor's Gun—An Honored Life.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah Bebb, who died here Sunday morning, was linked closely to events, circumstances, and people which occupy important places in what might be termed the classical epoch of American history. At the time of her death she was 88 years of age. In her early life she was prominent among the first women of the land and graced many a social event in high official circles.

Her husband, the late William Bebb, was a conspicuous figure in national politics in the '30s, and in 1846 was elected Governor of Ohio on the Whig ticket by an overwhelming majority. He stood high in the counsels of Webster and Clay, and was a warm personal friend of Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. During the old original Tippecanoe campaign in 1840 Mr. Bebb was one of Gen. William Henry Harrison's trusted lieutenants and stumped the county for the idol of the Whigs. Upon Harrison's election Mr. Bebb was appointed to a high place in the Patent Office at Washington, and his family resided there for a number of years.

Governor of Ohio.

His nomination by the Whigs of Ohio in 1846 for the Governorship called him back to his native State and his election followed. After serving one term so ably that a renomination was within his reach, Gov. Bebb decided that politics had no further delights for him and cast a longing eye Westward. The rolling prairie land of Illinois attracted his attention and he purchased 5,000 acres near this city and resolved to devote the remainder of his years to pioneer life in the great West.

His wife, the woman who has just passed away, he had married in Butler County, O., her maiden name being Sarah Shuck. With their family they moved West in 1850. After moving West ex-Gov. Bebb took no part in politics or public affairs further than on a few occasions to deliver addresses and upon one occasion, in 1852, to act as Presidential Elector.

At the time the matter of connecting the great lakes and making a continuous waterway between the sea and the great West was being agitated Mr. Bebb spoke at Chicago and elsewhere with great earnestness in favor of the scheme.

He was a strong advocate of the tariff, and in 1850 delivered a speech in Tremont Temple in Chicago which was considered one of the greatest efforts of the day.

The ex-Governor and his family were destined, however, to appear conspicuously in one further scene before the public, and that one which, while it did not reflect discredit upon them, was less agreeable than their earlier participation in public affairs.

Was Tried for Murder.

Mr. Bebb's eldest son, Prof. M. S. Bebb, now an honored resident of this city, married in Massachusetts and brought his bride to the parental house. The young men of the neighborhood organized a genuine old Western charivari and visited the Bebb home with tin horns and all the pharaphernalia of a well-regulated charivari. Gov. Bebb's ire was aroused at the din and tumult and lack of respect manifested by the visitors and he promptly went to the front door and ordered them off the place. The reply was a medley of select tin music. Then the Governor got down his gun and fired it in the air.

The crowd surged forward with a threatening shout, there was a report of a gun, and one of the charivari party lay dead on the ground. This dispersed the party and resulted in one of the most famous trials ever held in these parts.

Gov. Bebb was indicted and tried for murder. Tom Corwin, the famous criminal lawyer of Ohio, and Judge Campbell, an equally famous Ohio attorney, both personal friends of Gov. Bebb, came to conduct the defense, and the trial was most ably handled on both sides. The court-house would not begin to hold the crowds who gathered to hear it, and the largest public hall in the city was utilized. The ex-Governor was declared not guilty and discharged. He never referred to this incident in after years, and it was a source of great regret and annoyance to him.

In 1869 the family moved to this city, where they have since resided. The ex-Governor died twelve or fifteen years ago, since which time Mrs. Bebb and her maiden daughter have resided together in a comfortable home in North Main, the fashionable street of the city. She was a woman of strong mental character and was quiet, unassuming, and wholly devoted to her home and her family. She was cultured and easy in her manners and eminently qualified to adorn the sphere in which she was placed.

Prof. M. S. Bebb of this city, a botanist of considerable note, whose researches in "willows" make him the highest authority in this country in that branch of his chosen science, is a son of the dead woman. Prof. Bebb stands among the half-dozen most distinguished botanists in the country and his abilities and ideas on education have been employed on the School Board here. A daughter of Gov. and Mrs. Bebb is Mrs. J. P. Reynolds of Chicago, whose husband is one of the Directors of the Illinois Commission of the World's Fair.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN YEARS OLD.

Josiah B. Wickham, an Old Indian-Fighter, Dies at Ottumwa, Ia.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Joshua B. Wickham, who was beyond all doubt the oldest man in Iowa, died here today. He was born in Franklin County, Va., 116 years ago. The history of his life is filled with enough romance to satisfy any novelist. His father was a scout in the early days when men carried their lives in their hands, and met his death at the hands of Indian warriors. Then and there it was that the two sons, Joshua B. and his brother, vowed they would kill every redskin that fell within their power. To accomplish this they enlisted in several Indian wars, notably among which was the Creek and Seminole. The old man, who was always strong mentally, told repeatedly that he voted for John Adams, the second President of the United States, who was elected in 1797. He also remembered with accuracy the inauguration and administration of Washington, though he was not present at the ceremony. His personal appearance was such as to bear out such an assertion, for while he possessed great vigor his face and figure denoted his age. His countenance, like his body, was fleshless. His limbs had become almost solid bone. Mr. Wickham had been eccentric for some time and had not left the house for several years. About a year ago he refused to wear trousers any longer, and this necessarily kept him a recluse. He had never used tobacco or drank liquor, was devout, and left a large fortune. Mrs. Wickham, who was her husband's junior by almost half a century, died at an advanced age in 1878.

A New Angle in Financial Devices.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 15.—A neat swindle has been uncovered in the District Court here. On Nov. 23 Melone Bros.' clothing store was closed by a chattel mortgage for $10,000. It now develops that the Melones had not received a cent for the mortgage, but that it was a scheme worked by L. Destinger, President and general manager of the National Bank of Guthrie; Georgia S. Cunningham, attorney of the bank, and Melone Brothers, whereby the latter would go East and buy a large stock, mortgage it to the bank, and, after a forced sale, pocket the proceeds. Criminal proceedings will be immediately instigated.

England's Charities.

The grand total of charitable bequests in England during the last year, excluding Baron Hirsch's $10,000,000 for Jewish emigration, was $15,000,000, as against $11,500,000 in 1890.

FATHER LENTZ AND THE REV. PENDER.

The Two Bement Pastors Are Still Having a Wordy War.

BEMENT, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Bement was greatly stirred up last Saturday over THE TRIBUNE's publication of Father Lentz's defi to Parson Pender of the Methodist Church and still further excited at the priest's denunciation of the article as a "malicious falsehood." To those who have not followed the row closely it is sufficient to say that Father Lentz inserted a card in the *Register*, which has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, but it is the meat of the trouble and will bear repeating. It read:

Whereas, Mr. Pender, the Methodist preacher in Bement, wishes to know why I do not marry, and as usual is busy inquiring from every source but the right one, I shall take the pains to answer that and kindred questions publicly in the town hall at 7:30 next Sunday night. I am not obliged to hide my daily life behind a bed curtain or afraid to demonstrate my faith only before ignorant people. The Catholic religion does not depend on malicious slander and falsehood to bolster it up, nor are its teachers put to the necessity of vilifying their neighbors to maintain themselves. The lecture is free to all.

REV. F. G. LENTZ.

Now the Rev. Mr. Pender is heard from. It had been given out that Father Lentz's talk was to be shorthanded and printed in full in the *Register*; but, alack! the stenographer imported at a cost of $10 from Decatur couldn't decipher her notes, and the brief abstract printed in THE TRIBUNE, which Father Lentz repudiates, is the sole surviving evidence of that public talk at the Town-Hall—which, if fully reported, would have made ten columns of fine type.

Pastor Pender has come back at Father Lentz in a racy letter in the *Register* which will bear publication in full:

Thinking the lecture of the Rev. Mr. Lentz would appear in print and that I would have the privilege of making a reply, if I desired, I have kept out of the controversy until now. Before saying anything about the notice, I wish to inform the readers of this paper that I do not write a word because of any personal feeling toward members of the Catholic Church. I know some of them to be nice, good people. The majority I do not know at all. I cannot properly reply to the lecture because I do not know what the reverend gentleman said. It was at a time when I could not be present without leaving my own church service, and I should think it very discourteous and ungentlemanly to reply to "hear say" reports. But the poster referred to and inserted above is before me, with the name of the author attached. Concerning it I will ask the priest a few questions and insist that he favor the public with candid answers. You assert that I am busy inquiring of every source but the right one why you do not marry.

1. Will you give the names of the sources?
2. How many persons, either Catholic or Protestant, can you name who ever heard me make such inquiry? You made bold to use my name without seeing me, certainly you will be free to use the names of those who informed you, or at least give the number of them.
3. If you thought I wanted to know why *you do not marry* why did you not come and find out the fact and then answer me personally?
4. Or did you simply want a little cheap notoriety?
5. Do you mean by "and as usual is busy inquiring of that matter" to do the very thing you say Catholic religion does not depend on—viz: "Slander"? If not please try to substantiate what you affirm. If you cannot do that then show yourself manly enough to acknowledge your misrepresentation.
6. What do you mean by not being obliged to hide your daily life behind a bed curtain? Is there something in your own private life that leads you to fear that some such suspicion rested upon you? If not, why deny it before charged with it?

Now that the question is before us, thrust upon the public by Mr. Lentz, I will say as to his private life at home I know nothing, but as to the celibacy of the priesthood I do know that Protestants would not tolerate it among them as Catholics do. I do know that if one of our unmarried ministers should live with a single woman as housekeeper, although the minister might be as holy as any Catholic priest that ever undertook to forgive sins, yet knowing as the people do the fact that ministers have fallen and are liable to fall as well as priests, they would think it very much out of place for the minister, however innocent he might be, to persist in such a course, and they would condemn it. I know that not only ministers but laymen may live and do live virtuous lives in the unmarried state, but I know also that ministers and priests are only men and are liable to fail. The priests may keep members of the Catholic Church from suspicion but Protestants are not so easily satisfied.

Now, if the reverend and most holy priest, Mr. Lentz, wishes to go into the history of Catholicism and discuss the "kindred questions" as he calls them, let him try his hand, and I here submit a few questions for him to begin with if they are kindred enough to allow his lordly wisdom to take hold of them:

1. Who was the first Pope, and how did he become such?
2. Were any of the early Apostles unmarried men?
3. Is the Pope infallible?
4. Can a priest forgive sins?
5. Can a priest commit sin?
6. Has the Pope or a priest the power to send people to purgatory or to release them therefrom?

As the Protestant ministers and people know so little and as we have such a wonderful expounder of the law in our midst, let all pay attention to the great teacher and scholar, "Hear ye him." Answer through the *Register*.

J. T. PENDER.

SUMMER RESORT FOR SPIRITUALISTS.

The Ohio Society Proposes to Buy Land and Go Into Camp.

ALLIANCE, O., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Ohio Confederation of Spiritualists is making a strong effort to raise $25,000 with which to purchase 210 acres of land, including Lake Brady, a popular summer resort, lying in Portage County, about fifteen miles north of this city, for a permanent headquarters. Bonds have been issued for the amount required, of which $15,000 has already been sold. When purchased, the association propose building a hotel that will accommodate 1,500 guests, and a number of members of the association have already signified their intention of erecting cottages. A meeting will be held in Cleveland Jan. 27, when it is thought that the amount of funds required will be reported raised. If the project is successful the name of the society will be changed to "Lake Brady." If the purchase is made the deed for the property will be retained by the society and lots will be leased to individuals for ninety-one years. The officers of the association are: B. F. Lee, Mantua, President; Charles Thomas, Cleveland, Vice-President; Louis Ransom, Akron, Secretary; Dr. Edwin Fowler, Cleveland, Treasurer; and John T. De Witt, Corresponding Secretary.

ONE HONEST MAN LIVES IN THE WORLD.

His Home Is in Milwaukee and His Business Is That of a Mustard Peddler.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—After a lapse of nearly three years Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidt, an aged woman in poor circumstances living at No. 416 Maple street, today recovered a $5 gold piece which she had given by mistake for a penny to a mustard peddler. The peddler was John Darow, who had found the gold piece among his change after a day's journey, and, knowing that he had received it by mistake, turned it over to the police. Failing to find a claimant for it, the police after some time urged Darow to take the money, but he absolutely refused, saying that it did not belong to him. Recently a friend of Darow heard that an old woman had lost a gold piece by giving it to a mustard peddler, mistaking it for a penny. Darow sought the old woman, and, recollecting that he had sold her the mustard, satisfied himself that she was honest in her claims, and today had the police turn the money over to her.

FOREPAUGH'S FAT WOMAN DEAD.

The Grip Reduces Hannah Bunnell's Weight and Carries Her Off.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Adam Forepaugh's celebrated fat woman, Mrs. Hannah Bunnell, died last night near Bronson of the grip. She had not traveled for several years since she began losing flesh, and at the time of her death weighed less than 400 pounds. She was mother of two bright children, who are of but ordinary size. Mrs. Bunnell possessed her greatest weight when 22 years old, but, like all side-show attractions, never made the true weight public. She was 30 years old at the time of death.

OTTUMWA NOT DRY.

SALOONIST "STORMY" JORDAN LARGER THAN THAT CITY.

Years Ago His Bar Was Dubbed "The Road to Hell," and That Title on the Sign Brought Many a Dollar to the Till—"Stormy's" Original Apology for His Avocation—Saloons a Necessity to Keep the Churches and Temperance Societies Going—Original Packages in Glasses.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan 14.—[Special.]—Something on the other side of 50, "Stormy" Jordan, the arrogant saloon man, has become larger than the modest city where he thrives. His reputation extends out over the State and it gratifies the ponderous fellow to feel the importance of his achievements. On the streets of Ottumwa he has the appearance of a United States Senator—a portly, pompous, arrogant air of being well fed and content with the world and his conscience. So he has borne himself for fifteen years.

"Stormy" came to Ottumwa from an obscure Ohio town twenty years ago. He was a packing-house employé, but cherishing an aspiration to engage in business on his own account he opened up an agricultural implement establishment with a "side line" of "wet goods," as was the wont in those primitive days before prohibition had made inroads upon the peace and quiet of the citizens addicted to intemperance. The bar proved more profitable than the implements, and "Stormy" soon disposed of the latter and opened up as a full-fledged saloonist in the basement under the old Chicago, Burlington and Quincy depot. It was here that he dubbed his place by that appellation later to become famous—"The Road to Hell." It came about in this wise: Jim Weaver was making a speech in town during a canvass, and he referred to Jordan's place of business as "Stormy's Road to Hell."

"Stormy's Road to Hell."

Stormy heard of it and the idea struck him as a good one. He adopted it and the next day he put up a sign bearing the legend. It hung there for many a day and it brought many a dollar to the saloonkeeper's till. Passengers alighting from the train wondered what the profane landmark meant and venturously started to explore. Then it used to please Stormy to set forth a glass and water when a tipsy customer called for "the best in the house." Besides this Stormy was profane to a degree and it came to be believed by many good people who heard of his sign and listened to stories of his eccentricities that he was the incarnation of all that was bad.

But of himself Stormy Jordan is not half as bad as he is painted, aside from his crime of selling whisky and his bravado in doing it. He is not naturally a man of wicked impulses. Aside from his professional instincts he would be a decent sort of citizen. His apology for his avocation is original.

"You say every business is bad," he remarks in a voice fit for a tribunal, "why, I guess not! Churches are good things in a community, aint they? and Y. M. C. A.'s are good things; and temperance societies are good things? Well, don't you know they couldn't run if it wasn't for fellows like me? Why, there wouldn't be any business for them—no sinners, no drunkards to convert, nobody to take care of! We keep them going, you see, so of course the saloon is a good thing."

Known as "The Corn Exchange" Now.

That is Stormy's way of reasoning. He lives in a neat white cottage on an eminence a few blocks from the gorgeous saloon over the door of which in glittering letters it is proclaimed to be "The Corn Exchange." A few years ago Stormy was worth some $20,000 or $25,000. He spent it all fighting the law of Iowa, which declared the saloon an outlaw. Perhaps he is making it back again in these piping times of peace. Anyhow, a couple of years ago when it was melting away before the summer sun of courts and lawyers' fees and fines, he went to jail with a $1,000 fine doing the Damoclean sword act. Then his faithful and estimable family pleaded with the enforcers of the law for clemency, and sympathy was worked up until those who had secured his conviction joined in asking the Governor to be lenient.

Gov. Larrabee suspended the fine on condition that Jordan should sell no more liquor in Iowa, and "Stormy" promised with an earnestness born of close proximity to prisons. It is wonderful how downright earnest a promise he will make under such circumstances. It is equally curious how readily the thing slips his mind when the danger is passed. When the original-package decision came it brought Stormy with it. He had been pining for Ottumwa in the wilds of Omaha. He opened his saloon and advertised that he would keep the original package and would even pour it out for the customer who wanted it in a glass. He is doing business there yet, and when the result of the last election was announced "Stormy" stood upon the street corner and sang with camp-meeting vigor this quaint and original refrain:

Horace pulled the throttle,
And Berton rang the bell,
For while Prohibs run the circus
The Good Old Party's gone to h—l.

SHE CALLED THE PUPILS PET NAMES.

Why an Iowa Schoolma'am Is Now Out of a Job.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia. Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The first serious trouble the directors of the Independence School Board ever found themselves connected with was when Miss Kate Lalor brought suit against them for breach of contract. For six years Miss Lalor has most acceptably filled the position of teacher of the fifth-grade public school. At the beginning of the school year the board made a ruling forbidding teachers to use nicknames when addressing pupils. Miss Lalor has satisfactorily filled the position of teacher in the fifth grade of the East Side public school for six years, but she violated the above ruling and she teaches no more. She has that faculty which so many teachers lack, of having a powerful and permanent influence on every child under her charge. The children all love her, and every morning, noon, and night they call at her home and leave kisses and gifts for their former instructor.

During one of his visits to her room City Superintendent Burkhead heard her ask "Dave," "Art," and "Ed" to recite in grammar. These abreviations seemed to impress the Superintendent more forcibly than the grammar lesson, for these were the causes of his complaint to the board. The following Saturday a special meeting of the board was called, and Miss Lalor was summoned to answer the charge of insubordination and failure to observe rules of the school. The Superintendent also stated that she had looked at him as one would look at a person whom she disliked, and particularly remembered that on leaving the room after one of his visits he heard a low, half-spoken "ahem!" The board asked Miss Lalor to resign, which she refused to do. It was then she received notice that she was no longer needed. She then commenced proceedings before the County Superintendent, as she had a contract signed for one year. The trial took up one week and the interest was general, the school children filling the court-room each session. Supt. Parker in his decision sustained the action of the board. Miss Lalor, laboring under the impression that fair play is still lacking, has appealed her case to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and has firm faith that she will soon be reinstated in the position she has so long and so ably filled.

Average Deaths Per Day.

The annual mortality of the entire human race amounts, roughly speaking, according to a French medical journal, to 33,000,000 of persons. This makes the average deaths per day over 91,000, being at the rate of 3,730 an hour, or sixty-two people every minute of the day and night the year round. A fourth of the race die before completing their eighth year, and one-half before the end of the seventeenth year; but the average duration of life is about 38 years. Not more than one person in a hundred thousand lives to be a hundred.

HOW LOGAN WAS ELECTED SENATOR

To Henry Craske of Rushville Is Due the Credit for Originating the Scheme.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in your issue of the 7th inst. what purports to be an interview with the Hon. James P. Root, in which he makes this statement:

When the vacancy arose by the death of a Democratic member of the Legislature the question arose as to how the district could be captured and Gen. Logan sent back to the Senate. The shrewdest politicians in the State were consulted and Dan Shepard got up a scheme with Col. Babcock, "Long" Jones, and Gen. Logan to carry that odd district. Dan Shepard assumed the task of working up and quietly canvassing the district and went all through it as an agent or peddler of sewing-machines. "Long" Jones took the Chicago end of the scheme, Col. Babcock the Illinois River section, while Gen. Logan remained at Springfield directing the movement.

As the Republican member from the Thirty-fourth District to the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, I ought to be in a position to speak understandingly on the matter. I will therefore send you a brief and correct account of that memorable contest with copies and extracts of letters bearing upon the same: On April 12, 1885, J. Henry Shaw, Democratic Representative from the Thirty-fourth District to the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, died at the Leland Hotel in Springfield. In pursuance of law the Governor on April 13 issued his proclamation calling a special election in the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District. On the 16th the following plan was written and sent to Gen. Logan at Springfield:

RUSHVILLE, Ill., April 16, 1885.—Hon. John A. Logan, Springfield, Ill.—Dear sir: We, ex-members of the army, feel that in you the poor soldiers have a champion who will fight their cause as perhaps no other man in this nation can or will, and for this reason I submit a plan to you which I think, if properly worked, will turn the enemy's flank and put him to utter rout. My plan is for you to select a man in each county of the district, whom you can depend upon; he in turn to select a man in each township, and he in turn to select a man in each school district, who in turn will select not more than five stanch Republicans whose duty it will be to see every true Republican in their district who can be depended on to keep it secret, and thus secure the attendance of all Republican voters at the polls at from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m., according to size of town or precinct, and with the apparent apathy that will seem to be in the Republican ranks lulling the enemy into fancied security, thereby electing a Republican Representative. My further plan is to have all the tickets printed at one office. I suggest that you call a caucus to select the candidate for Representative from any county in the district outside of the County of Schuyler. I refer you to Representative Logsdon as to who I am. If you think this worthy of favorable consideration I shall be pleased to assist and endeavor to carry to a successful issue the result desired. I remain yours, very respectfully,

HENRY CRASKE.

On April 18 the following reply was received from Gen. Logan:

LELAND HOTEL, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17, 1885.—Dear Sir: Your letter received and contents noted. I think your plan a good one and wish the Republicans in your district might go to work, in a quiet way, and elect a Republican. Very respectfully,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Henry Craske, Rushville, Ill.

Right here I desire to quote from a pamphlet published by Mr. Craske:

Saturday, April 18, the Hon. Perry Logsdon of Rushville, Ill., Representative to the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, came into my place of business. Of him I made the inquiry as to whether Gen. Logan had said anything to him about a plan that I had forwarded the 16th inst. Mr. Logsdon stated that he had not seen the General. I handed a copy of the plan to him. He read it through very carefully, being the first man to read it in my presence. When through reading it I said to him: "What do you think of it?" He answered, "I think it an inspiration, and cannot help being a success if there are no blunders made in its execution."

I now quote from two letters of mine:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28, 1885.—Henry Craske, Rushville, Ill.—My Dear Sir: There is a gentleman here from Virginia to see me in reference to the same matter you wrote to J. A. L. I think there will be some one to see you before many days. If anything is done it must be done at once. This man (Lancaster) thinks this may be worked successfully, and be the means of sending J. A. L. to U. S. S. Respectfully yours,

PERRY LOGSDON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29, 1885.—Mr. Henry Craske, Rushville, Ill.—Dear Sir: Since I wrote you yesterday a caucus was held in Gen. L.'s room by some men of our district, Jacob Wheeler, and Dan Shepard. Your plan was discussed and thought to be a good one. There will be some of our men in the Capital tomorrow, who will then determine on some one for a candidate. I write this morning so you may know what to depend on, and lay your plans accordingly. I will be in Rushville Saturday. Hope to see you. Very truly yours,

PERRY LOGSDON.

Here is an extract from a letter from F. M. Davis, Beardstown, Cass County:

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., July 15, 1885.—Henry Craske, Rushville, Ill.—Dear Sir: At your request I send you the particulars of the election held at Beardstown on May 6, 1885, for Representative to the Legislature from the Thirty-fourth District. I would state that the first information I received in the matter was a visit to my home by yourself and Col. Asa C. Matthews the Sunday preceding the election.

I also quote from a letter sent to Mr Craske from Petersburg, Menard County:

PETERSBURG, Ill., July 16, 1885.—Henry Craske, Esq.—Dear Sir: Inclosed find brief sketch of campaign here. The history of the "still hunt" in Menard County may be briefly told. April 29 a letter was received by Capt. S. H. Blane from Henry Craske of Rushville, Schuyler County, submitting the plan which was afterwards substantially adopted and carried out. In the Craske letter was also one from R. W. Mills of Virginia, Cass County, approving the scheme and nominating Capt. Blane for Representative. By same mail a communication was received from Dan Shepard, written at Springfield, requesting an interview at the Leland the 30th.

I now quote you a letter in full written in my presence by Gen. Logan and read to me by him with the request that it be carried to Mr. Craske:

LELAND HOTEL, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20, 1885.—Henry Craske—My Dear Sir: The election is over and the victory is ours. To the Thirty-fourth Representative District are we indebted for the vote that gave us the majority in the Legislature, and to you, my dear sir, there is much due for the organization and success. You were the first man who suggested to me the possibility of carrying the district. I wrote you then, saying the plan was a good one. Of course, great credit is due to all our friends who aided in carrying out the program, from whom I would not wish to detract anything, but to you I give the credit as the originator of the plan which was a success, and to you I now return my grateful acknowledgements. Your friend,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

In addition, I send copy of an article signed by Gen. Logan and myself:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21, 1885.—The plan first submitted on the 16th day of April by Henry Craske of Rushville to Gen. Logan for the election in Thirty-fourth District, was the same plan that was forwarded to Representative Logsdon by Henry Craske and was presented by Logsdon to the caucus called at the instance of Gen. Logan, that met on the evening of the 28th of April, was discussed and adopted, which resulted in the election of Capt. Weaver to the Thirty-fourth General Assembly.

JOHN A. LOGAN.
PERRY LOGSDON,
Representative Thirty-fourth District.

Now if this does not conclusively prove that Mr. Craske was the originator and organizer of the campaign in the Thirty-fourth District I have plenty of matter from which to draw to further demonstrate this fact. I am sure the Hon. J. P. Root will join with me in the statement that the lamented Dan Shepard would not want his friends to claim anything for him that was not actually true. And I desire to state that I write this that the history of this the most brilliant and wonderful piece of political strategy ever successfully executed may be handed down correctly to the generations to come.

PERRY LOGSDON.

Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

From a report of the Superintendent of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home it appears that there are 1,270 members on the roll, of whom 950 are present. The number of pensioners is 810, and the average pension nearly $10 per month. The buildings authorized by the last Legislature have been completed—namely: a large addition to the hospital, a detached boiler-house, and dairy, barn, and piggery. Sufficient milk for the home is produced. The home store, which was established and is maintained free of cost to the State, furnishes the members with a variety of articles they need at a moderate cost. The erection of a building for a store, in connection with a small hotel and restaurant, is contemplated. A hotel building for the accommodation of visitors would be very useful, and could be erected and carried on without expense to the State. The library and reading-room are largely frequented by members. Two years ago the number of men drawing books was 180; next year 450, and now it is over 600. Seventy newspapers are received in the reading-room, and it is always full of quiet readers.

RELIGION IN BUSINESS

THE TWAIN BECOME MIXED IN A NEBRASKA TOWN.

Fremont Has Grown Wildly Excited Over a Little Mercantile Transaction Between Storekeeper Biles and the Rev. Mr. Robinson—Each Accuses the Other of Having Got the Better of Him in a Trade, and the Community Is Stirred Up in Consequence—What Each One Says.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Nearly every man in the city is on one side or the other of a controversy that had its origin in a business failure, was carried into church circles, and will soon reach the courts, with no telling where it may end.

The principals in the difficulty are J. V. N. Biles, for twenty-two years an active merchant of Fremont; his business partner, J. T. Robinson; and the father of the latter, the Rev. J. W. Robinson, a prominent Methodist minister. While the affairs of the firm of J. T. Robinson & Co. have been known for some time to have been in bad shape, the first public information to that effect was a statement made by Mr. Biles at the regular Methodist weekly prayer-meeting last Wednesday night. The meeting had been an exceedingly interesting one until near its close, when Mr. Biles took the floor and created a sensation by saying:

"Before we adjourn I want to turn the keys of my store over to Brother Robinson, because of misrepresentations of the stock on hand."

Mr. Biles had reference to a recent transaction in which he had taken back a stock of goods he had transferred to Mr. Robinson two years ago. In taking back the goods Mr. Biles claims there was a shortage or a discrepancy in the invoices of $2,000 or more. As he spoke he offered the keys to the Rev. Mr. Robinson, who refused to take them.

The situation was unusual and the brethren who had a few minutes before been exchanging experiences and indulging in a general love feast now crowded about the two men, anxious apparently lest they should miss any of the features of the trouble that seemed imminent. The Rev. Mr. Robinson refused to accept Mr. Biles' tender of the keys, whereupon the latter threw them upon the floor, remarking:

No Doubt About the Tender.

"Brethren, I wish you to witness that I have made this tender to Brother Robinson."

"Brother Biles," replied the Rev. Mr. Robinson, "I did not assure you that there was any amount in the store and I do not want your keys."

The situation was rapidly becoming painful and the friends of the two men were ready to take sides right there, but wiser counsel prevailed and the disputants were separated by the intervention of friends. As the Rev. Mr. Robinson retired under a bodyguard of personal followers and admirers he remarked:

"Mr. Biles, I want you to understand that I am not personally responsible for any shortage in your goods."

To this Merchant Biles retorted: "And I want you to understand that I do and will hold you responsible for them."

News of this church trouble spread rapidly and but little else has since been discussed. By Thursday night the followers of Biles were fully organized, and the Rev. Mr. Robinson and his son had their forces in equally as good shape. Each side had its version of the events that led to the trouble and the reports were widely at variance. Friday Mr. Biles filed mortgages aggregating $38,052—on the stock of the store at Fremont and of the branch store at Tekamah, and several pieces of Fremont realty. Other claims swelled the indebtedness to $40,000. Mr. Biles proposes to give up all of his personal property, and the indications are that the indebtedness will be paid in full.

Each Has a Tale to Tell.

Both Mr. Biles and young Mr. Robinson have made statements concerning their business relations and complications. Mr. Biles traces his troubles to his relations with the Robinsons. His statement shows that when he sold his stock, March 1, 1890, to L. E. Srack, J. T. Robinson, and J. W. Robinson, it invoiced $10,622, against which there was an indebtedness of $8,000. Jan. 1, 1891, the stock invoiced $11,548, against which there was an indebtedness of $9,681, and that the profits for the year were $3,870. Mr. Biles asserts that these are the figures made by J. W. Robinson, the minister, himself.

But there was a different state of affairs altogether, so Mr. Biles claims, when Jan. 1, 1892, he purchased the stock from "the Robinsons." Then the stock invoiced but $8,923.15, with liabilities at $11,598.60, a shortage of $2,675.44; to which should be added the amount above liabilities, as per invoice of 1891, $1,867.10, and $1,000 discount, when Biles sold the stock; and you have a shortage for 1891 of $5,542.55. This, Mr. Biles affirms, is the true state of affairs. He says: "All the invoices were made at cost prices marked on the goods, as all hands taking part in them will testify. There is no loss in bad debts, as they did a cash business."

As an incidental feature of the complication Mr. Biles claims to have evidence that the Rev. Robinson recently transferred a farm in Nance County to his wife. This the minister admits, but explains that the property was his wife's to begin with; that her father gave her a farm in Iowa which was traded in on this one, which was mortgaged by him until he could pay out on it, when it was deeded back to Mrs. Robinson.

J. T. Robinson, the minor son of the Rev. J. W. Robinson, and member of the firm, has a version of the difficulty different from that given by Mr. Biles. He alleges that when he purchased the stock from Mr. Biles he took it on Mr. Biles' own invoice, and that when Biles bought it back he agreed to take the stock, assuming the liabilities and giving the unpaid notes due Biles from Robinson on the first purchase of the stock in 1890.

"When asked by Mr. Biles as to the value of the stock," says Mr. Robinson, "I simply gave him my opinion or estimate. No positive assurance or guaranty was given, either verbally or written, as to the amount of stock on hand. The sale to Mr. Biles was a fair business transation made upon terms which he was in no way obliged to accept."

The Minister Was Innocent.

Young Mr. Robinson states that his father, the minister, had nothing whatever to do with the management of the stock, but simply indorsed his son, who is a minor. He also states that the alleged shortage in the stock was due solely to Mr. Biles' peculiar method of invoicing the goods after his last purchase.

This is a fair statement of both sides of the business complications, but the effects of the trouble are far-reaching. One-half of the population of Fremont recognizes that young J. F. Robinson is one of the most honest and upright young gentlemen in the city, and his father is equally honest, and as pious and good as a Methodist minister can be, while the other half of the city's residents hold an equally high and enthusiastic opinion of Mr. Biles. The church is divided and society lines are drawn to distinguish the Biles set from the Robinson coterie.

Substitutes for Dr. Keeley's Cure.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The movement to establish a State branch of the Keeley institute here has met with failure, and the money necessary—$25,000—has been refunded to the contributing stockholders. Negotiations were conducted with agents, or alleged agents, at Blair, Neb., who seem to have acted without full authority from Dr. Keeley. The branch was to have been opened the 1st inst. Communication having ceased on the failure, an investigating committee was sent to Blair, who, in addition to the above facts, report an attempt to palm off a substitute for Dr. Keeley's cure, which was represented as being just as good. Considerable indignation is felt over the matter and it is likely that the cure business will be allowed to rest permanently so far as this city is concerned.

Developing Colorado Marble and Slate.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The Yule Creek Marble and Mining Land Slate companies have filed articles of incorporation with officers in common as follows: President, F. O. Wood; Secretary, Charles N. Perkins; Treasurer, R. L. Goff; all of Colorado Springs. The capital stock is respectively $1,000,000 and $500,000. A branch road will be built at once from the quarries in Gunnison County to connect with the Denver and Rio Grande road. This movement to develop the resources of the State is regarded as highly important, as the deposits are rich.

PACKERS WANT WAR.

THE NON-ASSOCIATED SUE WHAT THEY TERM THE COMBINE.

A Charge That the Alliance Between the Big Four and the Union Stock-Yards Company Is Nothing but a Trust—The Story of the Tolleston Deal Told at Length—How the Existing State of Affairs Operates to the Injury of Those Outside the "Arrangement."

The challenge was thrown down yesterday for a great legal battle in which the forces on one side will be the Junction railways and Union Stock-Yards company, together with the quartet of packers known as the Big Four—Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and the Fairbank Canning company—while the attacking forces are the non-associated packers.

The troubles seem endless which have come to the Union Stock-Yards since it was sold out to an English syndicate and the $23,000,000 of new securities which were based on the property distributed among English and American investors. First the big packers threatened to leave and establish new yards at Tolleston. They were induced to abandon that move and the argument that the Stock-Yards company used to convince the packers that it was to their interests to stay where they are ran up into the millions of dollars. There was much rejoicing among the security-holders when the settlement was announced, but that was immediately turned to anxiety by a suit brought by an English stockholder to prevent the paying over of any money and the carrying out of the agreement. The New Jersey courts decided against this stockholder and Stock-Yards security holders again rejoiced, but their pleasure was short lived, for the next morning after this New Jersey decision thirteen similar suits were begun, and it was alleged that the suit just decided had been brought by collusion and was really a friendly suit and one in which only the company's side of the case was presented.

The suits so far have been attacking the validity of the agreement from within the company. These new suits attack it from the outside. The first suits were brought on the ground that it was against the interest of the security-holders to allow such vast sums to be paid out to the packers in order that their business might be retained. These new suits are on entirely different ground and from a wholly different standpoint. It is charged there is a conspiracy between the packers and the Stock-Yards company by which the packers will be unduly favored to the great detriment of all similar concerns not enjoying the rebates that the big packers are to obtain.

Philip D. Armour said when questioned regarding the suit: "I shall have to ask you to excuse me from saying anything. I knew nothing about it till this morning."

ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THE COURT.

A Full Statement of the Reasons for Bringing Suit.

The suit is against the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company of Chicago, the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock-Yards company, Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., the Fairbank Canning company, and Swift & Co. It is claimed in the bills filed that an arrangement has been entered into by which the three associate packers are to receive a rebate of $250,000 a year for fifteen years by abandoning the Tolleston and Central Stock-Yards and doing business with the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company. This movement, it is said, will ruin the business of other packers and virtually create a trust and monopoly against public policy. The fight is being made by the non-associated packers, and their object is to set aside an alleged illegal contract entered into between the parties in July which establishes the trust and to restrain any action under it.

The complainants are the Anglo-American Provision company, the Allerton Packing company, the Chicago Packing and Provision company, the International Packing company, the Thomas J. Lipton company, the W. H. Silberhorn company, the T. E. Wells company, Libby, McNeil & Libby, John Cudahy, John C. Hately, Jones & Stiles, and Underwood & Co., and they are termed the non-associated packers. They represent that they have real estate, machinery, etc., to the value of $5,000,000; that the amount of capital employed by them in their business exceeds $20,000,000; that their annual sales average $90,000,000. They employ over 6,000 men, and they use in their business 45 per cent of all the animals slaughtered. About $600,000 profit had been made during each of the last two years by the Chicago company from the complainants, and it would make as much profit in the future were it not for the illegal combination.

Incorporation of the New Jersey Company.

July 10, 1890, the New Jersey company was incorporated to purchase, hold, or sell capital stock of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company, and on that date purchased 129,570 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago company for $22,557,283, of which amount $6,490,000 was paid for by the bonds of the New Jersey company, and the balance was in cash. The market value of these shares is said to be $13,200,000. Shortly after the formation of the New Jersey company the three associate packers purchased 4,000 acres of land in Indiana and announced their intention to construct a stock-yards. This movement is said to have been made to place their business beyond the control of the Chicago Board of Trade.

In January, 1891, the associated packers purchased a small tract of land in the immediate vicinity of the Chicago company to compel the Union Stock-Yards company to deliver live stock to their private yard called the Central Stock-Yards. This was a bluff to hinge suits on to cause the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company to submit to the illegal contract in controversy. It was this legal step taken by the three packers, it is alleged, that terrified the New Jersey company to create an unlawful discrimination over the non-associate packers dealing with the Chicago company.

For the purpose of carrying out their illegal design the associate packers in July, 1891, organized the Tolleston Stock-Yards company with a capital stock of $1,000,000. To deceive the public the certificate of incorporation was taken out by Albert H. Veeder, Edward J. Martyn, Robert F. Martin, T. Alhens Adams, and John S. Dawley, and the stated object was to do a general stock-yards business. This is another move said to have been carried out in furtherance of the fraudulent scheme.

Executed in England.

The alleged illegal agreement bears date July 27, 1891, and was executed in London, England, between the New Jersey company of the first part and Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and Swift & Co. of the second part. By this contract it was provided that the second parties would convey to the Chicago company within ninety days the premises known as the Central Stock-Yards, including all railroads, etc. The Chicago company was to pay $250,000 in cash, or at its option partly or wholly by executing a mortgage on the Central Stock-Yards for $250,000, payable within ten years. Under the agreement the three packers and the Fairbank Canning company were to continue their business with the Chicago company at the usual charge, and if the business didn't amount to $2,000,000 within six years they were to make good the difference. For a term of fifteen years the three packers were not to allow any one to use the Tolleston tract, and it was to be sold against the use of the premises for such purpose. During that period the three packers agreed not to enter into the business of a general or private stock-yards for the consideration of $750,000 from the New Jersey company in cash or in shares of capital stock. Nothing has been done under this contract, however, as the time for the performance has been extended.

It is charged that the intention of the Chicago company, the New Jersey company, and the associate packers in entering into the illegal agreement, and the effect thereof was and is to stifle competition with the Chicago company, to create for the associate packers over other packers a perpetual and unfair advantage and unlawful discrimination in the matter of the payment by the associate packers of railroad tolls, trackage, freight, yardage, and other charges to be paid to the Chicago company for at least fifteen years, and that they will thereby create a monopoly and illegal trust and combination in the business of conducting a stock-yards in the City of Chicago and in the territory roundabout the city for a distance of at least 200 miles, and will create a monopoly in favor of the associate packers in their slaughtering, packing, and canning business in restraint of trade.

Provides for a Bonus.

The further charge is made that the agreement provides in effect and intent for a bonus, rebate, or drawback to be given to the associate packers for doing business with the Chicago company. The latter derives an annual net profit from the three packers of $500,000 and by the terms of the illegal contract and in consideration of agreeing that their business shall yield gross to the Chicago company the aggregate sum of $2,000,000 during the next six years, an average of $333,333 gross a year, an unlawful rebate or drawback amounting to $250,000 is allowed and agreed to be paid annually to the associate packers for the next fifteen years.

Heretofore the charges have been uniform, and complainants insist they have a right to have them so. A discrimination in favor of the three packers would prevent the non-associate packers from conducting their business, and they would be compelled to close up or move away. Their business cannot be maintained and carried on except through the purchase of live stock at the Stock-Yards, and their business is completely at the mercy of the Chicago company. The consummation of the illegal agreement will result in the destruction of the business of the non-associate packers and concentrate and monopolize the slaughtering, etc., done at or in the vicinity of the yards in the hands exclusively of the associate packers.

Complainants claim that the agreement is a combination in the form of a trust or a conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States and is prohibited by law. It is also an attempt to monopolize or conspire with other persons and corporations to monopolize a part of trade and commerce.

Illinois Law Violated.

Again it is charged that the agreement is contrary to the fundamental laws of the State of Illinois and contrary to the public policy of the State of New Jersey and of the United States. It tends to create an unjust and burdensome obligation on the Chicago company, and the New Jersey company has neither the right nor power to make a contract for the purchase by the Chicago company of the Central Stock-Yards. The Chicago company is a common carrier and a railroad company, and its charter provides that all fees and charges shall be subject to any general law of the Legislature in reference to Stock-Yards or railroads.

The following comprise the board of directors of the New Jersey company: Frederick H. Winston, Frederick H. Pierce, Chauncey M. Depew, John Quincy Adams, Edward J. Phelps, William J. Sewell, Hugh C. E. Childers, Francis Barron Blake, Bernard T. Bosanquet, and Adolph Von Andre.

Under these circumstances the court is asked to declare the contract of July 27, 1891, void and to restrain the defendants from attempting to enforce it and from allowing in any way a discrimination between complainants and the three packers. The bill is filed by Messrs. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, A. M. Pence, and John P. Wilson as solicitors for complainants. Levy Mayer said he would apply to the Judges of the Circuit Court for an injunction when they completed the trial of the Illinois Central railroad case against the city.

WHAT WAS M. DE GIERS' MISSION?

The Russian Foreign Minister's Late Journey to Italy, Paris, and Berlin.

On the importance of the journey to Italy, Paris, and Berlin, made last autumn by M. de Giers, the Foreign Minister of Russia, the *Novoe Vremya* has the following:

Surely nobody has forgotten the agitated and confusing tone in which the Berlin and Vienna papers referred to the meeting between M. de Giers, King Umberto, and Marquis di Rudini. In all their utterances about these meetings one could easily notice something like a fear that Russia and Italy would agree on a policy that would not meet the expectancy nor the approval of the Austrian and the German diplomats. Now because the Russian Minister on his journey home from Paris to St. Petersburg took his way through Berlin the Vienna press again sounds the alarm as if it doubted the sincerity of the German friendship in the same manner as it a short time ago distrusted the honesty of the Italian friendliness. That M. de Giers did not come to Vienna must have a grave significance and its papers have let Berlin understand that Vienna expects "explanations" of what the Russian Minister had to say while there. What in reality is the Triple Alliance when two of the powers in this union suspect absolute "treason" from the third as soon as this one wishes to have as friendly relations with Russia as possible? What is really the source of all this suspicion which reveals itself at the first opportunity, even in consequence of such a trivial matter as that of the Russian Minister choosing the shortest route between Paris and St. Petersburg on his way home? It is worthy of note also that the Viennese press expressed its distrust and dissatisfaction because of the Berlin papers' industrious efforts to strip the Russian Minister's visit there of all political import. Should the members of the Triple Alliance really suspect one another to such a degree that they, even in such a "pacifying" explanation, suspect a purpose, the hiding of one for them disagreeable truth? From a disinterested view it is comical but withal very instructive. A better proof can not be had than how "artificial" this political union is which one endeavors to represent as founded on the solid foundation of the united powers international interests. It is perfectly clear that this supposed solidity consists in the mutual expectations of Vienna and Berlin that Russia would ultimately be compelled to change the "free-hand-policy" it has adhered to for the past years so as to change its complexion to that of Austria and Germany.

These expectations will never be realized. In the course of events there is nothing that would justify their realization; this in spite of the meeting between the Russian Minister and Marquis di Rudini in Milan and with Emperor Wilhelm and Gen. Caprivi in Berlin.

In the before existing situation, which was the result of the forming of the Triple Alliance, there is nothing changed. M. de Giers' journey has only the character of an episodical happening. Since King Umberto and Marquis di Rudini wished to speak to him on the European affairs his journey to Paris became a necessity which ought to be clear to every one, and for the Russian Minister not to visit Berlin on his homeward journey from Paris would have given rise to interpretations that the Russian Government would not have wished. This ought to have been understood even in Vienna, so that the press there has no occasion to sound the alarm because the Russian Foreign Minister on his way from Paris passed Vienna, which by no means lies in the direct route from Paris to St. Petersburg.

Germany Is Not a Woman's Country.

"Germany is a man's country," said a titled German lady. "Men will die for their sweethearts, but their wives must live for them. If you marry a poor man he expects you to blacken his boots. If you wed a rich man he expects you to do the same mentally. A German girl is well educated in books, needlework, and housekeeping. She seems bright enough until she settles down into a 'hausmutter,' with few ideas beyond her kitchen and nursery, and no topics of conversation except the iniquity of her servants and the extravagance of her neighbors. The result is that the women are inferior to the men, and the men argumentative, self-opinionated, and egotistical. And they all believe, from the Kaiser down, that women were created simply to cater to their fancies and bring more men into the world for other women to wait upon. Our actors are always better than our actresses, our tenors and baritones outshine our sopranos and contraltos, even our men ballet dancers are more agile than their short-skirted colleagues, and in the great land of scholars, and philosophers, and writers there are fewer women of note in educational or literary standing than in any of the other civilized countries."

She Felt Relieved.

Policeman's Boy (breathlessly)—"Mother, there's been a big row down-town and several officers are hurt."

Policeman's Wife (excitedly)—"Where was it?"

P. B.—"On father's beat."

P. W.—(with a sigh of relief)—"O, I'm so glad! Of course your father wasn't there when it happened?"

P. B.—"No'm."—*New York Press.*

Something New in Table Service.

A shrimp salad bowl is shaped like an old and slightly battered tin pan with wavelike indentations over the gilt interior and shapes of sea monsters, dimly seen as if through water. The atest service of the bowknot is the last that might be expected. A set of after-dinner coffee cups of Royal Worcester is bound with gilt ribbons tied in a bowknot at the side. It is a charming device as well as novel. Each cup stands on a little gilt base.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

A Potent Reason.

Ponsonby—"Her name has been dragged into the courts a score of times and is synonymous with scandal. Yet, why did Snively ask her for her hand?"

Popinjay—"Perhaps because there are half a dozen diamond rings on it."—*Jewelers' Circular.*

She Prefers Sunshine to Fog.

Mlle. de la Ramée ("Ouida") is on the point of leaving the beautiful old palace in Florence in which she has now passed several years. Her boxes are all packed, but at present she cannot make up her mind whether to leave the City of Flowers or not. Her last book, "Santa Barbara and Other Stories," is just out. These stories are chiefly Italian tales.

A Suggestion.

If "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast"
Is found to be a rule that seldom varies,
Why can we not do good, and get a rest,
By sending organ-grinders off as missionaries?
—*Puck.*

BUSINESS OF A WEEK.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

Exports for the Month of December Were the Largest Ever Known, the Principal Increase Being in Breadstuffs—Business Failures Less than Last Week and a Year Ago—Bradstreet's Review of Wall Street and Prices of Stocks—Clearing-House Balances.

New York, Jan. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s *Weekly Review of Trade* says: It was suggested two weeks ago that the exports in December were likely to be extraordinarily large. The preliminary reports just issued indicate that the exports in that month were probably the largest ever known, for, while no increase appears in cotton and exports of provisions, cattle and oil were slightly less than a year ago, a gain of $20,100,000 appears in breadstuffs, making the net increase in principal items $17,540,854, or nearly 25 per cent, indicating that the aggregate exports for the month will probably exceed $116,000,000, against about $98,000,000 last year, when the amount was greater than it had ever been in any month. The exports of flour increased 50 per cent and exports of wheat are 15,600,000, against 4,800,000 last year, while exports of cotton are 48,000,000 pounds greater in quantity, though no increase appears in value, owing to the low prices. These enormous exports overshadow all other features in the commercial situation. They insure large supplies of money, if ever needed, but at present the markets are everywhere well supplied, except at Southern points, and better supplied there than a week ago.

Treasury disbursements have been large and there is no reason to look for a lack in the supply of money.

Another fact of large importance is that the iron output was not diminished in December, as is usual, owing to the stopage of furnaces during the holidays, but was 188,082 tons weekly, against 188,135 Dec. 1. The market is fairly active, though the enormous output gives buyers an advantage and Alabama and Virginia iron are offered at low prices.

Copper is flat and in tin there is little change, but lead is weak at $4.20 and the market for coal dull on account of the heavy output.

The wool production last year is estimated considerably larger than that of the year before, but the stocks on hand are somewhat larger, indicating that the consumption in 1891 has been about the same as in 1890. The market shows no important change, and just at this season none is to be expected. Bad weather checks business at Boston. At Hartford wool is less active. At Philadelphia no change appears in the import branches of trade. At Baltimore exports of breadstuffs for the last six months of 1891 were in value $155,989,193, a gain of more than $100,000,000 over the previous year. Pittsburg reports no change in the iron market, though prices for finished iron are growing stronger. At Cincinnati tobacco is in active demand and free orders are noticed for boots and shoes. At Cleveland trade is larger than a year ago, though in some lines inactive, and the tide seems to have turned in pig-iron and ore.

At Chicago sales of dry goods, clothing, and shoes are larger than a year ago, some increase is seen in barley, 25 per cent in cattle, a third in flour, corn, oats, and hides, while receipts of wheat and dressed beef are double last year's, but decreases appear in cured meats, lard, and cheese, and the wool receipts are only half as large as a year ago.

The trade at St. Louis is helped by colder weather, and also at Milwaukee and St. Paul. At Minneapolis the flour output is 178,000 barrels for the week, against 110,000 a year ago, and at Duluth sales in 1891 amounted to $20,000,000. At Nashville trade is quiet and money easier, and at Little Rock and Montgomery trade is dull, while at New Orleans cotton shows some improvement and sugar is steady, with money in more active demand. Depression of business at the South on account of the low price of cotton still continues.

Breadstuffs have been much weaker since the publication of the government reports, and wheat has fallen 1⅞ cents, corn 1⅜ and oats ⅜ of a cent. Exports and receipts continue large, though the colder and less favorable weather to some extent restricts the movements. Coffee is unchanged and oil has advanced 3 cents. Cotton fell to 7.37 during the week, the lowest price for forty-three years, but has since recovered to 7.56 cents, though receipts and stock are remarkably large. The depression at the South is not relieved by talk at the cotton convention, and probably cannot be in any way except by free sales of cotton which is now held for higher prices.

The business failures occuring throughout the country during the last seven days number 330, as compared with 435 last week (eight days). For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 411.

CLEARING-HOUSE BALANCES.

Returns for the Week Compared with Those of One Year Ago.

New York, Jan. 15.—The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, gives the clearing-house returns for the week ending Jan. 14, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$901,453,025	24.6	....
Boston	106,161,324	4.9	....
Chicago	97,683,102	22.7	....
Philadelphia	72,079,052	4.3	....
St. Louis	24,683,990	8.9	....
San Francisco	17,181,950	2.0	....
Baltimore	17,129,057	18.5	....
Cincinnati	15,134,200	9.6	....
Pittsburg	14,335,670	17.9	....
Kansas City	10,433,790	18.0	....
Minneapolis	7,652,547	32.7	....
New Orleans	11,727,598	....	34.3
Buffalo	8,333,834	8.6	....
Milwaukee	7,019,070	20.0	....
Louisville	7,255,171	....	7.3
Detroit	6,869,041	22.4	....
Houston	3,818,250	....	....
Providence	6,100,200	....	3.3
Cleveland	5,452,540	15.7	....
St. Paul	4,544,193	5.7	....
Denver	4,914,745	20.6	....
Omaha	6,332,130	46.2	....
Columbus	3,144,000	....	1.2
*Richmond	2,860,286	17.0	....
Hartford	3,024,944	10.3	....
Portland, Ore	2,163,234	10.0	....
Indianapolis	4,652,422	7.9	....
Memphis, Tenn	2,722,587	....	17.8
Nashville	2,022,484	....	6.0
Duluth	1,749,476	....	....
Peoria	2,004,123	2.4	....
Washington	1,976,071	....	2.2
New Haven	1,581,179	....	0.3
St. Joseph	1,623,230	....	5.6
Rochester	1,405,377	2.4	....
Dallas, Tex	2,178,739	....	22.7
Worcester	1,230,491	2.2	....
Springfield	1,470,926	16.4	....
Portland, Me	1,391,252	5.4	....
Salt Lake City	1,901,419	....	8.0
Norfolk	1,034,687	....	12.9
Fort Worth	1,173,344	....	44.2
Syracuse	1,041,873	23.7	....
Sioux City	1,183,529	15.3	....
Tacoma	948,730	17.1	....
Des Moines	941,265	28.2	....
Seattle	926,097	....	17.3
Grand Rapids	804,267	....	36.1
*Wilmington, Del	799,899	....	....
Lowell	808,606	....	3.3
Birmingham	600,799	....	10.0
Los Angeles	850,327	....	29.9
Lincoln	769,928	61.3	....
Lexington	454,809	....	9.3
Wichita	540,860	....	6.6
New Bedford	538,535	....	13.2
Topeka	367,046	10.5	....
†Binghamton	287,900	....	....
†Waco	2,350,879	....	....
†Galveston	5,809,031	23.3	....
†Atlanta	1,567,777	....	....
†Savannah	1,936,728	....	....
Total United States	$1,409,180,070	17.9	....
Cities, excluding New York	507,745,045	7.4	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$12,112,324	28.3	....
Halifax	1,273,851	2.5	....
Toronto	7,044,846	....	....
Hamilton	751,398	....	....
Total Canada	$21,182,419	....	....

*Last week's total.
†Not included in total.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF WALL STREET.

"Bradstreet's" Summing-Up of Changes in Values of Stocks, Etc.

New York, Jan. 15.—*Bradstreet's* weekly Wall street review says: The chief speculative feature of the last week was the increased influence of the professional Wall street element, which, as usual on any lull in the development of the market, inclines to the bear side in its operations. The market has accordingly been fairly active, but the volume of transactions is somewhat shrunken in comparison with the trading of the two preceding weeks, and the general tendency of prices has been toward a slightly lower level. Europe continues to manifest indifference toward the American market, and its participation here, though unimportant, has been mainly in the direction of selling. This has not been without influence in checking the further development of public interest in speculation, and the bearish traders have shown considerable activity in attacking prices. Some liquidation has accordingly resulted, though the chief declines have been confined to particular stocks like Northern Pacific preferred, which seem to possess inherent causes for weakness. One of the principal levers used by the bears was the alleged dissatisfaction of Mr. Gould with the action of the Western Traffic Association Advisory Board in refusing to mete out to some roads the same prompt punishment to which the Missouri Pacific was obliged to submit in the Leeds case. Influences of this nature would have little effect on speculative sentiment were it not that the recent rise has temporarily exhausted the buying power and left the market in what is termed an "overbought" condition. Under such circumstances the absence of European support is severely felt, and it would seem that the bull leaders themselves concede the necessity of a reaction in prices, which would not only create a short interest, but afford a basis for a further advance.

The underlying sentiment continues to be favorable to an ultimately higher range of prices though it is conceded that uncertain conditions and possible declines may rule for some little time to come. While the general range of prices is somewhat lower than a week ago the leading stocks have been irregularly affected by the movement. It is noticeable that the Vanderbilt trunk line shares have been dull and steady; indeed, one of the minor members of the group, Chesapeake and Ohio, has exhibited decided strength. The bear attacks were concentrated on a few stocks of which Northern Pacific preferred was the most vulnerable. Union Pacific was strong at first on the improving earnings, but the stock was particularly weak in the last few days. Reading was a feature of the early part of the week, but later declined.

Sugar was something of a feature, but declined on the fact that the capital stock is to be increased by $25,000,000. Richmond Terminal was active, advancing. Some of the specialties, notably Missouri, Kansas and Texas, were strong, but the general tendency of the market was, on the whole, destructive to the values which had improved during the last month, and the close on Friday was disturbed by further unfavorable reports regarding the attitude of the Gould interests.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Claribel Countiss, Chicago: The compass points in the same direction at any degree of latitude.

Subscriber, Chicago: Mechanics of all kinds are much better paid in England than in Germany.

A Reader, Chicago: John W. Mackay has offered his Paris house for sale and now considers London his home.

Inquirer, Chicago: Apply at the new Masonic Building for information in regard to the safety-deposit vaults.

A. E., Chicago: Mary Anderson's last engagement in Chicago began at McVicker's Theater Jan. 28, 1889, and lasted three weeks.

G. A. Risken, Shullsburg, Wis.: Address the Secretary of the South Dakota State Board of Pharmacy, Pierre, S. D., for desired information.

Kosciusko, St. Joseph, Mo.: Peru is a republic. Finland made very little struggle for independence; in comparison with Poland none at all.

L. M. Ritterband, Chicago: Never in the history of the United States has an elector, chosen by a certain party, cast a vote for the opposing nominee.

J. D. M., Mendota, Ill.: According to the Century dictionary, Khedive is pronounced Ke-dev, with the accent on the last syllable, the i long like e in eel.

A Subscriber, Chicago: Twelve hours after the sun crosses the meridian it is midnight. The expression 12 p. m. as indicating that period is, therefore, correct.

William G. Kendrick, Chicago: When J. J. Ingalls spoke of Senator Brown "washing his hands with invisible soap in imperceptible water" he did not claim originality for the expression.

Howard Throckmorton, Evanston, Ill.: People who are born Feb. 29 have properly only one birthday in four years. They may, however, adopt Feb. 28 for purposes of celebration if they so choose.

A Subscriber, Chicago: Clothing for the poor of the city may be sent to the Relief and Aid Society; but there are also many other charitable institutions that would doubtless be glad of such assistance.

John H. Sullivan, Chicago: A letter addressed to the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga., would doubtless obtain for you the desired information in regard to farms near Atlanta, etc.

Reader, Belvidere, Ill.: The Tribune cannot answer queries in regard to coins. No States were admitted during Cleveland's administration. The bill was passed but the actual admission of the States took place during the administration of President Harrison.

A. Z. B., Chicago: The German is an elaborate form of the cotillon in which round dances predominate and the figures vary according to the invention of the leader, and in which the changing of partners and giving of favors form a special feature. For details consult some book on entertainment.

C. M. White, No. 4341 Berkeley avenue, Chicago: It is correct to say that "upwards of seventy years" means more than seventy years. Consult the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged, where it is specifically stated that "upwards" in this connection means "more than," or "beyond," and not "leading to," as you think.

William J. McOwen, Chicago: The United States Minister to the Central American States is L. B. Mizner, located at Guatemala; to Peru, John Hicks, Lima; to the United States of Colombia, J. T. Abbott, Bogotá; to Venezuela, W. L. Scruggs, Caracas. There are always openings for Americans in every new country, but no better than can be found at home.

Young Engineer, Central Mine, Mich.: Among the best papers on engineering are the *Engineering News* and the *Engineering Magazine*, both of which are published in New York; *Engineering*, published at No. 35 Bedford street, Strand, London, and the *Engineer*, published at No. 33 Norfolk street, Strand, London. The *Scientific American* contains valuable engineering news, although it is not devoted entirely to that subject.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune:] In playing four-handed euchre, A and B are partners and C and D are partners. A deals. C, who is next to the dealer, orders up to prevent a lone hand. C's partner, (D) says he will play it alone. Can he do it according to the rules of the game? B. Reynolds.

C can play alone but can get but two points if he takes all the tricks.

F. G. Parrish, Chicago: The national debt of the United States was Dec. 1, 1889, $1,617,372,219; that of the Dominion of Canada was July 1, 1889, $237,530,041. Both the United States and Canada have a system of protective tariff which is applied to all countries. The reciprocity measure in the United States applies only to those countries which by special treaty permit free entry of certain products. The Chinese navy has ninety-five vessels of war. France has 331 warships in its navy; England 445.

H. R. B., Chicago: According to the Constitution adopted by Texas in 1876 the term of office of the members of the House of Representatives is two years from the day of their election. The first Senators chosen after that Constitution went into effect served four years. But after the first apportionment following 1876 the Senators were divided by lot into two classes, the term of office of the first class expiring at the end of two, that of the second four years, making one-half the members of the Senate elected biennially.

Old Subscriber, Chicago: Following is a list of the principal orphan asylums in Chicago: Chicago Orphan Asylum, No. 2228 Michigan avenue; Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, Nos. 175 Burling and 855 North Halsted street; Danish Lutheran Orphans' Asylum, Maplewood; Foundlings' Home, No. 114 South Wood street; Holy Family Orphan Asylum, corner Holt and Division streets; Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, No. 447 Carroll avenue; St. Joseph's Orphans' Asylum, Thirty-fifth and Lake streets; St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, No. 191 La Salle street.

That Question of Citizenship Again.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your correspondent came to the United States in the year of 1887. Was 17 years old at the time of arrival, and is now desirous of becoming a citizen. What must he do, and how long must he wait to become a full-fledged citizen? Paul de Veer.

[When the correspondent is 23 years old, he can take out full naturalization papers. In his case the preliminary declaration of intention is not required. He can get his papers in any Court of Record. If he has friends who are also foreign born and under age, he will perform a kindly act by cutting out this and sending it to them by mail, as The Tribune will not answer this question again for some time.

ROUGH ON MR. FINLEY

HIS DECISION AGAINST THE ROCK ISLAND ROAD REVERSED.

Sale of Tickets at Cut Rates by Persons Who Received Them on Advertising Contracts Does Not Constitute a Brokerage Business—Action to Be Taken Next Week Regarding Milling in Transit Rates—The Inter-State Commerce Commission Overruled in Philadelphia.

The Rock Island has scored a great victory in its first round with Chairman Finley on appeals from his decisions. The case just decided by the arbitrators, Messrs. De Haven, McCormick, and Chesbrough, was brought by the Burlington charging the Rock Island with doing a brokerage business, having disposed of two editorial tickets to an advertising agent on a regular advertising contract. This advertising agent disposed of the tickets at a cut rate. The tickets were purchased by a lawyer named Simms, employed as a spotter, it is claimed, by the Burlington and Chairman Finley held that the advertising agent was virtually a broker and fined the Rock Island $200. The arbitrators reverse the decision of the Chairman and find that the Rock Island contracted for advertising, as has been the custom of most of the roads in the Western Passenger association. The evidence showed the existence of an arrangement by said advertising agent for the sale of tickets secured by him in exchange for advertisements. They failed to find anything in the evidence presented on which to base the conclusion that the Rock Island had been guilty of doing a brokerage business and hence reversed Finley's decision.

The Rock Island people are rather sore on Chairman Finley and claim that his decisions against them were directed by malice and prejudice with the intent of injuring the standing of their company in the association. On account of this alleged maltreatment the Rock Island has lately been considering the advisability of withdrawing from the Western Passenger Association. Before taking such step, however, it will await the action of the arbitrators in three other cases, the Chairman's decisions in which it claims to have been unjust; and it expects to secure a verdict in its favor.

Chairman Finley did not seem to be particularly put out on account of the adverse decision of the arbitrators. He says he did not claim that the Rock Island had been doing a brokerage business, but that the making of advertising contracts with advertising agents and other practices of that kind made a brokerage business possible, and that he fined the Rock Island for issuing tickets to persons who, it is supposed to know, are disposing of them at cut rates. He intimated that the arbitrators evidently did the same kind of a business, and hence their decision in favor of the Rock Island.

The next case which the Rock Island has appealed will be heard by the arbitrators next Monday. In this case the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern sold a ticket over the Rock Island at a cut rate, for which the Rock Island, being the connecting line, was fined $100. The arbitrators are Messrs. Lomax, Ruggles, and Hooper.

ASSOCIATIONS TO CONFER.

Milling in Transit and Other Subjects to Be Considered.

At the last meeting of the Western Freight Association conference committees were appointed to confer with the Trans-Missouri Association to take up the question of uniform rules and regulations regarding the milling, shelling, and cleaning of grain in transit; also divisions governing the traffic between Memphis, New Orleans, and points west of the Missouri River; also the question of harmonizing the existing rules and regulations, as shown in the circulars issued by the Trans-Missouri and Western Freight Associations.

Yesterday Chairman Midgley received the follow letter from James Smith, Chairman of the Trans-Missouri Association, suggesting that a meeting of these conference committees be held in the Trans-Missouri rooms Jan. 21 at 10 o'clock a. m.:

It has been suggested by a member that in conjunction with the conference which is to convene at the association rooms, Kansas City, Jan. 19, to complete check of soft coal rates, a conference of committees having in charge the following subjects be provided for. It will be noted that some of the subjects have been under consideration a long time, and much time may be saved by arranging for a conference suggested above in place of specially convening for this purpose. If this suggestion meets with your approval will you undertake to have present Jan. 21 at 10 a. m. at the association rooms, Kansas City, your members which compose the committees of your association? Your early advice, if in the affirmative, will be important to enable us to complete the necessary arrangements. Subjects for consideration are:

Uniform rules and regulations governing milling in transit; divisions governing traffic between Memphis, Tenn., and points west of the Missouri River; divisions applicable on business passing between New Orleans and points west of the Missouri River; uniform rules as per subjects 956, November proceedings.

In accordance with the foregoing Chairman Midgley asks to be informed at the earliest possible moment whether the members of the Western Freight Association will be present or represented at the time and place named.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION BALKED.

A Philadelphia Judge Upholds the Lehigh Valley Road.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Judge Acheson in the United States Circuit Court today filed an important opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Butler, refusing the application made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission for an injunction against the Lehigh Valley railroad company in the Coxe Bros. & Co. coal freight discrimination suit. Judge Acheson held that the finding of the commission should be considered but prima facie evidence and that the whole matter should come before the court, so that both sides could be heard.

The controversy arose from the alleged charges on the part of Coxe Bros. & Co. that the Lehigh Valley railroad company in shipping coal from sundry points in the anthracite region to Perth Amboy, N. J., had discriminated in favor of the Lehigh Coal company as against them and upon application to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the matter was investigated, resulting in a report by the commission in support of the allegations and instructions from them to the railroad company to discontinue the discrimination. The railroad failing to comply therewith, application for an injunction was made.

A Richmond Terminal Scheme.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15.—Another effort is to be made to induce the City of Baltimore to part with its holdings of the Western Maryland railroad stock. An ordinance is being prepared and will be offered in the City Council when the body shall again assemble, covering a new proposition from Gen. W. H. Bryant of New York for the purchase of the city's interest in the Western Maryland railroad. It is said that the principal backers of the enterprise are United States Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio and Gen. Samuel Thomas of New York, both of whom are largely interested in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Richmond and Danville, and Norfolk and Western systems, all of which are anxious to reach Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York at less expense than it is now possible for them to do. The Shenandoah Valley division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, which extends from Roanoke, Va., to Hagerstown, Md., furnishes the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system with an outlet as far as the latter town. To reach New York and other points it is necessary to send passenger trains and freight by a long detour and over routes which are not entirely friendly to the managements involved.

Must Maintain Import Rates.

New York, Jan. 15.—An important meeting was held today at the Trunk Line Association office in this city relative to import rates. It was the first meeting of the kind held in a long time, and was attended by the New England, Canada Pacific, Grand Trunk, and all roads as far south as Newport News having coast terminals. The fact has been that the schedules on import rates have been extremely low of late, and although the Inter-State Commerce law will not permit import traffic any deduction in rates on imported freight, yet it was felt that this was evaded and it was charged that the Chesapeake and Ohio, which was building up a traffic from Newport News to the West, was using a low commodity schedule on certain lines of goods. It was agreed, on the part of the roads, to maintain the full tariff rate on all import freights and the steamship lines from Montreal to Newport News will be asked to go into a regular agreement to maintain rates in connection with the roads.

A Lucky Railroad.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City is a lucky railroad. Not only did the St. Paul delegation on its way to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of securing, if possible, the National Democratic convention for their city, pay the road full fare between St. Paul and Chicago, when they could have gone over the Burlington at a rate of one fare and a third for the round trip, but it was complimented besides by the adoption by the entire delegation of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegation considers it proper to express its cordial appreciation of the manner in which the special train from St. Paul to Chicago has been equipped and managed by the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company. We tender our thanks for the magnificent coaches, perfect service, and the rapid run, and desire in particular to acknowledge the courtesy displayed by President John M. Egan and C. H. Holdridge, General Agent of the Passenger Department, in accompanying the delegation and personally attending to our comfort and entertainment.

Will Hold Bimonthly Meetings.

The Passenger committee of the Central Traffic Association held a meeting at Vice-Chairman Donald's office yesterday. The only subjects of interest upon which action was taken were the following: It was decided that the regular meetings of the committee shall hereafter be held bimonthly instead of each month. The rules were amended so as to provide that a representation of fifteen votes of roads, members of the association, inclusive of not more than five proxies, held by the Chairman, shall constitute a quorum. It was also agreed to make a rate of one fare for the round-trip for both the Republican and Democratic National conventions.

New Arkansas Railroad.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 15.—The Kansas, Arkansas and New Orleans railroad company has filed a mortgage in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York in several counties in the State for $6,000,000, which is to be used in constructing a railroad through this State, beginning on the north boundary and running through the counties of Marion, Baxter, Searcy, Stone, Van Buren, Cleburne, White, Arkansas, Lonoke, Lincoln, Prairie, Jefferson, Drew, Ashley, Bradley, and Union, a distance of 300 miles.

Railway Notes.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company, held yesterday, George T. Boggs, late Paymaster, was appointed Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary in New York City, vice James R. Cowing, resigned. William A. Purdy has been appointed Paymaster of the Rock Island company's lines east of the Missouri River, vice George T. Boggs, promoted.

A dispatch from Boston states that the report from Chicago of a proposed extension of the Union Pacific from Southwestern Utah across Nevada and California to San Francisco has no basis whatever in fact. Director Ames says no new construction of any kind is contemplated at present. The report that the alliance with the Northwestern is to be broken is an old story and has no more truth now than in the past.

Referring to his circular letter of Jan. 8, calling a meeting of the committee appointed by the Western Freight Association to meet a like committee from the Trans-Missouri Association at St. Louis Jan. 19, for the purpose of harmonizing the rules of the respective associations, Chairman Midgley advises that he has received notice that it is impossible to secure a full representation of the Trans-Missouri committee on the date named. The conference is therefore postponed until further notice.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[Note—The Tribune will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Beheading a Congressman.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your correspondent, S. Marston, gives a clear and correct account of the mêlée in the hall of the House of Representatives in 1859, growing out of the attempt of the Southern fire-eaters to silence Mr. Lovejoy in his philippic against slavery. He, however, seems strangely in doubt as to who was the "beheader" of Barksdale in that scrimmage. The papers of that day made no question about it, as it was credited to John F. Potter—most emphatically. It was his stalwart arm and sledge-hammer fist that did the scalping, you may be sure. It was a most ludicrous incident injected into what at the time seemed likely to be a bloody riot that might involve the entire House. In Mr. Potter's mind, however, there was an element of horror for a moment that is not generally known. I have it from Mr. Potter's own lips when he not long after the occurrence was giving me a detailed account of the affair. Said he: "I saw the Southern men surrounding Lovejoy in the aisle and brandishing their fists, and I rushed to the rescue, striking right and left, without regard to whom I hit, when suddenly I saw Barksdale fall and his wig fluttering on my outstretched fist. I never knew before that Barksdale wore a wig, and the first idea that flashed through my brain in the excitement was that I had killed the man and had his head on my fist." The ludicrousness of this incident undoubtedly caused a diversion in the fiery mood of the combatants, and order was at last obtained without further "beheading" of Congressmen. The Hon. John F. Potter, one of God's noblemen, is still living, and his address is Mukwonago, Waukesha County, Wis. E. P. Hotchkiss.

San Diego Bay.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Few persons are aware of the great advantages of San Diego Bay as a deep-water harbor for the Southern Pacific coast. The bay is about twelve miles long and from one to two miles wide, and has an abundance of deep water for thousands of vessels. It is completely landlocked and sheltered and has miles of good wharfage front. Commodore C. P. Patterson, Superintendent United States Coast Survey, in a report in 1878 says:

"The depth over the bar [at low water] is 22 feet. The bar remains in a remarkably permanent state. The distance across the bar from an outside depth of 27 feet to the same depth inside is 285 yards, so that the removal of about 60,000 yards of material would give a channel of 300 feet wide and 28½ feet deep over the bar at mean low water. I have crossed this bar at all hours, both day and night, with steamers of from 1,000 to 3,000 tons burden, during all seasons, for several years, without any detention whatever. As will be seen from the dimensions given, ample accommodations can be had in this harbor for a very large commerce. There is no safer harbor on the Pacific coast for entering or leaving or for vessels lying off wharves. It is the only landlocked harbor south of San Francisco and north of San Quentin, Lower California, a stretch of 600 miles of coast; and from a national point of view its importance is so great that its preservation demands a national protection and justifies national expenditure. Fortunately, these expenditures need not be great if the stable regimen of the harbor be preserved."

With two such harbors as those of San Francisco and San Diego on the California coast there is no need of the government spending four or five millions of dollars in creating an artificial harbor of the open roadsteads at San Pedro or Santa Monica, as lately recommended to a Congressional committee by a board appointed to investigate and report upon a deep water harbor on the Pacific coast. San Diego harbor would be of vital importance to the United States in the event of any trouble with States on the South American coast. When the Nicaragua canal is completed, in five or six years, San Diego harbor will be the first deep water harbor lying on the north, and will of necessity become of vital importance for shipping of all countries. It will also be a Pacific port of lines of steamers to China, Japan, and Australia. With a safe harbor large enough to float all the vessels on the Pacific coast, with a climate unequaled for invalids, and adapted to the production of all subtropical fruits, and with an abundance of the purest mountain waters San Diego has a bright future before it, as certainly as a ripe apple falls from the tree that produces it. J. D. P.

Reindeer for America.

A Swedish paper, *Goteborgs Posten*, is responsible for this somewhat startling news: "An experiment is about to be made by the United States Government which will be watched with considerable interest. The proposition is to introduce and acclimatize reindeer as beasts of burden into Alaska, where hitherto dogs alone have been in use. Arrangements will be made for their keeping and breeding on St. Lawrence Island, where Lapps or Samozedes brought from Europe will instruct the natives in the art of keeping, driving, and general care of the reindeer. Should the attempt prove successful an important advance will be made in the civilization of the natives. For a sledge animal there is no comparison between the reindeer and the dog. The latter must be fed with flesh, no matter how short the supply, and is not a strong creature after all. The reindeer, apart from its merits as a milk-giving animal and a food supply, can easily travel 100 miles a day with over a 300 pounds sledge-load, and will find its own food in the snowiest winter. Yet though both it and the elk—for the moose is identical—are natives of America, neither the Indians nor the Esquimau have ever dreamed of domesticating them, as the Esquimau travel for the most part along the frozen sea, the value of the deer to them will be less than to the Indians, but to the latter who travel long distances on land the substitution of the reindeer for dogs must be of great importance, provided so conservative a race do not promptly devour their stock the first time they happen to be wanting a square meal.

Short Breath, palpitation, pain in chest, smothering, cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

FOR $3,000 A YEAR

J. B. MALLERS TAKES A LEASE ON SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY.

He Is Going to Build an Apartment House at Indiana Avenue and Thirty-first Street, and His Lease Rate Makes the Land the Most Valuable South of Twenty-second Street—A Dearborn Street Building—A $25,000 Term Rental—Other Real-Estate Matters.

John B. Mallers is making all preparations for erecting an apartment house that will have the distinction of covering the highest-priced piece of ground on the South Side south of Twenty-second street. The northeast corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, 24x130 feet, has been leased by Snow & Dickinson for Charles Perry to J. B. Mallers for ninety-nine years at $3,000 a year. On the down-town basis of capitalization at 5 per cent this rental would determine a ground value of $60,000. On the 6 per cent basis, more generally adopted in outlying business properties, $50,000 is the amount placed as the land value. This is equivalent to $2,083 a front foot for the Indiana avenue frontage. The square-foot value would be $16. The old two-story building on the lot is worth nothing, and the valuation determined for each front foot is far in excess of any other valuation of similar property yet made by sale or lease.

The corners of the two streets named have always been in demand, however. The northwest corner with a twenty-four-foot frontage sold five years ago at $1,000 a foot. Mr. Perry, before leasing, was offered $1,500 for his lot. The old building on the lot has for years brought in an annual income far greater than its value.

The corner lot is to be combined with the G. M. Chamberlain property adjoining it on the north, and a fine apartment house is to be built on the combined site. The Chamberlain lot extends around two sides of the Perry corner. It has an Indiana avenue frontage of ninety-six feet and is 180 feet deep. The Thirty-first street frontage of fifty feet is improved with the Hotel Bristol, a five-story brick structure. It is the remainder of the property, 120x130 feet, that is to be improved with the new building.

Flanders & Zimmerman are making the plans for this structure. It is to be of brick and thoroughly fireproof. The store front will all be on Thirty-first street. The proprietor of the corner drug-store has made overtures for an extension of his lease, or rather for a new lease of an equal-sized store for double the rental he now pays.

The Building Will Go Up.

Valuations of property at Nos. 112 and 114 Dearborn street rise and fall with astounding rapidity. One day a valuation of $57.50 a square foot is determined by a lease. Soon after the land is sublet at a rental which establishes a value of $75 a square foot. The parties to this transaction fail to promptly meet their obligations, and the apparent value falls back to $57.50. Another lessee with more liberal ideas is found and negotiations for a lease based on a valuation of $80 are being carried on with every prospect of success. This is the condition of affairs in regard to the Stewart & Bentley property. It was leased by W. D. Boyce originally for ninety-nine years at $11,500 a year. Under the terms of this lease a building to cost not less than $100,000 is to be built in place of the present old style structure.

The plans have been made by Henry Ives Cobb for a twelve-story office building which will be constructed next year. A syndicate of Michigan capitalists contracted to sublet the property from Mr. Boyce, but has failed to show the proper financial standing. This syndicate agreed to take the property on the basis of $15,000 a year. Negotiations are now being carried on by W. H. McNaughton for subleasing the property to a Chicago capitalist on the basis of an annual rental of $16,000. These negotiations have been under way for some time, the title to the property has been examined by the attorney of the prospective lessee, full contracts have been drawn up, and the completion of the deal was only prevented by the illness of one of the interested attorneys.

The lessee in this case will accept the plans as prepared by Henry Ives Cobb. The erection of the building as planned is therefore assured, and the question of who will build it will be decided within a few days.

Lobdell, Farwell & Co. have just made a lease of the corner bank office in the Owings Building for a term of five years at a term rental of $25,000. This office will be vacated by the removal of the American Trust and Savings Bank to the Monadnock Building. The office is 30x40 feet, and the annual rental for each foot of floor space is a trifle over $4. The opposite office, which is a little smaller, is now occupied by Lobdell, Farwell & Co. on a lease running at an annual rental of $2,500. This will be sublet when the bank changes its quarters.

The following explanation is given in a communication from B. F. Jacobs & Co. in regard to the standing of Wireton Park:

We notice your article in yesterday's issue referring to Wireton Park. While the statements made concerning the developments there are true an incorrect impression may be conveyed by the other facts in the same article. The developments include two large manufactories, the buildings for which are about completed, one of them being the largest wire mill building in the world. Both will be in active operation in thirty days. Our subdivision is the original "Wireton Park Town Site," and we have withheld the plat from record for two reasons.

First, we think it better to have the mills in operation before selling the lots than to sell the lots with the mills on paper only.

Second, the title to a portion of the property required perfecting, and we are placing the title to the whole in the Title Guarantee and Trust company of this city, which will issue guarantee policies with each lot for the protection of purchasers.

We have not chosen to record the plat until these things were completed, and therefore have not pushed the sale of lots. When the wheels are humming in the mills we expect to push things, and meantime make this explanatory statement, although the article in question does not necessarily reflect on our property. It perhaps may not be amiss in this connection to state that contracts have just been closed with the Iowa Steel Barb Wire company of Marshalltown, Ia., for the location of its works at this place. This makes the third.

AFTER THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

St. Paul Delegates Pass Through Chicago on Their Way to Washington.

The St. Paul delegation, 100 strong, which is on its way to Washington to lay the claims of St. Paul to the Democratic National convention before the National committee, reached Chicago yesterday morning in a special train. The boomers were also accompanied by a big delegation of Minneapolis citizens, headed by Mayor B. P. Winston, just to show that the two cities are united. Not a few Republicans were in the crowd and they have agreed to aid St. Paul inasmuch as the Minnesota Democrats put their best efforts forward in steering the Republican convention to Minneapolis. All the boomers wore bright colored buttons on which was printed the name of their city. They all took breakfast at the Grand Pacific and left for Washington over the Pennsylvania line in a special train.

Mayor Robert E. Smith of St. Paul was enthusiastic regarding St. Paul's chances, and said if hustling would capture the convention St. Paul would surely get it. Milwaukee was the only rival city they had to fear. St. Paul was ready with $100,000 which its citizens had subscribed, and its new auditorium would hold 10,000 people. The hotel accommodations were ample, as St. Paul and Minneapolis were practically one city in that respect.

The delegates started out with the understanding that no particular candidate should be boomed for the Presidency, as such a move might drive away votes, and it was agreed that the delegates should declare themselves only in favor of the nominee. The real sentiments of the crowd could not be kept in the background, however, and all were united in declaring that Cleveland was their choice.

Said John L. Townley, a leading member of the delegation and a big Minnesota lawyer: "The Northwestern States are united for Cleveland, and we think that with him at the head of the ticket and tariff reform to the front we can carry Minnesota, Wisconsin, and perhaps Iowa. We are united in the understanding that the silver question must not figure in the campaign, except as a subordinate issue."

An Active Prayer-Meeting.

Sunday Visitor—"Where is the editor?"
Office Boy—"He's leadin' the meetin', sir."
Sunday Visitor—"Where?"
Office Boy—"Up the railroad track, sir. He made off with the collection an' the meetin's after him."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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LOANS MONEY TO LOAN on improved Chicago Real Estate at LOWEST RATES. MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD. Apply to J. S. WATSON, Manager Loan Department.
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NORTH SHORE.
We offer for sale about forty-two acres between Glencoe and Highland Park, over 1,500 feet frontage on the Lake, and 3,000 feet frontage Sheridan Road. High bluffs, picturesque ravines, a natural harbor, wide beach. The only tract left containing so much frontage on lake and Sheridan Road, with so few acres. Full information on application to owners,
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GEO. M. VAN DOREN,
P.-O. Box 133, Seattle, Wash.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
Office of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held in Chicago, Jan. 5, 1892, it was ordered that Rule Four (4) of rules governing the inspection of grain in the City of Chicago be amended by the addition of the following:
"Number 1 White Clipped Oats shall be white, sound, clean, reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the measured bushel.
"Number 2 White Clipped Oats shall be seven-eighths white, sweet, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the measured bushel."
These amendments shall take effect and be in force on and after Feb. 1, 1892.
ISAAC N. PHILLIPS,
JNO. R. WHEELER,
J. C. WILLIS,
Commissioners.
JAS. H. PADDOCK, Secretary.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1892.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company.

Notice is hereby given that the third regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m.
The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, Jan. 20, 1892, to the opening of business, Feb. 12, 1892.
H. A. GRAY,
Secretary.

We Offer at a Bargain
6% Debenture Bonds City of Chicago Grain Elevators, Limited.
MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT COMPANY,
First National Bank Building.

THE NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY.
New York, January 8, 1892.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT on the Preferred and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT on the Common Stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1 next at the transfer office of the Company, 132 Front-st., New York. The books will close Jan. 15 and reopen Feb. 2.
CHARLES DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK-YARDS CO.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable at the office of the company, 45 Broadway, New York City, on the 25th day of January, 1892, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1892, at 12 o'clock m. Transfer books will reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1892.
Jan. 5, 1892.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
With Railroad and Water Facilities,
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

YOU
Can do anything you want to right on the market in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks at KENDALL & CO.'S, 188 Dearborn-st. Give us a call.

WANTED—$5,000
For 6 months at 6 per cent. Will give as security 50 shares of City Bank Stock, worth $6,750. Address V 140, Tribune.

CORPORATIONS.
For company promotion and detailed information concerning corporations address The United States Corporation Bureau, 12 La Salle-st.

$5,000
Special Capital can be used by an established mercantile house; investment is safe and will pay well. Address M 170, Tribune office.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, P't. WM. H. MITCHELL, 2d V.P.
JOHN B. DRAKE, V.-P. WM. H. REID, 3d V.-P.
JAMES S. GIBBS, Cashier. B. M. CHATTELL, A. Cash'r

ILLINOIS Trust & Savings Bank,
"ROOKERY" BUILDING.
Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
$3,250,000
This Bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.
Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investment of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
Circular Letters of Credit issued and Exchange drawn on the principal cities of the world. Makes Cable Transfers.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN McCAFFREY, JOHN B. DRAKE, WM. G. HIBBARD
L. Z. LEITER, W. H. REID, J. C. McMULLIN,
WM. H. MITCHELL, JOHN J. MITCHELL, D. B. SHIPMAN.
Safe Deposit Vaults.

First Mortgage 6% Gold 20-Year Bonds
ISSUED BY THE
Davenport & Rock Island R'y Co.
Covering all the street railways in the Cities of Davenport and Rock Island and main lines of Moline. The net earnings are about double the interest on all outstanding bonds. The security ample. We own and offer for sale these bonds, recommending them as a safe and desirable investment, netting the investor nearly 6% interest. Full particulars furnished on application.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
163 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
NEW YORK. BOSTON.

FOR SALE.
Kenwood Residences.
On 47th Street, With Lot, 75x200.
On Woodlawn Avenue, With Lot, 60x297.
On Other Avenues, Choicely-located Homes.
BOGUE & COMPANY,
59 Dearborn-st.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
General Commission Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

OVER **$28,000** PROFIT
In seven years is the record of a business I offer for sale on your own terms; $20,000 invested will produce even better results than above. If you have confidence in your business capacity it will pay you to examine this. Any one known to me or properly identified can investigate.
CHARLES L. PAGE,
119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.
KENWOOD RESIDENCE SITE.
100x150, a corner, Greenwood-av., between 47th and 51st-sts. Price $21,000. The best corner for this price in Kenwood.
BOGUE & COMPANY,
59 Dearborn-st.

WE WANT TO BUY
Special Assessment Vouchers
OR WARRANTS, issued under the law of June 15, 1891, in Chicago or its suburban villages.
MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT CO.,
First National Bank Building, Chicago.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Money loaned on improved Chicago property and to build at lowest rates without delay.
ESTABLISHED 1879.
"VAN VLISSINGEN"
149 LA SALLE-ST.
(J. H. Van Vlissingen and Bro.).

$15,000 PER ANNUM NET
From an investment of $80,000 is assured the investor. See me about it. A good thing for publishing company or wholesale business.
CHARLES L. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.
Basement N. W. cor. Clark and Monroe-sts., 45½x80 ft. Best location in the city. Lease to April 1, 1897. Possession immediately. Apply to
SNYDACKER & CO.,
153 Washington-st.

7% NET
On investment of $250,000. See me about it. You cannot think of a better opportunity. Read this over again.
CHARLES L. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

FARM FOR SALE.
An 82½ acre farm in McHenry Co., Ill., three miles from railroad depot, sixty miles from Chicago.
PRICE SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.
No trades will be entertained. Address
J. D. DEZENDORF, 32 Lake-st., Chicago.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE,
Current rates.
CHARLES L. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 15.	Jan. 8.
New York	$153,010,809	$144,274,539
Boston	16,523,515	17,581,250
Chicago	14,450,000	15,292,000
Philadelphia	10,304,795	11,413,331
St. Louis	3,720,043	4,542,925
Baltimore	2,938,919	2,556,316
New Orleans	1,513,458	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 30@40c premium; Boston, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the ruling feature of dullness in affairs at the banks. The money situation presents no change except a slowly widening circle of banks which will make call loans below 6 per cent. There are still many banks, however, that are closely adhering to a 6 per cent for all loans.

The sterling exchange market was weaker all around yesterday. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	483½	485¼
Actual	482¾@483	484¾
Documentary	481½@481¾	483¾

The announcement of the final retirement of all the preferred stock of the Calumet Dock company fell flat on the market so far as any net advance in quotations is concerned, but it served to bring interest enough to that stock to make it the most active on the list. High hopes of a big advance were entertained before the opening. Private sales before the opening were made as high as 81, which was an advance of 4¼ points over the close Thursday. When the stock opened on the regular call, however, it was soon apparent that there would be enough of it to go around. There was some show of spirited bidding at first, but bids were promptly supplied at 78, and the price gradually sagged off after that and tended steadily downward all day, closing at the lowest of the day.

At one time there was a bid on the floor for 500 shares at 78, but that did not check the downward tendency. The buying seemed to indicate that the stock was going into strong hands, and the selling was quite largely stock that had been bought for a turn, so that the result of the day's trading has probably done much to reduce the floating stock. It often happens that the publication of a bullish piece of news results in a declining market because the insiders have fully discounted the value of the information before its publication, and have been waiting for the time of the publication for a market on which to realize.

The street railway stocks were not strong. West Side stock got down to 131¾, but recovered and the tone at the last showed much improvement in feeling. There was at one time considerable nervousness over the account situation in the North Side and West Side stocks, but that feeling is now about all gone. Some of the large account holdings have been materially reduced and were further reduced yesterday, and it is generally agreed that there is no danger that too big a load of stock has been taken on. Straw Board stock was strong, selling up to 85½. There were scattering transactions in other stocks, but nothing of special moment. The Packing stocks continue firm. Street's Stable Car is steady. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 Am Straw Bd Co.	84	150 C & C C & D act..	77¾
15 do	84¾	1 Chi C Ry Co...	310
60 do	84½	10 Chi Arc L & P Co.	85
50 do act	85½	50 Str't's W C L act.	37½
40 s 5	85	150 do	37
20 do	85¼	7 Chi Edison Co...	141
400 C & C C & D Co.	78	10 Dia M Co, Ill	138¾
50 do act	78¾	50 Chi P & Pro Co...	50
150 do	78	24 Chi P & P Co pfd	47½
50 do act	78¾	50 N C S RR Co act.	178¾
50 do act	77¾	50 do act	178¾
50 do act	78	25 do	177¾
50 do act	77¾	25 Cent Un Tel Co.	56
50 do act	77¾	50 W C S R R Co	132¾
50 do act	77½	50 do	131¾
200 do	77½	75 do cash	131¾
50 do act	77¾	90 do	132
100 do	77¾	100 do act	133
100 do act	77¾	650 do	133
50 do act	77¾	150 do b 20	132¾
50 do	77¾	10 C B & M Co pfd..	48
100 do act	77½		

BONDS.

$2000 N C S R R Co 1st mtg 5s	99¾	$3000 W C S R R Co 1st mtg 5s	100¾
3000 C G L & C 5s..	86¾		

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

150 C & C C & D Co, act	77¾	50 W C St R R Co	133¾
5 do	78	50 do acct	133¾
150 do	77¾	50 do	133¾
50 do acct	77¾	200 do acct	133¾
60 Str't's W C L	37	50 N C S R Co, acct.	178¾
50 W C St R R Co	132¾	50 do acct	178¾
90 do	133	22 A S B Co	85½

No melon was cut at the annual meeting of the Chicago City railway company yesterday. Not a word was said about the Alley Elevated enterprise, and no balance sheet of the company was presented which would show what securities of the elevated company are held in the City railway's treasury. The annual report, which is fully presented elsewhere in this issue, shows that the net earnings were equal to 17.27 per cent on the stock. The report shows that only $120,000 bonds were sold during 1891, although it has been generally supposed that $500,000 were issued.

Kennett, Hopkins & Co.'s telegraphic review of the market said: "London houses have been buyers of stocks today and at times some of the room traders have made vigorous efforts to advance prices, but with only moderate success, as the market closed at about yesterday's figures. The report that the Missouri Pacific will withdraw from the Western Traffic Association has been persistently circulated, but has not produced the effect that it would naturally be supposed to or that it would have produced if the tone of the market were less strong. What little business commission houses have done today has been on the selling side, but they have not been a factor. Money loaned at 2½ to 3 per cent."

Work, Strong & Co. wired Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick as follows: "Several things seem to have combined to unfavorably affect the price of stocks, and range of quotations is lower today on the general list. The supposed withdrawal of Missouri Pacific from the Western Association is looked upon as likely to cause antagonism between that company and the Atchison, while Mr. Sage, with his Iowa Central and large holdings of Union Pacific, is quoted as saying that the withdrawal of Missouri Pacific is to him a matter of regret. As a result of it all the street regards the move as a bear attack and has traded accordingly. Coming as this news does upon an already tired market its influence has a greater effect than if it had been news of last week. Naturally the grangers have followed Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, and Atchison, but we cannot help feeling that the decline is largely sympathetic and fully believe that an upward reaction is not far off. This is literally a trading market, however, and no great change is imminent. The Chesapeake and Ohio securities have been a pleasant contrast to the other things, and this new deal is sure to go through. Ninety will be paid for the new 4½ per cents, and on this basis the second preferred is worth 48 and the first preferred about 68. The earnings of Cordage are coming in remarkably, and the preferred dividend for the year was more than earned last quarter."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The enthusiasm has certainly evaporated from this market. There was a little bulge in most of the list in the early trading this morning, extending only to fractions, but before the first hour was closed, the gain was lost in some instances, and at best the market was dull and nerveless. The report that Jay Gould was bitter and morose over his treatment by the association and had given notice of the withdrawal of the Missouri Pacific from the combination, caused great uneasiness, although all sorts of denials followed close on the heels of the story. There was an evident effort to advance the Gould shares, as if to emphasize the truth of the denials, for both Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Manhattan advanced ¾, but Missouri Pacific after a struggle fell off ⅛. The grangers were a little firmer to stronger during the hour, showing fractionally better than at last night's closing. The Villards also made an effort to brace up against the bearish attacks on them. There was little in the market up to 1 o'clock. It settled down to dull, stagnant, and irregular. Changes from the 11 o'clock prices were only in the barest fractions, except that Lake Shore took on a quiet movement and gained a full point. So many matters are still only partially understood that the rank and file of the market prefer to wait for further developments. In the meantime the professional bears are at work trying to depress values, and a larger short interest is slowly accumulating. While the market continued irregular, still the tone at the close was a little better than it was earlier in the afternoon. No one expects much of the market now until next week. The bears have had their turn since Monday last and must be somewhat discouraged at their failure to make more of an impression than they have. Even the more conservative bulls, while admitting that the list may sell off a little more, are firm in their belief that the upward movement will soon be renewed with more vigor than before.

Railroad bonds were comparatively quiet but displayed a firmer temper than stocks and advances at the close were more numerous than yesterday. The total transactions reached $2,528,000, out of which Kansas and Texas seconds contributed $373,000; Richmond and West Point trust 5s $166,000, and Texas Pacific incomes $157,000. The last named issue was the strong point in the active bonds.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 2½ per cent; last loan 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6. Sterling exchange quiet and firm at 482¾ for 60-day bills and 484¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 323,848 shares, including: Atchison, 30,945; Chicago Gas, 7,400; Erie, 8,680; Louisville and Nashville, 10,958; Missouri Pacific, 6,975; Northwestern, 19,690; New York Central, 4,945; Northern Pacific preferred, 17,900; New England, 11,805; Reading, 5,645; Richmond and West Point, 9,350; St. Paul, 25,918; St. Paul and Omaha, 3,910; Union Pacific, 14,810.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—J'n.15	J'n.14
Atchison	20,645	43¼	42¾	43	42¾
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	4,305	35¼	34¾	35¼	35¾
Do pfd	595	66½	65½	66¾	......
Am. Sugar	18,063	83¾	80	80	83¾
Do pfd	988	92	91¾	91¾	92
A. & Pac	300	5	5	5	......
B., R. & P.	500	41¾	41	41¾	41
C., B. & Q.	8,725	108¼	107¾	107¾	108
Canada So	1,320	60¾	60	60¾	60¾
Can. Pacific	600	93¾	93¾	93¾	94¾
Ches. & Ohio	10,740	27¾	26¾	26¾	27¾
Do 1st pfd	13,470	64	63	63¾	62¾
Do 2d pfd	15,243	44	42¾	42¾	42¾
Colo. Coal	2,500	37¾	36¾	37	37¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,120	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Do pfd	200	96	95	96	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	500	102	102	102	......
Chicago Gas	7,400	76¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
D., L. & W.	930	140¼	140	140	140
Del. & Hudson	684	125¼	124¾	125¾	125
D. & R. G. pfd	200	46½	46½	46½	......
Dist. & C. F. Co.	9,886	60¾	59¾	59¾	60¾
E. & T. H.	350	121	119¾	121	120
Erie	7,980	32¼	32	32¾	32
Do pfd	300	73	72¾	72¾	72¾
East Tenn	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
Do 2d pfd	320	16¾	16¾	16¾	......
Edison	850	91¾	89	89	92
Hocking Valley	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Iowa Cent	375	12¾	12½	12½	13¾
Ill. Cent	100	108	108	108	107¾
K. & T.	250	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Kan. & Tex. pfd	4,550	32¾	32	32¾	31¾
Lake Shore	2,630	123	121¾	122¾	121¾
Louis. & Nash	11,700	81¾	80¾	81¾	81
Long Island	320	96	96	96	......
L., E. & W.	2,415	23	22¾	23	22¾
Do pfd	1,020	71¾	70¾	71¾	70¾
L. N. A. & C.	3,505	29¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Lead Trust	350	35	34¾	34¾	35¾
Do pfd	477	82¾	82¾	82¾	83¾
Laclede Gas	300	22¾	22	22	22¾
Mo. Pac	6,575	63	62¾	62¾	63
Manhattan	400	105¾	105	105¾	104¾
Minn. & St. L.	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Northwest	19,390	117¾	116¾	117¾	116¾
New England	12,305	50¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Nor. Pac	505	23¾	23	23	23¾
Do pfd	16,700	68¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Nor. & W. pfd	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	52¾
N. Y. Cent	5,045	115¾	114	114¾	115
Nash. & Chatt	30	94	94	94	92
N. Y. Sus. & W.	1,625	12¾	11¾	12	12
Do pfd	612	49¾	49	49	49¾
Nor. Am. Co	2,060	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
*Nat'l. Cordage	2,850	96¾	95¾	96¾	98¾
*Do pfd	2,505	106½	103¾	106¾	104¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	350	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
N. Y. & N. pfd	1,100	21	19	21	20
Ogn. S. Line	350	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
O. R'y. & Nav	100	88	88	88	......
Ont. & W.	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Omaha	3,910	47¾	46¾	47	47¾
Do pfd	200	109½	109	109½	110
Ohio So	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	......
Pac. Mail	1,410	38¾	37½	37¾	38¾
Pullman	20	189	189	189	......
Peo. D. & E.	275	21	21	21	......
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	28	28	28	......
Reading	5,545	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
Rich. Term'l	9,040	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do. pfd	*1,160	71	70	71	70¾
Rock Island	16,450	92¾	91¾	91¾	92¾
Rio G. & W. pfd	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
St. Paul	25,710	81¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Silver Bullion	8,000	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
So. Pac	400	40¾	40¾	40¾	40
St. P. & Dul	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	47
St. L. & S. W.	800	10¾	10	10	10¾
Do pfd	820	20¾	20	20	20¾
Texas Pac	1,300	13¾	12¾	13	12¾
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	300	26	25¾	25¾	26
Tenn. Coal	1,500	42¾	41¾	41¾	42
Union Pacific	14,310	48¾	48	48¾	48¾
U. P. D. & G.	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
W. & L. E.	1,400	38¾	37¾	38¾	38¾
Do pfd	820	78¾	77¾	78¾	78¾
Wabash	310	14	14	14	......
Do pfd	1,850	31	30¾	30¾	31¾
Western Union	440	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Wis. Cent	150	19¾	19¾	19¾	......

*Ex-div. 2¾ per cent. *Ex-div. 2 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	Fargo	140
American	117	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	116¾	U. S. 2s, reg	100 bid.
Do 4s, coup	116¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

178000 A C O 8s...107¾@108¼
32000 Atch 4s.......83½@84
78000 Atch inc.....64½@64¾
500 B&E new..........114
6000 B&O reg 5s.......107½
7000 BHT&W 5s.........102
2000 Brk El 1st..........111½
4000 BCR&N 1st 101½@102
16000 C&O cn 5s....105@105
33000 C&O-R&A 1st con. 77½
2000 C&O-R&A D 2d cn 4s........78
1000 C&EI gen 5s...... 94½
17000 C&E 1st.......... 97¾
20000 C&E inc.......... 48½
5000 CP 1 g 5s..........101½
1000 CSPtM&O con....120½
15000 Col Mid 4s...73¾@73¾
5000 C&NP 1st.....79¾@79¾
19000 CRI&P 5s c. 101¾@102
5000 CB&Q cn 5s 112¾@113
2000 CB&Q 7s..........123½
1000 CH V&T 5s........88
31000 Col Mid 4s...73¾@74
1000 D&H reg 1894.......108¾
10000 D&RG 4s.........78¾
14000 DM&M 1 g...38¼@39½
1000 DM&T 1st 129
7000 DSS&A 5s.......96@96½
10000 ET ex g 5s........75
10000 EL&BS 6s........90@91
50000 Erie con gold 7s..136
1000 E&T H 1st 119
35000 FtW&D 1st........ 99¾
1000 H&TC gen m 4s.. 64¾
5000 I&GN 1st..........110
10000 Iowa C 1st........ 90½
20000 Ky C 1st 4s........ 88¾
1000 KanPa 1st con ...108½
3000 L V of N Y 1st....101
3000 LE&SL con 1st 5s 83
11000 L&N 5s.....101½@101¾
1000 LStL&T 1st........93
20000 L&N-NO&M 1st.....117¾@118
11000 L G St L 1st .83¾@83¾
16000 LS 2d rr.........121¾
3000 LS 2d cb....122¾@123¾
15000 LNA&C cn.........100½
10000 L S 1st co....120@120¾
10000 LStL&T 1st..92½@92¾
4000 MC 7s.........[illegible]
20000 M&SP 1st-LacD.....118@118¾
10000 M&SP 1st-SW Div 113½
3000 M&S Pgmis Sera [illegible]
1000 M&SP 5s 1s.......121½
53000 MK&T 1st...80¼@80½
175000 MK&T 2d..51¾@51¾
20000 M&O g m 4s...61@61¾
1000 MoP 3d...........113¾

5000 NC&SL 1st...... 128¾
8000 NSM 1st ....101@101¾
15000 NY&StL 4s 96¾
28000 NYLE&W nw 2 cn. ......107@107¾
5000 NYS&W 2d. 81¾
6000 NYS&W g m...86@86¾
10000 N&W-M&W Div... 94¾
5000 NP 1st rg..........115
48000 NP con 5s.....78½@78¾
1000 NP 2d 113
8000 NP&M 1st.........102
3000 NW con 140
1000 NW 25-yd 5s.........105
1000 NW s f 5s cp........109
1000 Ohio S 1st..........107
5000 O&M con 5s......112
11000 Or Im cons...69@69½
10000 OSL&U cn...80¾@80¾
7000 PCo 4½ rg.........106
22000 P&E 1st ....32@32½
41000 P&R 2d inc..57¾@58
15000 P&R gm 4s 83¼
10000 R&D 5s............ 82½
4000 R&D 6s..........112
155000 RT ctr 5s.....65@65¾
28000 Rio G W 1st....77@77¾
1000 RW&O cn.........113¾
10000 SJ&GI inc ex cp. 32
11000 SL&IM 2d........108
52000 SL&IM 5s....85¾@86
6000 SL&SW 1st...71½@71¾
42000 SL&SW 2d in..35½@36¾
53000 SPM&M 1st MC 5s. ......99½@100
16000 SPM&M 1st MC 6s. ......113¾@113½
4000 SPM&M 1st-DEx 116¾
5000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s red to 4½s.......... 98
11000 S&W 1st.........76@77
2000 SLA&TH 2d inc..103
5000 SLK&N-RE&R 1s. 107¾
37000 SV&NE 4s.....18¾@19
18000 SC inc.......21
10000 TC&R 5s-T Div.. 90
16000 T P 1st 5s......83@83¾
140000 T P 2d inc.....31@32
2000 TAA&C 1st 6s gtd.. 93¾
2000 TAA&NM cn.......84¾
1000 T&OC 1st.........103¾
5000 Un El 1st...........111
135000 U P gold 6s col tr notes................ 97¼
3000 Utah So ex 1st ...100
3000 UnPa 3d of 1898..109¾
1000 Wab 1st.......103¼
21000 W S gtd 4s..102¾@102½
6000 WNY&P 1st........99
1000 WU col tr 5s 101
1000 WNY&P 2d......33¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	6,500	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾
Amn. Sugar	4,075	83	83	80	80
Do pfd	700	92	92½	91¾	91¾
Bell Telephone	249	209½	210½	209	210
C., B. & Q.	2,200	108	108¾	107¾	107¾
C. & West Mich	20	52½	52½	52½	52½
Chi. Junct. pfd	25	82	82	82	82
Ill. Steel	100	79	79	79	79
Mex. Cent	300	21½	21¾	21½	21½
Ore. Short Line	420	30½	30¾	30¾	30¾
Pullman	6	187½	187½	187½	187½
Thoms'n-Houst'n	127	50¾	50¾	50½	50½
Do pfd	30	26½	26½	26½	26½
Union Pacific	3,500	48¾	48½	48	48¾
Wis. Cent	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾

Bond sales and quotations:

49000 Mex C inc	36¾	50000 Atch 4s	83¾
1000 Atch inc	64¾	25000 Bos Gas 1st	90¾
6000 B Gas 2d	79¾@79½		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 45c; Bulwer, 45c; Best & Belcher, $2.05; Bodie Consolidated, 65c; Chollar, 95c; Consolidated Cal. & Va., $3.70; Crown Point, $1.25; Gould & Curry, $1.05; Hale & Norcross, 80c; Mexican, $1.55; Mono, 80c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $2.65; Potosi, $1.65; Savage, $1.30; Sierra Nevada, $1.60; Union Consolidated, $1.30; Utah, 40c; Yellow Jacket, $1.00; Commonwealth, 20c; Nevada Queen, 10c; Belle Isle, 25c; North Belle Isle, 25c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Alice, $1.40; Adams Consolidated, $1.75; Aspen, $3.00; Belcher, $1.40; Best & Belcher, $1.95; Crown Point, $1.25; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.60; Deadwood, $2.00; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Gould & Curry, $1.00; Homestake, $11.00; Horn Silver, $3.75; Iron Silver, $1.40; Mexican, $1.50; Ontario, $43.00; Ophir, $2.50; Plymouth, $1.40; Savage, $1.25; Sierra Nevada, $1.50; Standard, $1.20; Union Consolidated, $1.25; Yellow Jacket, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $1.25; Boston and Montana, $36.25; Calumet and Hecla, $264.00; Franklin, $15.50; Kearsarge, $12.00; Osceola, $28.00; Quincy, $25.00; Santa Fe Copper, $1.55; Tamarack, $28.00; Centennial Mining, $10.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $15.50.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 15—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols, money, 95¾; do account, 95 13-16; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 37¾; Canadian Pacific, 96¾; Erie, 33¾; do seconds, 110¾; Illinois Central, 111¾; Mexican ordinary, 30½; St. Paul common, 83¾; New York Central, 118¾; Pennsylvania, 57¼; Reading, 21; bar silver, 42¼d; money, 1@1½ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Three per cent rentes 95f 17½c for the account.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading markets were only moderately active yesterday and were generally weaker. There was general realizing by recent purchasers of grain, the weakness on the other side being largely responsible for the feeling here. The Signal Service map showed very low temperatures throughout the West and Northwest, but moderation is expected today. Outsiders took little interest in the market. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on May wheat sold at 89¾c and calls at 90¾c early. Later puts were 89¾@89½c and calls 90¾@90¾c. Puts on May corn were 41⅛@41¼c and calls 41⅞.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 145 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 143 cars, and 25,000 hogs.

New York wired that a London house had cabled to know at what price they could have canceled an order for 80,000 bu of wheat.

Deliveries of wheat at country points in the Northwest are light, and the receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth yesterday were but 272 cars.

Illinois mills report that they are using a great deal of Kansas wheat, and that their recent supplies have been drawn almost exclusively from the West.

New York reported that 1¼c over May had been paid for several loads of No. 1 Northern wheat. That grade here is scarce and is held at the May price by the elevator men.

An Antwerp cable said that the alleged panic in that market was a "fake," and that the rumor was circulated for the purpose of influencing the market. Yesterday's advices from that market were steady.

For several days past cash oats have moved along independently of the speculative market, holding steady with a ready clearance of supplies. While May was fractionally lower yesterday, the sample offerings were said to be scarcely adequate to the demand, with liberal orders here for shipment to interior points, the South taking mixed oats and the East white. Through-billed corn was quoted ¼c lower.

Commenting on the government's final estimates of the crop of wheat for 1891, the Cincinnati *Price Current* says:

The yield of wheat per acre as stated in the October report applied to the area as shown in the June report led to an indication of 589,950,000 bu. In view of the fact that the previous data of the department had not been understood to suggest more than 550,000,000 bu the October indication was accepted as a full calculation. To add 22,000,000 bu to this, implying an output 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bu in excess of logical deductions from department reports prior to October, coming as it did on an already unsteady market, could scarcely be expected to have other than a depressing influence.

The final or December estimate in regard to wheat shows a general average yield of 15.3 bu, compared with 15 bu reported in October. This difference in average yield only partly accounts for the enlarged exhibit of production—the area now reported being nearly 700,000 acres greater than the previously estimated basis of calculation.

An analysis of the estimates of acreage as given in June and in December leads up to some peculiar and interesting results. The ordinary brain can well understand how the wheat area can be reduced after planting has ceased by failure and abandonment of a portion of the crop, but a radical increase in the later estimate furnishes ground for the view that an error has occurred in calculations. How is the interested observer to find certainty as to whether such error was in the earlier or the later instance?

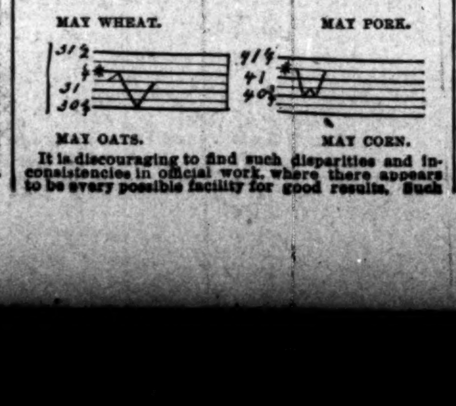
In Ohio the final estimate of acreage is nearly 216,000 acres in excess of the June estimate—a gain of over 9 per cent. In Indiana the acreage was enlarged 324,000 acres, or 12½ per cent. In Kansas there is shown a gain of 453,000 acres, or 15 per cent. These are winter wheat States. It would be interesting to have the official explanation of these peculiar changes. For a change of 9, 12½ and 15 per cent in the reported area in important States is sufficient to throw more or less discredit and doubt upon the whole work of the department in its endeavors to satisfy a demand for useful information concerning production—information which becomes an active and influential element in the speculative markets in effecting changes in value.

To proceed further in the analysis of the area returns we find a gain of nearly 8 per cent in Kentucky, 6 per cent in Virginia, 6 per cent in Iowa, 11½ per cent in the Dakotas, 39 per cent in Washington, in the final estimate compared with the returns given forth in June.

Among the States showing decreased area compared with the June statement are the following: Illinois 278,000 acres, or 12½ per cent; Missouri 192,000 acres, or 9 per cent; Oregon 284,000 acres, or 29 per cent; Nebraska 283,000 acres, or 19 per cent; Wisconsin 86,000 acres, or 8 per cent—some of the smaller reductions being California 97,000 acres, Minnesota 94,000, etc.

In comparing the yield per acre, as reported in October and in December, we find that in the great spring wheat States, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, as well as in most of the minor spring wheat States, the averages are identical. In the prominent winter wheat States we find Ohio unchanged in the comparison, Michigan advanced from 17.6 bu to 18.8, or 7 per cent gain; Indiana advanced from 17.7 to 18.1; Illinois advanced from 17.8 to 18.0; Missouri advanced from 13.2 to 13.6; California advanced from 11.7 to 13—Pennsylvania, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, etc., being unchanged.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Jan. 15. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



It is discouraging to find such disparities and inconsistencies in official work, where there appears to be every possible facility for good results. Such statements are disturbing, for they are manifestly unreliable. There is no assurance that anything in them is within 10 or 20 per cent of accuracy.

The official statement must be accepted for calculations as to wheat supply—although there seems to be ground for doubt as to its accuracy, especially with reference to production in the Northwest. The winter wheat proportion of the crop appears to have been 392,464,000 bu—and this is probably a fair approximation. The spring wheat production is shown to have been 219,316,000 bu—and quite likely is overestimated 10,000,000 bu more—probably the latter.

THE MARKETS.

The weakness that marked the close of Thursday was continued in wheat at the opening yesterday. The market opened fully ½c under the closing figures of the previous day and, under liberal offerings by the local traders led by Orr and George Smith, continued to decline until shorts took a profit and brought about a little steadier feeling. The steady tone was helped by the fact that late cables were not as weak as expected. Pardridge is supposed to have covered a larger line than any one else. The principal bear feature of the morning was the weakness of the foreign markets. The continental traders perhaps took their cue from the closing of our markets Thursday. In Liverpool there was little activity owing to the death of the Duke of Clarence and their market yielded quickly to liberal offerings from this side. The late cables from the continent were lower. Paris was quoted ¾@1c off, Berlin 2c lower, and Antwerp steady. A cable to Powers, Son & Co. from St. Petersburg settled the Russian question by saying that prohibition or no prohibition Russia could export no wheat before autumn. This was reassuring to some of the longs and they held to their wheat, believing that there will be a rally from present prices. The cash market was fairly active. Offerings were light owing to the light receipts, but the feeling was weaker in sympathy with the tone of the speculative market. Samples went moderately well at unchanged prices. The best demand for cash and samples was from local and interior millers. They paid 89c for No. 2 spring wheat and better prices for good grades of red wheat. Receipts at principal Western points were 303,742 bu and at Eastern points 129,220 bu, a total of 432,962 bu. Shipments from Western points were 167,706 bu and from Eastern points and New Orleans 337,166 bu, a total of 504,872 bu. Export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports and New Orleans were 615,000 bu and New York reported the engagement of 148,000 bu there and at outports yesterday. The local out-inspection was 52,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 79@80½c for No. 3 spring and 60@76c for No. 4 spring. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 73@76c, No. 3 do at 86@89c, No. 4 spring at 70@76c, and No. 3 do at 80@84½c.

The corn market was without special feature and was dull throughout the session. The range of prices was narrow and the feeling weaker in sympathy with the decline in wheat. The receipts were about as expected and the cash and sample markets quiet and easier. Outside markets generally were ⅛@¼c lower. Cables were easy at a decline of 1d. Advices from the country indicate that the farmers are not particularly anxious to sell at prevailing prices, and many of them find a greater profit in feeding their hogs. The receipts at the principal points were 955,878 bu, and the shipments were 971,947 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 465,500 bu and 148,000 bu were reported taken at New York and outports yesterday. The local out-inspection was 62,750 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 38@38½c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 36@36¼c for No. 3, and 37¼@37½c for No. 3 yellow, outside for special location. Free-on-board sales were at 37@37½c for No. 4 mixed, 38@38½c for No. 3 do, and 37¼@38¼c for No. 3 yellow. Through billed lots sold at 36¾@37¼c for No. 3 mixed and 37@38c for No. 3 yellow.

In oats the regular market showed no independence of character, being controlled indirectly by the course of wheat, especially as there was no outside news of consequence and few buying orders. Trade was confined exclusively to May, which declined ⅜c, to 30⅞c, and finally recovered in part to 31⅛c. For January 29¾c was at one time bid. Exports were unimportant at 39,525 bu, local receipts rather small, and shipments moderate. Cash lots were in fair to good request. Free on board sales were at 28¼@30c for No. 3 mixed, 30¼@32c for do white, and 32@32½c for No. 2 white.

Rye was neglected throughout, and not until near the close was there any speculative trade, buyers holding aloof until prices were reduced 1@1¼c. There was finally a light trade in May at 87¼@88c, closing at 87¾c. January was inactive at 82¼c and a few cars No. 2 to go to store sold at 82¼@83c, closing nominal. Exports were small at 8,338 bu. Barley was in practically the same position as for some days past, the moderate cash offerings meeting fair disposition without real activity or strength. All grades quotable at 40c and upwards were steady with poor lots slow. More or less barley was offered to arrive, but the demand was tame. Free on board transactions were at 40@63c for No. 3 and 34@58c for No. 4.

The provision market was steady early and after a slight spurt declined quite sharply on larger offerings of product. For the day, however, the range was comparatively narrow. Receipts of hogs were under the estimates, but prices at the yards were not maintained. There was some steadiness in the speculative market early, but as the professionals increased their offerings and estimates for today were larger, while shipments of product were smaller, the market eased off and at the close was weak. Moses Bloom was a leading seller of pork and ribs, while Cudahy and Ryan were notable figures on the selling side. The farmers do not appear to be holding back their hogs, as the receipts for the week are overrunning the estimates. Cash pork was $11.12½@11.25. May lard opened at $6.50, sold at $6.45@6.52½, and closed at $6.45 cash being $6.15@6.20. May ribs opened at $5.80, sold at $5.72½@5.82½, and closed at $5.75 sellers, cash being $5.40@5.50 according to weight. Cash sales included 500 tcs lard at $6.20, 175,000 lbs green hams at $7.25@7.32½, 50,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 3¾c, and 100 boxes short clear sides at $5.75.

The flour market was neglected, and little was done save in the way of local business. There was more disposition to grant concessions to purchasers.

Millstuffs were steady but not active, bran selling at $13.25@13.50 and middlings at $12.00@12.25.

Flaxseed was quiet, closing at the bottom, and showing ¼@¾c decline. The receipts and cash offerings were small, but futures were hard to sell at the old prices, and the market dragged. No. 1 on track opened steady at 96c, and closed ½c lower, at 95½c, with in store quotable at 95c; rejected sold at 92@92½c. January went at 95c and May at $1.00¾ early. Finally Snodgrass bought 60,000 bu May at $1.00, which was the close, Milmine-Bodman selling most of this. Receipts, 44 cars; shipments, 15,570 bu. Timothy seed was shown little attention. The moderate cash supply was rather common in quality and sales slow. Futures were nominally steady at $1.25 for January and $1.29½ bid for March. Cash transactions by sample were $1.16@1.22 for fair to good country seed. Clover was inactive on the basis of $5.50 for prime.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
January	$ 85¾	$ 84¾@ 85¾	$ 85
May	91¾	89¾@ 90¾	90
CORN.			
January	$ 38¾	$ 38¾@ 38¾	$ 38¾
February	39¾	38¾@ 39¾	39
May	41¾	40¾@ 41¾	41
OATS.			
January	$ 29¾	$ 29¾@	$ 29¾
May	31¾	30¾@ 31¾	31¾
MESS PORK.			
January	$11.40	$11.10 @11.20	$11.10
May	11.55	11.40 @11.62½	11.42½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 6.20	$ 6.15 @ 6.20	$ 6.15
May	6.50	6.45 @ 6.52½	6.45
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.50	$ ....@	$ 5.45
May	5.80	5.72½@ 5.82½	5.75

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 89¾	$	$ 95¾
No. 2 corn	48	48¾	51½
No. 2 oats	42½	....	44¾
Mess pork	10.30	....	10.85
Lard	5.80	....	6.22½
Short ribs	5.00	....	5.42½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	4	9	4	17
Spring wheat	24	68	18	110
Corn	35	143	15	193
Oats	48	68	......	116
Rye	10	6	......	16
Barley	3	18	14	35
Total	124	312	51	487

Inspected out: 52,078 bu wheat, 62,757 bu corn, 36,934 bu oats, 23,296 bu rye, and 3,342 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 145 cars wheat, 200 cars corn, 143 cars oats, and 25,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	1891.
Flour, brls	19,216	10,216	26,560	12,642
Wheat, bu	55,982	23,012	46,150	29,240
Corn, bu	116,863	59,475	214,044	100,171
Oats, bu	96,714	128,036	200,986	127,953
Rye, bu	10,108	10,235	8,861	7,581
Barley, bu	44,030	42,875	38,605	18,038
T. seed, lbs	......	60,000	135,705	55,363
C. seed, lbs	11,320	61,683	25,534	66,979
Oth. seed, lbs	1,710	......	1,246	92,575
F. seed, bu	13,813	6,523	16,930	8,332
B. corn, lbs	7,150	68,500	119,035	17,250
Cheese, lbs	169,449	234,945	89,810	99,385
Butter, lbs	338,473	421,179	392,208	407,114
Hides, lbs	164,340	247,730	478,900	794,200
Wool, lbs	21,080	27,850	34,384	24,625

The *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Jan. 13—	1891-'92.	1890-'91.
Chicago	2,025,000	1,770,000
Kansas City	635,000	595,000
Omaha	390,000	337,000
St. Louis	226,000	180,000
Indianapolis	240,500	224,000
Milwaukee	235,400	194,000
Cincinnati	208,000	223,000
Cedar Rapids	150,296	179,501
Cleveland	70,000	158,000
Sioux City	96,400	161,000
South St. Paul	90,600	80,000
Louisville	72,000	94,000
Keokuk	58,308	61,019
Ottumwa	93,000	82,500
Des Moines	45,000	39,657
Iowa City	29,695	17,000
Boone	29,059	13,192

Also the receipts of spring and winter wheat at primary points for twenty-eight weeks past is placed at 178,341,000 bu, against 77,829,000 bu for the corresponding period one year ago.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Local buyers took hold fairly well in the street produce markets, but the shipping movement was restricted by reason of cold weather. Dealers in such lines of perishable property as fruits and vegetables reported the accumulation of many orders for shipment to the interior which will be executed as soon as the temperature will permit. Poultry was in good demand and steady. Butter continued firm with a ready outlet for nearly all grades at published quotations.

In the wholesale markets for general merchandise the quietude common to the midwinter holidays and the few weeks immediately following that season was the feature, although a fair aggregate business was done. Interior merchants in many instances are taking their yearly inventory and current orders are largely in the way of replenishing broken stocks. Sugars were easy, coffees and sirups steady, and oils quiet. No change occurred in drugs with the exception of a slight hardening in quinine. Cotton goods are low in price, in sympathy with the market for new cotton. At the same time there is a tone of fair steadiness, as such fabrics as muslins show no particular accumulation, stocks being kept well reduced.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 30@30½c; fine, 27@28c; fair to good, 24@26c; fancy dairies, Cooleys, 24@25c; medium to good, 22@24c; roll butter, 19@18c; packing stock, fresh, 14@16c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.70@1.80 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.65@1.75; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.50.

BROOMCORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 7@8c per lb; good hurl, green, 6@7½c; yellow or red tipped, do, 5@6c; green self-working, 7@7½c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 77½c; lard tierces, 97½c@$1.00.

COAL—The retail price is $6.50 per ton for large egg, small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Large egg, small egg, range and nut, $5.25. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.50; Indiana block, $2.75; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, $2.10@2.25.

CHEESE—Full cream flats, 11@11½c per lb; do Young Americas, 12½@13c; cheddars, 11@11½c; skim cheese, 5@10½c; low grades and sour cheese, 5@7c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 9½@11c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 10@12c; citric acid, 47@52c; tartaric, 35@38c; carbolic acid, 20@33c; castor oil, cold, pressed, $1.04@1.12; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, 80c; calomel, 95c; camphor, 50@54c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 65@70c; glycerine, 15¾@25c; gum arabic, 50@95c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 75c; morphine, sulph., $1.85@2.20; opium, $2.00; quinine, 20@36c; alcohol in brls, $2.26 per gal.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid, Southern, 22½@23c per doz; ice-house stock, 16@18c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $3.75@4.25 per doz; canvas backs, $8.00@12.00; teals, $1.50@2.25; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $5.50@6.25; partridges, $4.50@5.00; quail, $1.75@2.25; venison saddles, 11@13c per lb; bear, 12@15c; antelope saddles, 10@11c; rabbits, 75c@$1.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.00@2.25 per brl from store; common to good, $1.25@1.75; bananas, 75c@$1.75 per bunch; Messina lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.50@8.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $6.50@7.00; bell and bugle, $7.50@8.25; Florida oranges, $2.00@3.00; grape fruit, $2.50@3.00.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5¾@5½c per lb; cubes, 4¾@4½c; powdered, 4¾@5¼c; granulated, 4¼c; confectioners', 4¼@4 3-16c; extra C, 4.06c; yellow C, 3¾@4c. Coffee—Java, 27@32c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 19½@20½c; fair to good, 18½@19½c; common Rio and Santos, 17@18c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@7c per lb; choice do, 5¾@6c; fair do, 5@5½c; Japan, 5¾@6¼c. Sirups—Corn, 23@29c per gal; standard sugar, 18@25c; fancy, 30@45c. New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@50c; centrifugal, 23@35c.

HAY—There was a ready sale for the best grades of hay, while common or coarse lots were dull. Sales were: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@13.50; 13 cars upland prairie at $8.50@10.50. Receipts, 612 tons; shipments, 252 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 light or heavy green salted, 4¾@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; green salted calf skins, 6@7c; dry salted hides, 6@7c; deacons, each 25@30c; sheep pelts, 25@30c per lb for estimated wool. Tallow—No. 1 country, 4@4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3¾c; cake, 4½@4¾c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8c; prime white, 150 deg., 8c; snow white, 150 deg., 8¾c; headlight, 175 deg., 9½c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14¼c; benzine, 7c; linseed, raw, 34c and boiled, 37c; turpentine, 37½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 53c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 50c; cooking oil, 40c; salad oil, 38c; paraffin oil, 28 deg., 11½c; do oil, 25 deg., 14c; black, 25 cold test, 8c; do, 15 cold test, 9c; do, zero, 10@10½c.

POTATOES—Choice Hebrons and Burbanks, 33@35c per bu on track; fair to good, 32@34c per bu; sweet potatoes, $2.00@2.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 11@12c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 9@10½c; dressed chickens, 9@10c; old roosters, 5@6c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; dressed geese, 9@10½c; live geese, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.00 per brl; cabbage, $4.00@6.00 per 100; celery, 25@30c per doz; lettuce, $4.00@6.50 per brl; oyster plant, 25@35c per doz bunches; onions, 65@75c per bu; radishes, 20@30c per doz; Hubbard squash, 75c@$1.00 per doz; rutabaga turnips, 20@25c per bu.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 28@30c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 16@19c; medium unwashed, 22@25c; coarse washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 28@32c; Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@16c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 17@19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, Jan. 11	21,394	523	59,745	7,310
Tuesday, Jan. 12	10,271	651	50,304	9,133
Wednesday, Jan. 13	19,956	572	52,898	9,820
Thursday, Jan. 14	19,623	532	42,880	7,849
Friday, Jan. 15	9,600	300	38,000	4,000
Week thus far	80,784	2,578	243,827	38,112
Same period l'st wk	70,343	1,750	221,245	38,270
Shipments.				
Monday, Jan. 11	3,374	112	14,777	1,657
Tuesday, Jan. 12	3,924	66	15,660	585
Wednesday, Jan. 13	4,449	119	9,625	......
Thursday, Jan. 14	5,872	28	10,999	1,082
Friday, Jan. 15	4,000	100	14,000	1,000
Week thus far	21,619	425	65,067	4,324
Same period l'st wk	21,156	542	74,066	5,578

Receipts Jan. 15, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,600	38,000	4,000
Kansas City	6,500	13,700	900
Omaha	2,000	8,500	200
St. Louis	600	3,600	100
Totals	18,700	63,800	5,200
Cor. day last week	13,100	75,500	5,700
Cor. day 1891	17,000	61,000	8,300
Cor. day 1890	15,600	45,700	10,000

Arrivals of cattle at Chicago this week will reach about 83,000, or 10,000 more than arrived last week, and 28,000 more than two weeks ago, being the largest for any week in nearly three months, or since the week ending Oct. 24, 1891, when 92,115 were received. Arrivals the last week were fully 7,000 larger than the corresponding week last year, which week, with one exception, was the largest number received the first eight months of 1891. The largest week's receipts last year was 95,524, and the smallest week's receipts of the year, 38,748. During April, 1891, receipts averaged 46,800 per week, and during April, May, and June the average was only 50,700 per week. During September and October, 1891, the weekly average was 82,600 per week. During the entire year receipts averaged 61,353 per week. Some dealers are of the opinion that arrivals this week will prove the largest for several months to come, but a majority of the trade think several weeks will surpass the arrivals of the last week.

CATTLE—Native steers ruled steady at Thursday's prices, or 5@25c lower than a week ago. Native cows declined 10@15c, closing 20@30c lower than a week ago. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,450@1,800 lbs	$4.85@5.60
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs	4.10@4.75
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.40@4.00
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.90@3.40
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.10@2.75
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.00@2.00
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.00@2.60
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.60@3.50
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@6.00

HOGS—The best grades of heavy ruled 5c higher than Thursday's closing prices, while other grades were weak and unchanged. The quality was poor, there being a scarcity of good heavy-weights. Fresh and "stale" offerings made 65,000 on sale, about 19,000 of which remained unsold. Heavy sold up to $4.35, and light on the singeing order at $4.05@4.07½. Good light bacon hogs sold at $3.95@4.00 and common light down to $3.70. Heavy sold principally at $4.05@4.20, with rough lots down to $3.80@3.90. Mixed sold at $3.80@4.20, largely at $4.00@4.10. Pigs sold at $3.25@4.00.

SHEEP—Offerings were comparatively small and values ruled firm at full former prices. The quality was poorer. Lambs sold at $5.00@6.50, native sheep at $3.50@5.40, and Westerns averaging 90@120 lbs at $4.60@5.35. Some 70-lb Texas sold at $4.85.

OTHER MARKETS.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,100; shipments, 500. Steers and cows strong, steady to 10c lower; stockers and feeders strong; steers, $3.10@5.20; cows, $1.95@3.45; stockers and feeders, $1.75@3.75. Receipts, 14,400; shipments, 1,800; market steady, 5c lower, closing strong; all grades, $3.40@4.04; bulk, $3.80@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, none; steady, unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; shipments, 1,000; market dull; fair to pretty good natives, $2.90@4.00; common Texans, $2.10@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 2,300; market steady, closed lower; fair to choice heavy, $4.00@4.25; mixed, ordinary to good, $3.40@4.00; light, fair to best, $3.90@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, 200; market very strong; fair to choice, $4.25@5.50.

New York, Jan. 15.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,668 head, including 54 cars for sale; market dull; 10c per 100 lbs lower; native steers, $4.10@4.75 per 100 lbs; bulls and cows, $2.05@3.30; dressed beef steady at 7@9¼c per lb; shipments tomorrow 1,271 beeves and 3,500 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 88 head; market dull; grassers and Western calves, $2.75@3.00 per 100 lbs; veals, $6.00@9.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,931 head; sheep steady; lambs firm; sheep, $4.00@6.00 per 100 lbs; lambs, $6.05@7.25; dressed mutton steady, 8@10c per lb; dressed lambs firm, 9@11c.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,407 head, consigned direct; nominally higher; $4.10@4.45 per 100 lbs.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500. Market 10c lower; common to fancy, $2.75@5.75; Westerns, $2.50@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,400. Market steady to 5c lower; light, $3.80@3.90; heavy, $3.90@4.02½; mixed, $3.90@3.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 210. Demand good; prices strong; natives, $4.25@5.25; Westerns, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $4.25@5.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Demand falling off; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand for spot fallen off; futures, demand poor; spot, February and March, 33s 3d, steady; January, 33s, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand poor; No. 2 red winter and spring, 7s 11d, dull. Flour—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair for spot and good for futures; spot, steady, 5s 2d, for now; January, steady, 4s 9¼d; February, steady, 4s 6¾d; March, steady, 4s 5¼d.

New York, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 9 to 10 points, recovered this, and then fell 9 to 10 points again, this being the net loss for the day, closing steady after sales of 169,600 bales. Liverpool declined 3 points, but recovered half of this and closed steady after spot sales of 10,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were dull but steady and cloths higher. Here on the spot the market was 1-16c higher, with middling uplands 7 9-16c, and the sales 160 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were generally firm. New Orleans closed firm, with a good demand. Augusta declined ⅛c and Galveston, Savannah, and Memphis advanced 1-16c. St. Louis sold 5,434 bales, New Orleans and Memphis each 5,300 bales, Galveston 2,044, and other markets a moderate quantity. In New Orleans futures declined 6 to 7 points, recovered this and advanced 4 to 7 points, lost this, and fell 3 to 10 points. January showing the most depression, closing quiet after gains of 65,000 bales. Port receipts 24,496 bales, against 25,190 this day last week and 30,610 last year. Total for the week 155,359 bales, against 203,042 last week and 169,134 this week last year. Augusta received 289 bales today, against 473 this day last week and 887 last year, and Memphis 631 bales, against 1,868 this day last week and 2,644 last year. Total receipts at the interior towns this week estimated at 30,000 bales, against 44,388 last week and 53,933 this week last year. Interior stocks lose 3,000 bales. Stock in Liverpool today, 1,545,000 bales, including 1,307,000 bales of American, against 1,467,000 last week, of which 1,238,000 were American, and 938,000 bales a year ago, including 651,000 bales of American. From Memphis: "Weather bad." Pine Bluffs, Ark.: "The falling off in receipts is caused by severe weather. The country is full of cotton." Little Rock, Ark.: "Weather bad; snow in many districts of this State." Rome, Ga.: "Heavy floods in this section will check the movement a week or two." Atlanta, Ga.: "The fertilizing people are doing almost no business compared with last year. We think the acreage will be reduced." Savannah, Ga.: "We are satisfied that if prices remain low there will be a considerable reduction in acreage." Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
February	12,600	7.37	[illegible]
March	38,200	7.49	[illegible]
April	21,400	7.62	7.50
May	50,200	7.73	[illegible]
June	20,000	7.85	[illegible]
July	5,100	7.93	[illegible]
August	18,000	8.03	[illegible]
September	3,600	8.10	8.00
October	500	8.16	8.06

COFFEE—Advanced 10 to 20 points, closing steady after sales of 15,000 bags. Rio receipts, 9,000 bags. Rio exchange still 12 5-16d. Prices there are unchanged. Santos quiet and unchanged; receipts there 12,000 bags. Havre, 1¾f to 1½f higher; sales, 39,000 bags. Hamburg ¾ to 1 pfennig higher. United States warehouse deliveries, 11,430 bags. Visible supply 419,012, against 376,417 last year. Spot Rio firm at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales of 1,000 bags No. 7 at 12¾c c. and f.; 2,000 bags Santos No. 6 per Dalton at 15c and 1,000 bags do per Rosse at 15c. Mild grades scarce and firm. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	2,250	12.75	12.70
February	4,250	12.40	[illegible]
March	3,750	12.75	[illegible]
May	3,000	11.85	11.75
June	1,000	11.70	11.70
September	750	11.65	11.65

WHEAT—Declined 1⅛c. Options rather more active. Exporters took 48,000 bu, including choice red at $1.02½ and ungraded at $1.00¾. No. 2 red was quoted at 99¾c@$1.01. Option sales, 5,280,000 bu.

CORN—Declined ⅜c on most options and 1¼c on January. Trading moderate. Exporters took 96,000 bu; No. 2 mixed 50¾@51c in elevator, and 52c last half of January; steamer mixed, 49½@50c in elevator; No. 2 white, in car lots, 53c; yellow, 51c; No. 3, 46@48½c, the higher figure afloat. Option sales, 770,000 bu.

OATS—¼c to ½c lower. Spot sales, 110,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 36c; do white, 38¾@38½c; January, 38¾c; February, 38c. Option sales, 340,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw quiet but steady at 3@3 1-16c for 89 deg. test muscovado, and 3 7-16@3¼c for 96 deg. test centrifugals. Sales of 314 bags molasses sugar, 89 deg. test, at 2¾c. Refined firm, but quiet.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 31@32c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 11¾@12c.

EGGS—15@23½c.

RYE—Quiet and steady; Western, 97@99c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Weaker, dull; crude, 25½c; yellow, 29c.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady; advanced ⅛c, then became dull and remained so until the close; Pennsylvania oil, spot, opening, 62½c; highest, 62¾c; lowest, 62c; closing, 62c. February option, opening, 62¾c; highest, 63c; lowest, 62¾c; closing, 62¾c; lima oil, no sales. Total sales, 25,000 barrels.

DRY GOODS—The day being stormy business was curtailed in consequence, both demand and movement being affected. There was no change, however, or new feature in the situation.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The condition of foreign markets demoralized prices today. Prices opened about ⅛c off, followed by a further break in May of 1⅛c. The margin for carrying January to May was down to 4c, nearly all the trading was in May wheat. In the last hour the market strengthened up ½c, closing steady but dull at 1@1⅛c off all round except in May No. 1 Northern which was off 1⅜c. Cash No. hard closed dull at 84½c. On track 86c. Cash No. 1 Northern closed at 83½c, on track 85c. Cash No. 2 Northern sold early at 78c and closed same. No. 3 spring closed at 71c. Rejected closed at 60c. January No. 1 hard, closed steady at 84½c. January No. 1 Northern, closed steady at 83½c. May No. 1 hard closed at 89½c. May No. 1 Northern opened early at 89¾c, and closed at 88½c. Mill stuff closed at $12 for bran and shorts. Cars on track, 36; last year, 13. Receipts—Wheat, 31,070 bu.

FLAX—Closed dull at 90½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 15.—WHEAT—There was a general smash-up on wheat today. May opened on the local board at 86¾c, ½c under last night's closing price. It held fairly steady under small fluctuations for some time and then went down to 86c. Starting at that price it crept down another cent during the next hour, reaching 85c a little after noon. The bottom of this decline was rapid and to the surprise of most of the traders there came a hurried recovery. May advanced ⅝c in 15 minutes. There it stopped and held to the close at 85¾c. The cash market was quite active for No. 1 Northern, but low grades were a little slow. Receipts of wheat here were 236 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 36 cars. Close: No. 1 Northern, January, 83c; yesterday 84c; May opening at 86¾c; highest, 86¾c; lowest, 85c; closing today at 85¾c; yesterday 87c. On track—No. 1 hard, 84¾c; No. 1 Northern, 83¾c; No. 2 Northern, 80@81c.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—The market collapsed completely this morning and touched the lowest prices reached so far, prices declining 1¼c from yesterday's close. There was a slight reaction later and the close was ¾c above the bottom; No. 2 red, cash, 87c; May, 90@91¼c, closing 90¾c bid; July, 86¾c, closing 86¾c bid. Corn—Was weak up to near the close, when the feeling was rather firm, but final figures were ½c lower than yesterday; No. 2, cash, 36¾@36⅞c; January closed 36¾c asked; February, 36¾@36⅞c, closing 36¾c bid; May, 37¾@38c, closing 37¾c bid. Oats—The speculative market was materially affected by the decline in wheat and corn, but there was not much for sale in the market. No. 2, cash, 30c; May, 30¾@31¾c, closing 31c bid. Rye—Quiet. Barley—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and a shade easier; business limited to light order demand for bacon. Pork—Old, $9.00@9.50; new, $11.37½. Lard, $6.05@6.10. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.35; longs and ribs, $5.75; short clear, $5.95. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.25; longs and ribs, $6.25; short clear, $6.37½@6.50; hams, $9.00@10.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 190,000 bu; oats, 34,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 163,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red January, 98@99½c; February, 99@99½c; March, $1.00@1.01¼; April, $1.02@1.02½. Corn—Dull and weak; No. 3 in export elevator, 45¾c; steamer in export elevator, 48c; No. 2 yellow track, 53c; No. 2 in export elevator, 49¾@50c; No. 2 mixed, January, 49¾@50c; February, March, April, 49¾@49¾c. Oats—Firm but quiet; No. 2 white, 39¾c; No. 2 white, 41@41¼c; No. 2 white, January, 39@39¾c; February, March, and April, 39½@39c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,200 bu; corn, 155,900 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,700 bu; corn, 140,700 bu; oats, 5,100.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 43@44c; No. 2 white, 41@42c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 54@55c; steamer, 53c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 23@27c; Northern June extra, 24@26c; Western June, extra, 23@24c; dairy Western, extra, 18@20c; dairy Western seconds, 16@17c; Western imitation creamery, firsts, 20@22c; Western imitation creamery, seconds, 18@20c; Western ladle packed, firsts, 19c; Western ladle packed, seconds, 16@17c.

EGGS—Michigan, 24@25c; Western extras, 24@25c; held eggs, 16@19c. Jobbing prices, 1@2c higher.

WOOL—There has been little change in the market. The trade of the week has been of fair proportions, amounting to 3,100,000 lbs of all kinds, about 2,300,000 lbs of which was of domestic. Ohio fleeces have been quiet at 29c for X and 30c for XX and 35c for No. 1. In Michigan X one good sale of 100,000 lbs was made at 27c; fine delaine wools have been in fair demand at 34@34½c for Ohio and 32c for Michigan; No. 1 combing wools have been dull at 38@39c; unwashed combing has been in fair demand at 25@26c for one-quarter blood and 26@28c for three-eighths blood; unwashed and unmerchantable Ohio and Michigan fleeces have been selling at 19@24c; Territory wools have been in steady demand, choice supers selling at 40@42c; Texas, California, and Oregon wools have been without sales of importance; pulled wools have been in steady demand, choice supers selling at 40@42c; fair to good supers at 30@33c, and extras at [illegible]; domestic scoured wools have sold well at a wide range of prices; Australian wool has been arriving well and has been in good demand at 34@42½c; foreign carpet wools have been dull.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 2 red, spot and the month, $1.00@1.00¼; February, $1.00¾@1.00¾; March, $1.01¼; May, $1.02@1.02¼; steamer, No. 2 red, 97¼c; receipts, 21,753 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; stock, 1,048,964 bu; sales, 105,000 bu. Corn easy; mixed, spot, 50¾@50¾c; the month, 50¾@50¾c; February, 49¾@49¾c; March and April, 49¾@49¾c; May, 49¾c; steamer mixed, 47¾@47¾c; receipts, 196,017 bu; shipments, 93,580 bu; stock, 1,307,521 bu; sales, 123,000 bu. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 38¾c; No. 2 mixed do, 37c asked; stock, 116,068 bu. Rye lower; No. 2, 94@95c; stock, 121,411 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat active, firmer; No. 2 cash, 89¾c; May, 95c. Corn active, steady; No. 2 cash, 40¼c; No. 3, 39c; No. 4, 38¾c. Oats quiet; cash, 33c. Rye dull; cash, 88c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull, steady; prime cash, January and February, $5.50; March, $5.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 9,540 bu; corn, 40,050 bu; oats, 545 bu; rye, 545 bu; clover-seed, 452 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 75,135 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,300 bu; clover-seed, 400 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 37c; No. 4, 35c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 30¾@31c; No. 3 white, 29½@29¾c. Rye steady; No. 2, 83½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 78,200 bu; oats, 45,000 bu; rye, 1,650 bu; barley, 11,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,100 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 57,000 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 31c.

PROFITABLE BANKING IN MEXICO.

The London and Mexico Earned 47 Per Cent on $1,500,000.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 15.—The annual meeting of the Bank of London and Mexico was held yesterday. President Braniff congratulated the shareholders on the bank's having earned a dividend of 20 per cent, besides putting $400,000 into the reserve fund. The capital has been doubled, making it $3,000,000, and the reserve now amounts to $750,000. The earnings for the last year on $1,500,000 were 47 per cent.

President Braniff said that business throughout Mexico had been good, and the bank shared in the general prosperity of the country, which had been stimulated by the wise and powerful administration President Diaz had pursued in the conduct of federal finances.

The shareholders had shown their confidence in the bank by themselves taking the whole of the new capital required by the growing needs of the country. This bank had been established over a quarter of a century, and since H. C. Waters became the manager it had earned heavy dividends. Mr. Braniff in his speech deprecated the sensational reports concerning the business and the condition of Mexico published in foreign journals; there was no foundation for alarm in the reports. Mexico has been and is prosperous. The statements sent abroad regarding the failure of the crops were very largely exaggerated.

The Winter in the West.

The cold weather and heavy snow storms in New Mexico this winter have been unprecedented. Many ponds in Grant County have been frozen over, something which has not happened certainly in nine or ten years. Many fat antelope have been killed near Maxwell City, the animals being unable to get away on account of the deep snow. Heavy snow storms have been general in the West. In some parts of the Rocky Mountains the regular roads snow has drifted to a depth of thirty-five feet and more. Snow-slides with loss of life have been numerous.

EXPENSE OF THE FAIR.

INTERESTING FIGURES GIVEN IN AUDITOR ACKERMAN'S REPORT.

The Amount of Money on Hand and the Amount Expended for Carrying on the Work—Complete Financial Statement Up to Dec. 31, 1891—What It Has Cost to Run Each Department—Comparisons Between the Expenses of December and the Preceding Month.

What it cost to run the World's Fair during the month of December and what it has cost to run it up to date is clearly set forth in the report of Auditor Ackerman, whose monthly statement is appended. It was submitted to the meeting of the Board of Directors a week ago yesterday and contained every item of expenditure as well as all the receipts up to Dec. 31, 1891.

This statement by Mr. Ackerman in regard to expenditures will demonstrate a great many interesting facts. It shows exactly how much is being expended in every department of the Exposition, and leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions as to where and how the money is going. The report will be of concern to the 30,000 World's Fair subscribers, and is as follows:

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1892.—To the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition—Gentlemen: I beg to present herewith a monthly statement of the receipts and disbursements of your company from the date of its organization to Dec. 31, 1891, as per the books kept in this office; the accounts being classified as per reports previously entered.

The total receipts from all sources have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Capital stock—		
2 per cent on 30,010 shares	$ 6,002.00	
20 per cent on 24,533 shares	49,066.00	
40 per cent on 39,731 shares	158,924.00	
60 per cent on 363,838 shares	2,183,028.00	
100 per cent on 103,678 shares	1,036,780.00	
Installments in suspense	610.40	
		$3,434,410.30
Interest—		
Interest on deposits	$ 31,983.89	
General interest	30.44	
		$ 32,014.33
Miscellaneous receipts—		
Columbian commissary	$ 102.31	
Gate receipts	1,000.00	
Phillipson's miniature	911.36	
Material sold	387.16	
		$ 2,400.83

LIABILITIES.

To Chicago City banks (letters of credit)—		
Union National Bank	$ 20,454.14	
First National Bank	4,387.26	
Merchants' Loan and Trust company	3,909.86	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	7,566.39	
Chicago National Bank	5,403.50	
		$ 41,721.15
Accounts payable	12,396.77	
Unclaimed wages	575.24	
		$ 12,972.01
		$ 54,693.16
Total receipts		$3,523,518.72

DISBURSEMENTS.

General expenses—		
Accident insurance	$ 6,234.20	
Advertising	16,450.60	
Archæological and ethnological examinations	22,417.45	
Attendants and laborers	8,957.93	
Carriage hire	648.35	
Commissions	13,644.05	
Electric lights	5,242.31	
Foreign agents	76,968.30	
Foreign agitation	14,253.49	
Freight and express	848.02	
Freight on exhibits	73.84	
Furniture for buildings	327.25	
Gas	189.54	
Ice	165.08	
Incidental expenses	4,005.94	
Insurance	1,709.99	
Legal expenses	10,530.79	
London agency	3,510.04	
National agitation	2,970.88	
Newspapers	4,865.41	
New York agency	10,422.35	
Operating railway { Expenses 2,966.23; Receipts 2,910.00	56.23	
Postage	16,638.14	
Premiums on employés' bonds	357.50	
Publications	7,113.97	
Rent of offices	26,367.21	
Reproduction of the Convent of La Rabida, Palos, Spain	55.40	
Salaries of clerks	88,058.50	
Salaries of officers	112,159.68	
Special legislation	2,299.90	
Stationery and printing	19,094.75	
Teaming	613.62	
Telegraph	925.39	
Telephones	1,939.85	
Traveling expenses	8,519.54	
		$ 488,635.49
Preliminary organization expenses		90,674.97

The increase in general expenses during the months of December was $56,191.28.

Construction expenditures—		
Administration Building	$ 45,034.50	
Agricultural Building	94,083.60	
Architect's fees	17,656.62	
Art Building	27,557.25	
Board of Architects	93,573.77	
Claims and damages	500.00	
Coloring and decorating	6,852.44	
Draughtsmen's materials	4,440.10	
Draughtsmen's wages	68,967.88	
Dredging, filling, and excavating	391,206.73	
Electrical engineering	9,770.76	
Electricity Building	87,437.74	
Electric plant	15,051.34	
Engineering expenses	26,137.84	
Engineering implements and tools	4,076.15	
Fencing	5,060.13	
Fire plant	9,019.97	
Fire protection	2,978.38	
Floating property	1,066.15	
Forest Building	20,326.16	
Fountains	15,175.00	
Garden Implements and Tools	920.33	
Grading and Surveying	16,708.11	
Horses, Wagons, and other Vehicles	6,313.85	
Heating Offices and Buildings	353.76	
Horticultural Building	49,124.13	
Landscape Architecture	11,421.32	
Landscape Gardening	79,704.31	
Machinery Building	14,409.25	
Manufactures Building	144,987.65	
Maps and Plans	10,791.56	
Mechanical Engineering	5,953.59	
Mechanical Implements and Tools	141.76	
Medical and Surgical Attendance	2,568.18	
Mines and Mining Building	137,745.55	
Piers and Bridges	162,633.00	
Photographic Labor and Materials	1,831.49	
Propagating houses	7,052.63	
Personal injuries	117.45	
Stable expenses	2,252.14	
Statues	1,972.50	
Superintending construction	48,615.92	
Surveying and examining sites	2,262.02	
Temporary insurance	5,238.35	
Temporary buildings	43,061.77	
Construction office	9,113.17	
Stable	2,163.05	
Hospital	1,034.04	
Fire engine house	4,688.05	
Railroad tool houses	529.57	
Police barracks	5,155.22	
Power house	5,538.57	
Staff houses	3,071.05	
Watch houses	4,345.03	
Freight sheds	7,118.00	
Miscellaneous	306.02	
Temporary construction tracks	74,833.51	
Transportation building	79,775.59	
Water and sewerage	86,744.59	
Watchmen	26,647.71	
Water supply	1,213.97	
Women's Building	70,503.08	
Fisheries Building	26,269.46	
		$2,068,090.44
		$2,647,400.90
Balance		$ 876,117.82

The increase in construction expenses during the month of December was $426,292.44.

ASSETS.

Cash in Chicago banks as per detailed statement	$681,688.99
World's Columbian Commission, their proportion of expenses	2,967.68
Illinois State Woman's Board	121.02
D. H. Burnham, petty cash	2,000.00
F. E. Bugbee, Cashier	300.00
F. W. Putnam, cash advanced	4,100.04
Moses P. Handy, cash advanced	900.00
E. H. Thompson (Yucatan)	493.41
Letters of credit in hands of foreign agents	42,832.96
Real estate	6,852.85
Furniture and fixtures	25,340.30
Postage stamps in treasury	4,356.05
W. E. Curtis, cash advanced	453.32
City of Chicago, cash advanced to Board of Public Works	103,372.34
Stationery stock on hand	288.86
Insurance due from contractors	50.00
	$ 876,117.82

The cash on hand Dec. 31, 1891, was deposited in the following banks:

STATIONERY ACCOUNT.

Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.	$ 100,000.00
Chicago National Bank	30,000.00
Merchants' National Bank	60,000.00
Commercial National Bank	51,000.00
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	51,000.00
National Bank of Illinois	51,000.00
Corn Exchange Bank	45,000.00
Continental National Bank	45,000.00
Northern Trust Company	30,000.00
American Trust and Savings Bank	30,000.00
Metropolitan National Bank	30,000.00
National Bank of America	30,000.00
American Exchange National Bank	30,000.00
Total	$ 583,000.00

ACTIVE ACCOUNTS.

Union National Bank (including deposits Jan. 2, 1892)	$ 69,713.24
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company	28,365.35
Total	$ 98,078.59
Balance in general fund	681,078.59
Balance in temporary account on deposit in Chicago National Bank	610.40
Total available cash Dec. 31, 1891	$ 681,688.99

The total expenditures to Dec. 31, 1891, both general and construction, were as follows:

DISTRIBUTED BY DEPARTMENTS.

Executive	$ 39,436.51
Treasurer	47,740.21
Secretary	31,971.64
Auditor	16,099.96
Construction	2,101,911.47
Grounds and Buildings	9,737.27
Ways and Means	12,622.46
Press and Printing	5,018.74
Traffic	8,944.43
Installation	7,873.29
Legal	7,733.78
Publicity and Promotion	69,547.45
Foreign Affairs	101,776.72
Electricity	8,041.42
National and State exhibits	2,477.17
Ethnology	22,657.12
Fish and fisheries	4,959.70
Mines and mining	5,032.55
Ceremonies	3,066.99
Fine arts	8,743.51
Agriculture	6,718.69
World's Congress Auxiliary	6,486.51
Live stock	1,018.15
Forestry	1,117.09
Horticulture	3,011.55
Manufactures	3,038.17
Transportation exhibits	4,599.62
Liberal arts	2,617.99
Machinery	2,243.42
New York agency	10,422.35
Total	$2,556,725.93

The total amount expended by the Foreign Agents up to Dec. 31, 1891, was divided as follows:

Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9,939.60
Africa	5,560.35
Australia	2,970.61
Brazil	6,861.46
Central America	7,653.44
Chile	3,875.21
China	5,061.53
Colombia	1,637.36
East Indies	3,580.23
England	3,510.04
France	332.14
Japan	4,876.08
Mexico	6,939.23
Peru and Bolivia	3,669.49
The Orient	3,718.69
Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbadoes, and Guiana colonies	3,115.62
West Indies	4,424.31
	$ 77,665.39

Comparative statement of the force employed by the World's Columbian Exposition and compensation paid:

DEPARTMENTS.	NOVEMBER. Number.	NOVEMBER. Compensation.	DECEMBER. Number.	DECEMBER. Compensation.
Executive—				
President	3	$ 1,524.00	3	$ 2,500.00
Treasurer's	20	1,896.66	20	1,944.66
Auditor's	10	1,106.66	10	1,011.66
Secretary's	9	1,259.99	9	1,238.99
Legal	5	845.00	4	824.00
Director-General	1	166.67	1	166.67
Publicity and promotion	25	2,544.14	24	2,507.71
Foreign affairs	6	1,366.65	7	1,426.65
Electrical	5	676.65	5	676.65
Ethnology	4	445.00	4	445.00
Fish and fisheries	3	450.00	3	450.00
Mines and mining	3	616.66	3	616.66
Fine Arts	3	766.66	3	766.66
Agriculture	4	632.50	4	632.50
Live Stock	2	56.66	2	56.66
Horticulture	2	393.33	2	393.33
Forestry	2	135.00	2	135.00
Manufactures	2	499.99	3	583.32
Transportation exhibits	4	666.66	4	666.66
Installation	3	375.00	3	375.00
Grounds and buildings	3	190.00	3	225.00
Ceremonies	2	275.00	2	275.00
Ways and means	1	150.00	1	150.00
Press and printing	4	323.33	5	379.33
Traffic	3	591.66	3	591.66
Janitor	11	498.00	11	519.00
Medical	5	285.00	6	315.00
World's Congress auxiliary	3	561.66	3	561.66
Latin American	2	383.33	2	383.33
New York agency	4	784.99	4	784.99
Liberal arts	3	616.66	4	916.66
Machinery	3	536.66	4	724.16
Floriculture	1	250.00	1	250.00
Construction.				
Chief and assistants	3	1,550.00	3	1,550.00
Bookkeepers	8	825.06	7	709.00
Clerks & messengers	15	1,181.46	17	1,205.08
Draughtsmen	78	8,847.69	60	7,118.69
Photographer	2	197.50	2	200.00
Building Supts	10	2,065.01	11	2,087.61
Jackson Park Office	12	898.64	20	1,517.00
Stable	3	161.67	4	223.64
Temporary construction tracks	38	2,233.05	42	2,429.62
Operating railway	10	933.59	11	939.85
Temporary bldgs	30	2,416.68	27	2,249.99
Landscape Dept	194	11,559.98	244	15,017.30
Coloring & decor'ng	4	612.66	6	784.00
Piers and bridges	8	719.10	7	659.64
Engineering expen's	43	4,721.03	37	4,154.71
Grading & surveying	14	1,219.30	14	1,273.13
Water & sewerage	44	2,977.91	50	3,307.57
Electrical engineer'g	20	2,031.67	16	2,020.59
Mechanical engine'g	13	1,392.51	10	1,210.67
Watchmen	160	9,609.40	170	10,351.27
Water supply	2	88.00	2	120.00
Electric lights and appliances	15	888.26	27	1,970.50
Fire protection	10	824.86	26	2,111.57
	897	$79,825.02	978	$86,705.00

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN, Auditor.

SUMMARY OF LAST WEEK'S EVENTS.

World's Fair Developments in All Parts of the World Recorded.

A brief summary of the events of the week in World's Fair circles is as follows:

Last Saturday the Construction Department issued a prospectus asking for bids for the railway in Jackson Park. The various transportation companies in all parts of the world are invited to submit propositions. From this it appears that the road may be electric, steam, cable, or any other species which may prove acceptable. The bids are to be opened March 1.

Director-General Davis issued an honorary commission to Dr. Edward Bedloe, the present United States Consul at Amoy, China.

Chief Buchanan received information from the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association saying it would put in one of the grand vestibules in the Forestry Building and construct it of yellow pine in a way to show the beauty of this variety of wood and its susceptibility to polish. The National Association of Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers has consented to put in another of these vestibules. About twenty-five States have agreed to furnish columns for the building.

Secretary Hornsby of the Department of Electricity received information from Herr Wermuth, the German Imperial World's Fair Commissioner, that the leading electrical firms of Germany would make an exhibit at the Fair.

Monday Chief Allison returned from the East, where he attended the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers. He said the 150 members of the convention were enthusiastic on World's Fair matters and appointed a special committee to have charge of the united exhibit of the association. Charles Stott of Lowell, Mass., was made Chairman.

The Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners purchased for $8,000 the fine Worthen geological collection which was the property of the late Prof. Worthen, State Geologist at the time of his death in 1888. The collection contains forty-two boxes of fossils and minerals and 800 volumes of geological books.

Chief Samuels of the Department of Horticulture asked that prizes be offered in his department. He thought that if $45,000 was expended in premiums certain desirable displays could be secured which otherwise could not be obtained.

Members of the Executive committee of the World's Columbian Dental Congress met and passed a resolution asking that the date of the beginning of its congress be fixed for Aug. 17, 1893. The committeemen thought this would be a more convenient date than the one previously fixed upon for the last week in May of the same year. President Bonney of the auxiliary agreed to change the date to within a week at least of the time desired by the dentists.

Prof. Saunders, director of the Dominion of Canada's experimental farms, was appointed Canadian Commissioner to the World's Fair.

Tuesday the Committee on Ceremonies passed a resolution to have a grand ball of an international character on the night of Oct. 13, 1892, as the closing feature of the dedicatory ceremonies in connection with the completion of the Exposition buildings. Some of the most prominent society people of Chicago were named as patronesses and managers of the ball. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. Robert W. Patterson Jr., Mrs. William Armour, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. A. C. McClurg, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, and Mrs. Hobart C. Taylor. The managers are N. K. Fairbank, Marshall Field, Norman Williams, Franklin MacVeagh, Lambert Tree, Hobart Taylor, T. Harvey Bradley, F. M. Whitehouse, Huntington W. Jackson, A. C. Honoré, Arthur Ryerson, and George Armour. Mr. Fairbank is to be the Chairman of the Committee of Managers and the entire control of the ball is turned over to the committee. Invitations will be sent to representatives of this and foreign countries.

The Chemical National Bank company of Chicago was awarded the contract by the Ways and Means committee for conducting a bank on the Exposition grounds. All the conveniences of a down-town banking institution are to be furnished. Safety vaults will be provided and the company will be placed under bond to fulfill its engagements. The safe conduct of the institution is to be in a measure guaranteed by the Exposition company, and intending customers are expected to feel that transactions with the bank will be without risk.

The Illinois Woman's Board issued an address to the women of Illinois calling upon them to bestir themselves and make a suitable display of their handicraft at the World's Fair. The board has $80,000 at its disposal and will employ every agency in aiding women of the State to make an exhibit. The President of the board is Mrs. Frances Phillips of Bloomington, and Miss Mary Calahan is the Secretary with an office at Room No. 520 Rand-McNally Building, Chicago, to whom all communications should be sent.

The Columbian Navigation company was organized to furnish transportation by lake for World's Fair visitors to and from Jackson Park. The company was chartered to operate steam and other freight and passenger vessels. The capital stock is placed at $500,000 and the original incorporators are Capt. J. S. Dunham of the Dunham Towing company, J. R. Sinclair of the same company, and C. Kramer.

The Committee on Foreign Exhibits instructed W. E. Curtis of the Latin-American Bureau to recall all the army and navy officers who were sent as special Commissioners to boom the World's Fair in South America.

The special committee of the United States Potters' Association called on Director-General Davis and Chief Allison of the Department of Manufactures and made a formal request for 32,000 square feet of space in the Manufactures Building. The committee assured Director-General Davis that the Potters' Association would endeavor to surpass in its display any similar exhibit that might be sent from Europe or other foreign countries.

It was announced that the Committee on Ceremonies had appointed W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky to be the orator on the occasion of the ceremonies next October.

Wednesday the Executive committee appointed a special Committee on Legislation which will have jurisdiction in the matter pertaining to the proposed appropriation by Congress in the interest of the Fair. The members are President Baker and Directors Gage, Walker, Peck, Higinbotham, and Odell.

There was introduced in the New York State Senate a bill appropriating $300,000 in aid of the exhibit of New York at the Fair. Provision was made for a Board of General Managers, who are also to have charge of the naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893.

Chief Skiff of the Mines and Mining Department returned from the East. In the course of his trip he visited, in the interest of the Mining Department, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. He found much interest among the officials at Washington, and Patent Office Commissioner Simonds agreed to carry out illustrations in the evolution of mining processes. To accomplish this he will give an exhibition of models now in the Patent Office. Mr. Skiff also secured promises of mineral specimens from several large museums.

Thursday Chief of Construction Burnham announced that he had at least 3,500 men at work on the World's Fair Buildings. He said there was no time to be lost, and that he expected to crowd work regardless of the weather.

The Committee on Ceremonies decided to send an employé of the Construction Department to New York to ask for designs from artists for the procession of floats. There are to be twenty-eight floats and $500 will be paid for the best design for each.

The Illinois Woman's Exposition Board adopted a plan of organization. It decided to authorize President Phillips to appoint in each county in the State a woman to serve without pay as representative of the board. Then it was further decided that the 112 counties in the State be equally apportioned among the eight members of the board and that Cook County be assigned to the President. The members are upon invitation to visit the counties in their territory and make addresses, if desired, and otherwise promote World's Fair work. The county representatives in each Congressional district are to form a District committee and organize for the purpose of better conducting the work. Monthly reports are to be made to Exposition headquarters.

Congressman Henderson of Iowa, Chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, to which has been referred the resolution offered by himself calling for an investigation of and reports from the authorities of the World's Fair as to their expenditures, said he was not in any sense hostile to the big enterprise. He declared that he offered the resolution only as a means of getting the necessary information before Congress to enable the members to act intelligently on the subject.

The Blue Grass League of Southwestern Iowa met at Creston and decided to reproduce, if practicable, the blue grass palace at the World's Fair.

There was introduced in the Maryland State Senate a bill for the appointment of a Maryland World's Fair Commission and providing for the appropriation of $100,000.

It was announced that Director-General Davis would have a swell bodyguard during the World's Fair. Two companies of forty cavalrymen each are to be formed into organizations known as the Chicago Columbian Hussars. They will act as a special military escort upon the Director-General whenever such services may be required.

The World's Fair Annunciator company of Detroit, Mich., made an offer to herald the fact of the opening of the World's Fair in all towns and cities of any considerable size on both sides of the Atlantic. The company proposed to reproduce the opening concert by means of music-boxes. These would be placed in halls in the different cities and they would be set going when President Harrison presses the electric button which will start in motion the machinery of the Exposition.

The Illinois Woman's Exposition Board decided to offer a prize of $25 for the best design for a seal for the board. Competition is limited to Illinois women, and all designs must be in by March 1. Of the sketches submitted eight will be selected and sent to the Chicago School of Design for final award. Communications should be addressed to Miss Mary Callahan, Secretary of the board, whose office is in the Rand-McNally Building, Chicago.

There is one newspaper in Paris which is flourishing by the publication of trustworthy World's Fair news. It is *l'Amerique*, and was started some months ago. It had strong backing in the beginning, but has grown so rapidly that it has just moved from its old quarters to the heart of the City of Paris, and is said to have engaged splendid rooms where it will continue to be published. The new quarters were opened a few days ago with a reception and a banquet at which were present a number of prominent Americans. The editor of the World's Fair department, Prof. Moutonnier, who is also an old Chicagoan, proposed a toast at the banquet to the success of the City of Chicago and the Exposition. His remarks were received with applause.

FOREIGNERS ARE INTERESTED.

Prof. Richard T. Ely Reports Regarding World's Fair Congresses.

Prof. Richard T. Ely of Johns Hopkins University has made a report on "European Interest in World's Fair Congresses" in which he says:

I have ascertained that there is a general willingness on the part of the most distinguished men engaged in the various departments of social science to take part in the Chicago congresses. Prof. Conrad, who occupies the Chair of Political Economy in the University of Halle, urged the importance of an International Monetary Conference, and stated that if such a congress were held he should attend it. The late Prof. Emil de Laveleye, was also impressed with the importance of holding such a congress in Chicago in 1893. The importance of an International Patent Congress to consider patents from the broadest social standpoint has also been mentioned. Prof. von Liszt, one of the most distinguished penologists of Europe, was interested in the proposal to hold a Prison Congress, and felt confident that he and other European specialists would attend such a congress.

Members of the International Statistical Institute have become interested in the plans of the World's Congress Auxiliary, and they have decided to hold a meeting in Chicago in 1893.

If we want the best scholars to attend it is essential that an American scholar of European reputation should be authorized to visit Europe during the coming summer and present the subject personally to them. The mere distribution of circulars and newspaper articles is not enough. This American delegate, or delegates, as the case might be, could also attend the annual conventions during the coming summer of the various bodies which it is desired to interest, and tell them what we propose to do in Chicago.

One thing which occurs to me is that we should have a complete exhibition of books pertaining to every department of social science. I attended an international oriental congress two years ago in Stockholm, and the exhibit of books was an interesting feature. The books were presented by authors, publishers, etc., to the King of Sweden, and he in turn presented them to public libraries. Publishers and authors should be invited to send complete exhibits, subsequently to be presented either to the Congressional Library or to the Chicago Public Library.

NORTH CAROLINA'S FAIR PLANS.

A Meeting of State Officials at Raleigh Outlines the Work.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The joint session of the State Board of Agriculture and Board of World's Fair Managers was continued. The duties of the Executive committee were carefully defined. It has all the powers of the Board of Agriculture when the latter is not in session and will supervise the collection and making of exhibits at the World's Fair. The board indorsed the action of Secretary T. K. Bruner in visiting Chicago and in applying for 20,000 square feet of space. The board members say they will fill the space asked for and make this State's display a great success. They will also invoke the aid of all corporations and public-spirited individuals in the State. The Committee on Collection of Exhibits is composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture, John Robinson, State Chemist H. B. Battle, State Geologist Joseph A. Holmes, Secretary T. K. Bruner, and Thomas B. Keogh, and Executive Commissioner Peter M. Wilson. It met this evening and made its preliminary plans. The Executive committee of the Board of Agriculture, composed of W. F. Green, J. F. Payne, A. Leaser, S. L. Patterson, and A. E. Stevens, also met. Assurances were given that there would undoubtedly be a State building.

Ceramic Enthusiasts to Organize.

Chicago leads all the cities of the country both in the number of enthusiasts devoted to ceramic work and in the excellence of the work done. These enthusiasts hope to make a splendid showing at the World's Fair and a meeting has been called for 3:30 this afternoon at the Athenæum Hall, No. 26 Van Buren street, to effect an organization to that end.

Spelling School at the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Gen. Newberry today introduced Col. Charles A. Storrs' Familiar Spelling Reform bill, with a special clause appropriating $100,000 to establish a spelling school at the World's Fair.

GAGE FOR PRESIDENT.

HE WILL BE URGED TO ACCEPT THE OFFICE AGAIN.

Mr. Baker Says He Will Make No Effort to Secure a Re-election, and in Consequence Mr. Gage Is Talked Of—The Latter, However, Has Said That He Cannot Accept the Position—Department Chiefs Complain That Needed Information Is Withheld—Other Fair News.

Lyman J. Gage, it appears, may be the next President of the Board of World's Fair Directors if he will accept the position. As the time for the annual election of directors and a President of the board draws near World's Fair officials grow daily more interested in the question as to who will succeed President W. T. Baker. It may be Mr. Baker himself. If so he declared yesterday that it would be through no effort of his own.

Mr. Gage served as President of the Board of Directors through the first year of its existence. He resigned last April against the protest of every member of the Board of Directors to give more attention to his private business affairs. When he was elected President of the board he was the Vice-President of the First National Bank. Within the course of the year President Nickerson of the bank concluded to retire and Mr. Gage was unanimously elected to succeed him. Upon his succession to this position Mr. Gage announced that he could no longer serve as President of the Board of World's Fair Directors. He persisted in declining reëlection although the strongest pressure was brought to bear upon him. Then the question arose as to his successor. E. T. Jeffery, then a member of the board, was strongly urged for the position. Mr. Jeffery declined to become a candidate, because, as he said, his connection with the Grant locomotive works obligated him to devote the greater part of his attention to the business of that corporation.

With the positive withdrawal of Mr. Jeffery's name Ferd W. Peck was proposed for the Presidency. Mr. Peck was favorably regarded by all. But the directors at this early date began to realize that they would be forced to ask assistance from Congress in the way of either a loan or an appropriation. The present Congress it was known would be Democratic, and the far-seeing members of the board urged that the President should be a Democrat. It was thought that under the administration indicated a request for money would be made upon a Democratic Congress, and a Democratic President of the board was therefore desired. This conclusion finally ruled out Mr. Peck.

Then a special committee was appointed, after the new Board of Directors were elected, to nominate a candidate. This committee selected James W. Scott, one of the new members of the board, and offered his nomination in their report to the directory. Mr. Scott felt called upon to decline the proffered honor, and Mr. Baker, as a Democrat, was nominated and elected.

As President of the Board of Directors Mr. Baker received a salary of $12,000 a year, and there has been no complaint that his time was not fully given up to the business of the Exposition. As a man of decided opinions, however, he has, it is claimed, made some friends and a great many enemies.

Several weeks ago Mr. Gage was approached by two or three directors with the proposition that he allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency of the next board, which will be elected the first Saturday in April. Mr. Gage said he could not accept the position, but those who favor him, it appears, continue to hope that his mind will change. He seems to be so thoroughly well liked by both representatives of the National Commission and the Board of Directors that declination on his part to again accept the Presidency would be received with much more than regret.

President Baker denied with great emphasis yesterday the story that he was out "hustling" for proxies to secure his reëlection as President of the board.

"Whoever says I am seeking to be reëlected states an absolute falsehood," he said. "I am not a candidate for reëlection and I was not last year a candidate for the position I hold. I haven't sought for a single proxy, and have endeavored to administer the duties of my office in a manner that I considered for the best interests of the Exposition. The enterprise has been given my entire time and conscientious service. That is all I have to say on the subject."

PROGRESS OF WORK AT THE FAIR.

Reports and Tables Issued from the Headquarters of the Exposition.

The following regarding the progress of work at Jackson Park was issued yesterday from World's Fair headquarters:

The cold weather of the last ten days has retarded construction on the Exposition grounds, although work has progressed on all the buildings. The work of the Landscape Department has been suspended until spring, and 400 men were discharged from this department a week ago. Marked progress has been made on the Fine Arts and Illinois State Buildings. The north, east, and west walls of the Fine Arts Building are up to within six feet of the roof line, but bricklaying has been suspended since Jan. 7. The carpentry work has kept pace with the brick walls, and more than one-third of the total amount of lumber has been placed. The first floor is laid, twenty-five exterior columns are up, and roof trusses are being placed on the north side.

The floor and foundation of the Illinois Building are finished and three-fourths of the exterior wall columns are up. Of the 3,000,000 feet of lumber required in the building above 1,000,000 have been placed.

The Forestry Building has been hurried to temporary completion for the use of the model-makers. It is now ready for occupancy, being completely inclosed.

The steel ribs of the Horticultural Building's central dome are being put in place. The framework is 110 feet high and 180 feet in diameter. The roof trusses are being placed on the north pavilion and the windows and glass are being put into the west curtain. The work on Machinery Hall and the Manufactures Building is still on the ground. The upper construction work on the Transportation, Electricity, Administration, and Fisheries buildings is in the same stage as a week ago. The walls of the Agriculture Building are being finished and the iron columns to support the roof are nearly all placed. Interior finishing is progressing on the Woman's and Mines buildings.

The electrical subways or tunnels will be six feet in diameter, and will conduct the wires for electrical power and light for the grounds and buildings. The bids have been opened and the contract will go to T. C. Brooks & Co. for about $35,000.

The following table shows the condition of all construction work on the grounds, finished or in progress, to Jan. 11:

	Lumber placed, feet.	*Lumber required, feet.*
Woman's	1,485,000	1,600,000
Mines	4,141,000	4,250,000
Transportation	2,735,465	3,500,000
Electricity	2,440,391	5,000,000
Administration	935,000	3,250,000
Agriculture	4,623,633	7,500,000
Machinery Hall	2,165,000	10,500,000
Horticulture	1,651,378	2,500,000
Manufactures	7,062,792	17,000,000
Fine Arts	1,085,500	3,000,000
Forestry	1,466,183	2,400,000
Dairy	215,000	600,000
Fisheries	1,401,000	1,800,000
Government	2,700,000	4,000,000
Illinois State	1,000,000	3,000,000
Freight Sheds	330,000	330,000
Interior Docks	1,575,000	1,575,000
Total	37,012,342	71,805,000

	Iron placed, lbs.	*Iron required, lbs.*
Woman's	500,000	500,000
Mines	1,600,000	1,600,000
Transportation	736,000	1,050,000
Electricity	383,000	1,500,000
Administration	876,000	1,500,000
Agriculture	270,000	2,000,000
Machinery Hall	......	11,000,000
Horticulture	473,800	2,500,000
Manufactures	......	12,000,000
Fine Arts	......	1,400,000
Fisheries	467,400	1,000,000
Government	......	1,600,000
Illinois State	......	1,340,000
Total	5,306,200	38,990,000

There is no structure line in the Dairy or Forestry Buildings, the freight sheds, or docking.

The average Southern pine lands cut 15,000 feet of lumber to the acre. On this basis it will require 4,500 acres of standing pine to finish the construction work now in progress on the World's Fair site.

NEEDED INFORMATION WITHHELD.

Department Chiefs Complain That the Progress of Work Is Blocked.

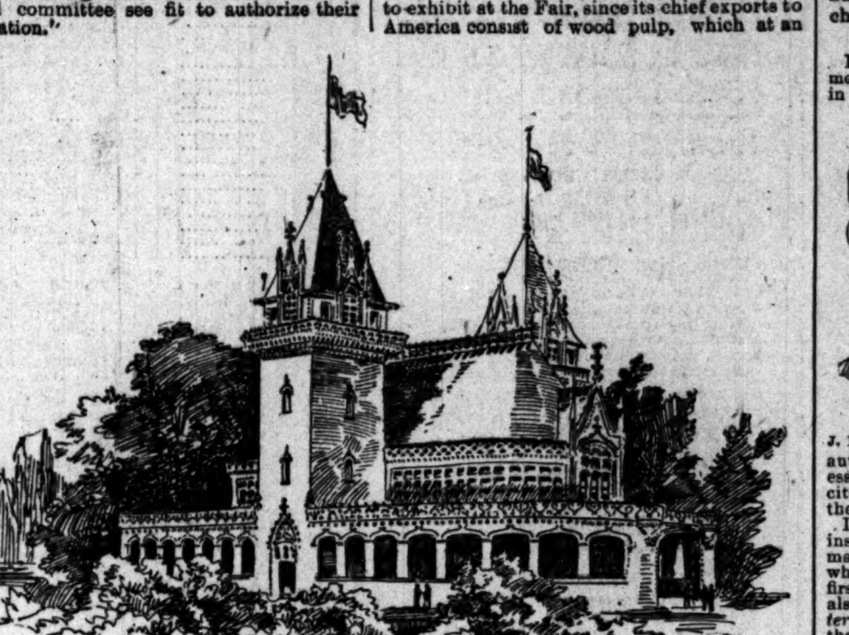
Director-General Davis declared yesterday afternoon that progress in the work of the department chiefs is being completely blocked by the ruling of the Board of Directors which permits the regulations governing exhibiters to be withheld from distribution for several weeks until passed upon by the special committee appointed by President Baker.

This is a somewhat serious charge, and appears to reflect on the management of the directory, which causes to be withheld for an indefinite period information greatly desired by intending exhibiters.

The Committee on Regulations, appointed by the Executive committee at its meeting last Wednesday, held a session yesterday afternoon, and President Baker, ex-officio a member of the committee, announced that rules were being prepared covering the general conduct of the Exposition.

From other sources it was understood that the special committee was passing upon regulations which department chiefs have for weeks desired should be issued. Of the fourteen great departments of the Fair it appears that the chiefs of only four have been able to get their rules and regulations printed and distributed.

"I have done the best I could," said Director-General Davis yesterday, "but the publication of these regulations has been suspended by order of President Baker. Even after they were set up in type he sent word to the printer and ordered further work stopped and proofs of what had been done sent to himself. These proofs he now has in his office, and nothing can be done until he and the special committee see fit to authorize their publication."



INDIANA WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

Chief Allison of the Department of Manufactures has sent a strong letter to the Director-General, urging him to have the regulations which he prepared printed. Mr. Allison is chief of probably the biggest department of the World's Fair, and he declares that his work is completely blocked. He has a stack of letters from correspondents who burden him with queries for information which he says is already in type but cannot be issued.

Chief Buchanan of the Department of Agriculture, and also Acting Chief of the Department of Forestry and Live Stock, is in a worse fix than Mr. Allison. His regulations have beeen ready, it is said, for six weeks, awaiting the approval of President Baker or the special committee recently appointed by him.

Other chiefs of departments are besieged with inquiries which they cannot answer until authorized to do so by the officials of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Baker said after the meeting of the Committee on Regulations yesterday that the committee's time had been occupied in devising rules for the entire Fair. He said that for the present, however, only such regulations would be made as are necessary. The regulations about to be issued by the department chiefs he said were being passed upon.

The whole trouble seems to grow out of the fact that while the commission is granted rather extensive powers it has no money with which to exercise the functions conferred. Meanwhile the Board of Directors, with millions back of it, has decided to exercise a close supervision over all expenditures. This supervision has taken the form in a measure of jurisdiction, and while, by agreement between the commission and the Board of Directors, the chiefs of departments are to issue regulations, the directory, by refusing to pay the bill for printing them, can suspend any action.

SOLD TO THE ART INSTITUTE.

The Inter-State Exposition Directors Agree to Accept $2,100 for the Building.

Five members of the Executive committee of the old Industrial Exposition Board of Directors formally agreed yesterday to sell the structure to the Art Institute people for $2,100. It is to be a cash transaction, and the moment the money is paid over the building will be vacated and the Art Institute take possession. This, it is said, settles beyond all doubt the doom of the old structure.

The members of the Executive committee who sealed the fate of the building were Chairman Robert Law, Jacob Rosenberg, J. W. Ellsworth, J. Irving Pearce, G. H. Laflin, and James H. Dole. When the proposition was read by the Art Institute, agreeing to pay $2,100 for the structure, it was without a moment's hesitation unanimously agreed to. The purchasers got everything except the engines and boilers, the iron posts in front of the building, certain iron railings, and some personal property.

The engines, boilers, gas and water pipes have already been sold to S. Morris & Co., who are to pay from $17 to $30 a ton for the material. They will begin removing it Monday morning.

Representatives of the Art Institute said yesterday they would furnish a check for $2,100 at once, and within ten days will begin tearing down the old building and construct on its site the new Art Institute.

FOR A SOUTH DAKOTA EXHIBIT.

Special Session of the Legislature Will Now Probably Be Called.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 15.—The South Dakota World's Fair Commission has probably struck pay ore at last. The commission has labored incessantly for eight months on various plans to raise $80,000 for a State exhibit at the World's Fair, but failure has practically stared them in the face from every quarter. Months ago Gov. Mellette was asked to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of securing a World's Fair appropriation, but the Executive declined, and the feeling has been that he was personally and officially opposed to a State exhibit. The commission has contracted some debts and if the work is continued will contract more. There has been no money to work with, and the commission had just about concluded to throw up the whole endeavor, but has finally obtained some executive clemency and the prospects are good for a special session of the Legislature at an early day.

The Governor has expressed a willingness to call a special session without expense to the State, and today the commission has wired his Excellency that if he will accept the personal pledges of the commission that there will be no expense accruing to the State because of a special session he will call that session without delay, and the commission will bear the expense. The commission is composed of eighteen of the best men in South Dakota, and the pledge is gilt-edged. Members of the commission say that if the Governor calls the special session an appropriation of at least $50,000 may be expected, because the farmer members all feel rich in grain and future prospects. The Governor's reply to the commission's last wire will certainly settle South Dakota's World's Fair exhibit prospect for better or worse.

FLORISTS SEEK INFORMATION.

Text of an Address Sent to Director-General Davis from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The following communication has been sent to Director-General Davis, World's Exposition, Chicago:

The Executive Board of the Society of American Florists now duly assembled in Washington and having under consideration certain communications pertaining to the Horticultural Department of the World's Fair, having a most earnest desire to aid in the success of that department, but having received no definite information regarding the plans, classifications, rules, and regulations thereof, do hereby respectfully, yet most emphatically, request that the department shall immediately make known to each and every person or persons interested in the welfare of this department, and especially for the information of intending exhibiters, a schedule giving the full details of the exhibits, manner and time of exhibiting them, with explicit rules and regulations governing the same, and the time and condition of proposed awards, and such other information as will in any way facilitate, aid, and benefit the cause of horticulture and the success of this department in particular.

The fact must not be lost sight of that exhibiters of living plants, unlike those of manufactured goods, must have time in which to prepare, locate, and establish their exhibits.

Should the information herein requested be immediately given to us we, as a society, will do all in our power to assist the department in disseminating such information and to enlist the hearty coöperation of horticulturists in making this feature of the Exposition the success it merits commensurate with the growing importance of our business and the honor of our country.

NORWAY AT THE FAIR.

What Is Being Done in the Land of the North—A Breezy Budget.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—The proposition of Norway's participation at the World's Fair is to be considered at the next Storthing. On this account the government has invited the business-men of Christiania to form committees for the question's preliminary discussion. *Aftenposten* says that among those whom the government has or intends to ask to join a final committee is the Cabinet member Astrup.

The Interior Department has received expressions concerning Norway's eventual participation in the Exhibition.

The Norwegian Trades and Industrial Society considers that it is of little importance to exhibit at the Fair, since its chief exports to America consist of wood pulp, which at an exhibition of this kind would be of little significance or interest.

The representative committee for the Society of Fine Arts believes that it will be very beneficial for the artistic interests of Norway to have representation at the Fair.

The Society for the Promotion of Norwegian Fisheries has decided that a comprehensive exhibit of Norse fishing products is of the utmost importance for Norway's fishing interests. Fifty to a hundred exporters of this important industry will be represented at the Fair.

Of the remaining commercial societies, representatives of Amts, committees from interior cities and villages, there seems to be an even division for and against exhibiting.

Exposition Notes.

The Woman's Exposition Illinois Board was in session all day yesterday engaged in reviewing applications for space. The board will adjourn tomorrow.

The New York *Mail and Express* applied to Director-General Davis for space to erect a building in which to illustrate the practical working and publication of getting up an ordinary newspaper.

Consul-General Mason, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, will be authorized to represent the Department of Horticulture of the Fair at the great floral exhibit to take place at Karle Rushe April 24. He will solicit wax models of fruits and exhibits of natural fruits, flowers, and plants.

Hassan Ben Ali, who was in Chicago last October, and who is doing some independent World's Fair work in Morocco, has been heard from. He writes from Fez, Morocco, to Chief Willard A. Smith of the Transportation Department, and says that some of the horses and saddles and other equestrian equipments which he was asked to obtain will be forwarded in a short time.

The miners and shippers of anthracite and bituminous coal of the City of Chicago will give an informal luncheon to Chief Skiff of the Mines and Mining Department. They will also entertain Director-General Davis and Secretary Dickinson. It is desired by these coal men to meet and hear from Chief Skiff the details of the plan and scope of the exhibits of the Mines and Mining Department.

The Pennsylvania railroad company lines east of Pittsburg and those west of that point have taken up the matter of an exhibit for the Department of Transportation Exhibits of the World's Fair systematically. They have appointed a committee which will consult with the officers of the different departments of all these different roads and ascertain their views as to what it is best to show.

The Bureau of Music, Secretary Wilson, has been assigned to the suite of rooms formerly occupied by Chief Robinson of the Machinery Department, who has been given rooms on the sixth floor. Dr. Peabody, Chief of the Liberal Arts Department, announced that the 400,000 square feet of space devoted to his department in the main building is being allotted in two divisions, 200,000 square feet on the ground floor and 200,000 upon the second floor.

The Royal Commercial Commission of Sweden has given an opinion as to Sweden's participation in the Fair. The commission does not favor a general Swedish participation, but it is proposed that the government appoint a commission which shall choose a number of representatives of Swedish industries. For the disposal of the commission it is proposed to appropriate 200,000 crowns in case a building is erected, or 135,000 crowns if the Swedish exhibiters are given space in the Exposition buildings. A further appropriation of 50,000 crowns for the aid of civil engineers visiting the Fair is also suggested.

At the meeting of the Grounds and Buildings committee yesterday there were present President Baker, Directors Ketcham, Clowry, Stone, and Chief of Construction Burnham. The matter of the location of the Indian exhibit was settled. A resolution was passed stating that it was the sense of the committee that it was inexpedient to make any change in the present disposition of the Wooded Island, which should be used only for horticultural purposes. A location for the government Indian exhibit, it was stated, as well as the ethnological exhibit, was available upon the ground near the site intended for the Convent La Ribida, in the southeast corner of the site, and that a site could also be had in the Midway Plaisance.

Feeding Plants with Roast Beef.

There is something to a woman's mind painfully disillusionizing in the discovery that plants have a distinct appetite for flesh food; yet Mr. Francis Darwin has put this beyond all doubt by feeding one plaint with roast meat and treating another in the ordinary way, with the result that the carnivorous plant not only produced 240 seeds to every 100 produced by the other, but the seeds themselves were finer and heavier. It was that now somewhat neglected philosopher, Sam Weller, who propounded the sweeping theory that "natur's a rum 'un," and certainly this roast meat idea is positively Gilbertian. I hope the carnivorous tendencies of plants will never be cultivated to the extent of involving such items in our butcher's books as:

1lb. gravy beef of roses	$0.12
Chump chop, 12 oz., for orchids	.20

and a consequent serious money addition to our household expenses. If it should, and a time should arrive when the residents in our conservatories and window gardens become connoisseurs and affect plovers' eggs and quails, the outlook would be truly alarming, and the only resource left to us poor women would be to sacrifice our love of flowers upon the altar of economy, or to enter upon a retaliatory and self-defensive course of vegetarianism.

Elkins' Palace in the Mountains.

"Steve" Elkins is a much-talked about man since he went into the War Office. Here's a bit of gossip about his West Virginia palace. The Elkins mansion, in the beautiful little town of Elkins, is a magnificent structure. When the new Secretary of War goes home with a friend, or a number of friends, or they drop in upon him unannounced, it causes no inconvenience. The great mansion simply becomes a hotel. The guests are assigned to their rooms and to each is assigned a servant. The hours for meals are announced, and each guests is told that if he or she is not on hand at the proper meal hour they must eat alone; but it is only necessary to press an electric button and call a waiter, to get anything the market affords. The guests are told that they are at liberty to do as they please—to take any kind of horse and vehicle there is in the stable, and go riding or driving; that guns and dogs may be taken into the enormous forests, and there can be hunting and fishing galore. It would be no trouble to Mr. Elkins to take half of Congress and the President's Cabinet up into his beautiful home and entertain them royally upon the slightest notice.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Raising the Wind.

"Now," said one of the projectors, "to float this scheme we'll issue one million dollars' worth of five-per-cent, ten-year bonds."

"Yes," replied the other projector, "but how shall we meet the interest?"

"I hadn't thought of that. What will it amount to?"

"For the ten years it will be five hundred thousand dollars."

"Then we'd better make our bond issue one of a million and a half."—*Judge.*

BOTH FROM CORNELL.

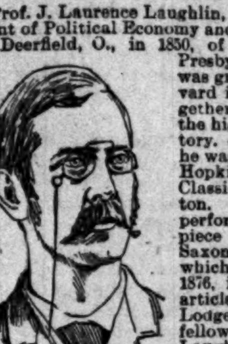
TWO MORE CHAIRS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO FILLED.

Sketches of J. Laurence Laughlin, Elected Head Professor in the Department of Political Economy and Finance, and William Gardner Hale, Chosen as Chief Instructor in Latin—Distinguished Careers of the New Men in the Fields of Instruction and Letters.

The University of Chicago recently elected head professors for two of the most important departments. They are Prof. William Gardner Hale, who will be in charge of the department of Latin, and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, who will occupy the chair for the department of political economy. Both have signified their acceptance of the offers tendered them, and have notified the authorities of Cornell University of their purpose. Sketches of the distinguished instructors chosen follow:

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, head of the Department of Political Economy and Finance, was born in Deerfield, O., in 1850, of parents of Scotch Presbyterian descent. He was graduated from Harvard in 1873, taking together with Ernest Young the highest honors in history. From 1873 to 1878 he was first assistant in Hopkinson's Private Classical School in Boston. He found time to perform an important piece of work on Anglo-Saxon legal procedure, which was published in 1876, in connection with articles by Henry Cabot Lodge and Ernest Young, fellow-candidates of Mr. Laughlin for the doctorate, and Henry Adams, professor at Harvard. Besides winning for the author the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, this essay had the still greater distinction of being cited by Green in his "Making of England," as the subject on which it treats.



J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN.

In 1878 Mr. Laughlin was called to Harvard as instructor in political economy, and in 1883 was made assistant professor. The Finance club, which was projected by Mr. Laughlin, was the first organization of its kind at Harvard. He also had a hand in the establishment of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* and projected in 1883 the Political Economy club, which counts among its members such men as Simon Newcomb, Charles Francis Adams, President Andrews of Brown University, Edward A. Atkinson, Senator Bayard, Profs. Hadley and Sumner of Yale and Thompson of Pennsylvania, Abram S. Hewitt, John J. Knox, ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch, and Gen. Francis A. Walker.

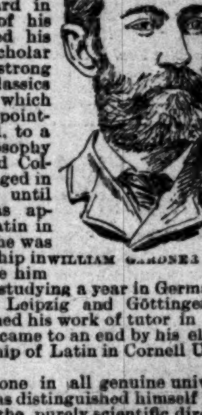
In 1884 Prof. Laughlin brought out an addition of Mill's Principles of Political Economy, reducing the two volumes of the original to one and adding an equal amount of new material of his own in the form of bibliographical and biographical notes, and a collection of materials for the economic history of this country. This book has been used as a text-book at Harvard, Yale, and other universities. In 1885 Prof. Laughlin published "The Study of Political Economy." In 1885 the Institute International de Statistique was organized in Europe and Prof. Laughlin was made a member. This society is one of the strongest in the world, and has for members such men as Engel, the head of the Bureau of Statistics in Germany; Conrad, Lexis, Schmoller, Soetbeer, Wagner, Sir Rawson W. Rawson, Giffen, Marshall, the professor of political economy in Cambridge; Kautz and Wirth in Austria-Hungary; Emil de Laveleye in Belgium, Leroy, Beaulieu, Leon Say, Levasseur in France, and Cossa, Bodio, Lampertico, and Messedaglia in Italy. At the last meeting of the society in Vienna in 1891 it was agreed that the next meeting should be held in Chicago in 1893. In 1885 Prof. Laughlin produced a work which is of great importance in the present condition of public opinion—viz.: a "History of Bimetallism in the United States." This remains the only book that covers the subject. Great attention was called to it at the time, and many reviews were written. Two years later Prof. Laughlin prepared an elementary text-book for the use of high schools and of general readers, under the title of "Elements of Political Economy" (1887). In this book he outlined a system of distribution which shows to how large an extent progress in the laboring classes depends upon character. Another work of the same year was "Gold and Prices Since 1873."

Under this strain of rapid production, carried on in the midst of active teaching, Prof. Laughlin's health began to suffer. In the winter of 1887 and 1888 he resigned his position and went to the West Indies for rest and change. Returning in the spring he accepted an appointment in the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia, of which he soon became the President. In 1890, finding his health entirely restored, he was persuaded to return to the life of a teacher through the earnest solicitation of his associates at Cornell University, by whom he was unanimously nominated to the Board of Trustees as the successor of Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews. His work at Cornell has been very stimulating and effective. Of late years Prof. Laughlin has occupied himself especially with the study of money and the currency, and during his stay at Cornell he has taken part in important debates on the silver question, upon which his published works have made him an authority. At the mass-meeting of men of all parties at the Cooper Union in New York Feb. 11, 1891 (the meeting to which ex-President Cleveland sent his now famous letter against the free coinage of silver), Prof. Laughlin was one of the speakers. In the same winter he held a debate on the silver question with Gen. A. J. Warner at Montclair, N. J.; and at the meeting of the Baptist Social Union in New York City last autumn he spoke on the same subject by invitation in answer to Senator Stewart of Nevada.

He is a corresponding member of the Société d'Etudes Sociales et Politiques, and has been a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *International Review*, the *North American Review*, the *Popular Science Monthly*, *Science*, the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, and other journals.

Prof. William Gardner Hale.

Prof. William Gardner Hale, one of the foremost Latinists of this country, University of Chicago, was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1849. He was prepared for college in the Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated from Harvard in 1870 at the head of his class. He showed his fine quality as a scholar and manifested a strong predilection for classics and philosophy, which resulted in his appointment, 1870 and 1871, to a fellowship in philosophy offered by Harvard College. He was engaged in private teaching until 1874, when he was appointed tutor in Latin in Harvard. In 1876 he was chosen to a fellowship in classics, which gave him the opportunity of studying a year in Germany at the universities of Leipzig and Göttingen. On his return he resumed his work of tutor in Latin at Harvard, which came to an end by his election to the professorship of Latin in Cornell University in 1880.



WILLIAM GARDNER HALE.

As should be done in all genuine university work, Prof. Hale has distinguished himself in two distinct lines: in the purely scientific direction, changing the opinions even of specialists, and in the practical direction of improving the teaching of Latin in the preparatory schools as well as in the colleges. His first important contribution appeared in the *American Journal of Philology* in 1886 on the "Sequence of Tenses in Latin," which was the first of three papers on the subject. In 1887 he delivered before the Association of Schoolteachers of New York his paper on "The Art of Reading Latin." This striking lecture has affected the teaching of Latin in a marked way, as indicated by its sale to the number of 7,000 or 8,000 copies, mainly, of course, to teachers. In 1890 it was translated into French by Prof. Keelhoff. By order of the Belgian Ministry of Education Prof. Hale's method was made the subject of discussion at a conference of the Latin teachers of that country during the last summer.

In 1888 Prof. Hale touched the highest mark of scientific production in the appearance of the first part of his "Cum Construction," which was printed as No. 1 of Cornell University Studies in Classical Philology, the first university studies in classics published in this country. This Part I. of the "Cum Construction" was "critical," being a review of opinions previously held by scholars and attacking directly the theories of Hoffman and Luebbert, which had taken possession of nearly all the German grammars of Latin and of two of the three most important American grammars. In the next year, 1889, appeared "Part II: Constructive," completing the work. His views have been adopted in England in the second editions of the grammars of Postgate and of Sonnenschein and in France in the second edition of Riemann's "Syntaxe Latine." In Germany they have been accepted by Hermann Latmann in his "Gebrauch der Tempora im Lateinischen"; by Stegmann, and by Landgraf in his Latin Grammar just published. In the United States, Lowe and Butler in their "Bellum Helvetium," are the first Americans to incorporate this theory in their work. A German translation of the "Cum Construction" by Neitzert of Weimar has just appeared from the press of Teubner in Leipzig. Prof. Delbrueck of Jena, the father of the modern study of syntax and the greatest syntactician in any country, has furnished the German translation with an introduction in which, after saying that Prof. Hale "has pursued the theories of Hoffmann and Luebbert with patience and acuteness into every corner and driven them from the field with perfect art," he adds that "his book is on the highest plane of modern investigation."

In 1888 he published "Aims and Methods in Classical Study," an enlargement of his address before the teachers of New England in Boston. Prof. Hale has also prepared in the last year three papers for the meetings of the American Philological Association. Prof. Hale holds the office of Vice-President of the American Philological Association, and when the "English Classical Review" was enlarged and made to include American work he was chosen as the American editor for Latin.

TODAY'S LITERATURE.

THE "LIFE OF GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON," BY HIS WIFE.

Singularly Enough, She Shows the Weaker Side of Her Husband's Character—She Brings Out the Morbid Religiosity, the Intellectual and Moral Strabismus of the Man—The Writer's Defense of Her Work in the Preface Is That It Was Written Expressly for His Grandchildren.

Gen. Jackson's widow has displayed little tact in the preparation of this biography. Other pens have depicted the splendid military qualities of the Southern leader; it was reserved for his wife to bring into prominence the weaker side of his character. His patience and courage, his energy and persistence, his vigilance and fidelity were known to us all. We were not so well informed in regard to the morbid religiosity, the intellectual and moral strabismus of the man; and these are the traits which his widow has made it her business to describe. We are glad to see the man as he was, in all his crude and wrongheaded Philistinism; but what of the biographer who is capable of such indiscretions? Jackson wrote to his wife, after witnessing the execution of John Brown: "Awful was the thought that he might in a few minutes receive the sentence, 'Depart, ye wicked, into everlasting fire!' I hope that he was prepared to die, but I am doubtful." Says Mrs. Jackson, in the preface to her book: "If it be thought that I have been too free in my revelations of what was so purely personal, it must be remembered that this was written expressly for his grandchildren, who in no other way could ever know that tender and exquisite phase of his inner life, which was never revealed to the world." We hope these grandchildren will appreciate the tender and exquisite phase of Jackson's inner life which is revealed in the foregoing letter. So, after telling us that Jackson organized a "Sabbath-school" for the instruction of the colored people of Lexington, the writer is careful to add: "His interest in that race was simply because they had souls to save." Such an apology, it is safe to say, will excite more prejudice than it removes.

The "vigor and rigor" of Jackson's Puritanism, acting upon a strong will and a narrow, ill-balanced mind, were the source of the strangest aberrations and inconsistencies. Jackson's eccentricities in matters of conduct are for the most part simply amusing, but now and then, it must be confessed, his readiness to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel is profoundly shocking to the moral sense. The present writer once fancied that he had made a very fair joke in saying of a certain person, "He takes his meals from a sense of duty." Mrs. Jackson, however, says of her husband: "He ate, as he did everything else, from a sense of duty." The same sense of duty induced him to become a slaveholder, almost in spite of himself, for his instincts were kindly. "I have heard him say that he would prefer to see the negroes free, but he believed that the Bible taught that slavery was sanctioned by the Creator himself." His hypercriticism in trifles was absurd. "His crystalline truthfulness was equally noticeable in admitting that he did *not know* facts or things when really there was no appeal made to his knowledge except the common 'you know' with which so many interlard their conversation. 'Nothing,' he said, 'would induce him to make the impression that he knew what he did not.'" In the same spirit he rebukes his wife for calling her baby a cherub. "It would be better not to call her a *cherub;* no earthly being is such." Mrs. Jackson might have retorted that no human being is a "pet dove," which was his favorite name for herself. But perhaps it was a pious reverence that prompted the reproof. Speaking of her marriage Mrs. Jackson says: "My trousseau, which had been ordered from New York in ample time, arrived only a few hours before the ceremony, and I had been compelled to improvise a bridal outfit in the certain expectation of disappointment. However, the old adage, 'All's well that ends well,' was verified in this case, as every article of my ordering was a perfect fit and entirely satisfactory; and the trustful Major had reassured me all along that they would come in time. This was one of the 'special providences' which he loved to recount." The sensitive piety which forbade an innocent term of endearment to a fond mother was capable of headquarters will be in the saddle,"—a phrase which that officer has formally repudiated. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

Pastels of Men, by Paul Bourget.

Of these portrait-studies the first in particular is a masterly performance. "A Saint" is the name it bears, and like the maiden's cross "Which Jews might kiss, and infidels adore," the type of saintship it reveals is one admired by men of every creed. The simple-hearted old monk, so patient, loyal, and kind, who treats ingratitude and perfidy not merely with forbearance and forgiveness, but with a winning trustfulness and a fatherly benevolence, is own brother to the good Bishop in "Les Miserables." The sweet sublimity of this beautiful figure is enhanced by contrast with the restless egotism, the sordid ambition of young Dubois, in whose ignoble nature the single generous spark was fanned into flame by the man he had mocked and robbed. The grace, the truthfulness, and the charm of the narrative are unsurpassed. There is no groping or fumbling; every detail has its place and purpose; nothing is deficient, nothing superfluous. In perfection of technical skill the French are supreme; but the tenderness, delicately tinged with humor, which M. Bourget reveals, can only be learned of the one great artist, Love. M. Bourget's is not a mere artistic sympathy, like that of Henry James, for example; it is deeper and wider, fed by more and by fuller springs. Yes, "Love is the fountain of charm," and loveliness is the name we give to beauty in her softest mood.

M. Legrimaudet, the subject of the second "pastel," is a sinister personage enough. Ingrate, calumniator, and cynic, repulsive in appearance, repulsive in character, he seems to possess no single redeeming feature. In M. Bourget's eyes, however, he is not wholly vile; as a man he cannot be void of human feeling; in some dark chamber the embers are smouldering still. And since evil is deprivation we come at length to perceive the real pathos of the lonely man's life, and all the compassion which death conceals beneath a sardonic mask. That is the author's triumph; that is his best excuse.

Nothing, however, can excuse the tone of certain passages in "M. Legrimaudet"; fortunately these passages are few. The remaining sketches are quietly effective, but do not call for extended comment. The translation by Miss Wormeley is an excellent piece of work; idiomatic, elegant, free. Faultless, however, it is not; "obsessed," for instance (p. 118), is pedantic; "Dide Julien" (p. 67) should be Didius Julianus; while "editor" for publisher (p. 159) and "librarian" for bookseller (p. 97) are the blunders of a novice. (Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.)

Short Studies in Literature, by Hamilton W. Mabie.

"These studies," says Mr. Mabie, "are not critical, but interpretative; if they serve to indicate the leading lines of literary development, the fundamental divisions and distinctions, the deep and vital tendencies, they will accomplish the end for which they were written." The author examines in turn the sources, function, and development of literature, discussing each phase of the subject in a separate chapter. Short as these chapters are, they are always suggestive, and the author's views, though not essentially new, are those of a sound and accomplished critic.

With regard to the spiritual element in literature Mr. Mabie says: "The Greek paid a great price for the harmony and order of his art; he made his problem clear by striking the unknown quantities out of it; he was not without glimpses of a spiritual world, but he refused to consider or interpret it. With all its radiant loveliness Greek art is of the earth; it is forever lost to us, not because skill has forsaken us or the instinct for beauty died out in our souls, but because we can never return to the attitude in which men stood when they created it. It is true, as we are constantly reminded, that we can never match it with a kindred perfection; it is also true, and true in the deepest sense, that we have outgrown it. It no more represents our thought, our ideal, than the images of the gods which he has preserved for us represent our conception of the unseen and eternal Spirit. The Greek moved through a single world, and his thought, by virtue of self-imposed limitations, was simple, clear, orderly, and harmonious; we live, move, and have our being in two worlds, and our perpetual struggle is to bring them into harmony; hence the complexity, variety, and apparent confusion of our life and our art. The strength of the great writers of the nineteenth century reveals itself most clearly in their vivid and controlling conception of nature and life as symbols of an invisible and spiritual order of existence."

Mr. Mabie is careful to distinguish the realism of Balzac from the naturalism of Zola and his followers. He says: "The divergence between the two is in the nature of a great gulf fixed in the very constitution of things; it goes to the very bottom of our conceptions of life and art. To see nature with clear eyes, and to reproduce nature with deep and genuine fidelity, is the common aim of the old and the new realism; the radical character of the difference between them is made clear by the fact that the radical realists of the new school deny the existence in nature of the things which the older realists held to be deepest and truest. The new realism is not dissent from a particular method; it is a fundamental skepticism of the essential reality of the old ends and subjects of art. Modern realism knows nothing of any revelation in human life; of any spiritual facts of which its facts are significant; of any spiritual laws to which they conform in the unbroken order of the universe. In this pregnant fact lies the secret of its rigidity, its coldness, its inevitable barrenness."

A final chapter in the nature of a general summary might well have been added, we think. At present the student must gather up the threads of the discussion for himself—a task he will not perform so well unassisted, if indeed he performs it at all. In every other respect the book receives our candid approval. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Electricity and Magnetism.

This is quite an imposing and formidable work, consisting of almost a thousand pages, graced by an equal number of carefully executed though familiar woodcuts. Amédée Guillemin is a French writer of some prominence, and the editor, Sylvanus P. Thompson, is dear to the heart of every electrician the world over by reason of his "Dynamo-Electric Machinery." The new work by Guillemin is divided into two parts, under the titles "Phenomena and Their Laws" and "Applications of Phenomena and Laws of Magnetism and Electricity." Magnetism and the polar magnetic theory are first examined and the discussion is conducted throughout in a "popular" manner. In this part as everywhere else in the book mathematics is abjured and the treatment is of a nature easily understood by the beginner. Terrestrial magnetism is dealt with in an exhaustive style. The beautiful colored frontispiece, showing a wonderful aurora borealis, is one of a series of accurate representations of similar phenomena. The relation of the earth's magnetism to these manifestations is well brought out. Magnetism forms the subject of Book First and electricity of Book Second in part first. The general phenomena, laws, induction (static), and the galvanic battery are taken up in due course. The subject is adequately presented, but the treatment does not materially differ from that given in earlier treatises. The illustrations employed lose something from having been made familiar by other writers. This first part, however, is very complete and excellently prepared. The chapters on the telephone and telegraph are good, but the subject of electric motors and power transmission might better have been omitted than skimmed over as it must necessarily be in the space of thirty-five pages. The electric railway is barely mentioned, doubtless because in Europe it has not as yet received much attention. The conservatism of the Old World will not permit the use of the overhead trolley system which up to the present time is the only practicable one. The discussion of the subject of electric lighting is antiquated and unsatisfactory. American readers will be disappointed to find scarcely a mention of the electrical machinery constructed in this country, and which is generally conceded to be the best in the world.

In spite of these defects, the book is a valuable one, and is without doubt the best popular treatise upon all the branches of electricity as yet produced. As far as it goes it is unquestionably correct. We recommend it to the amateur of today; the amateur of the future will require a more practical treatise. (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

Brief Mention.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have republished in one volume the famous "Discourses" of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with illustrations taken from the artist's works. The introduction by Mr. Edward Gilpin Johnson is an admirable bit of criticism. Mr. Johnson is master of his theme, and writes with so much clearness, intelligence, and sympathy that Reynolds himself, one fancies, would ask no other interpreter. We hope Mr. Johnson will employ his powers in a wider field.

We expect to hear pretty soon that Bacon was the inventor of the telephone, the pioneer in the female suffrage movement, and the author of "Beautiful Snow." In her latest work, "Francis Bacon and His Secret Society," Mrs. Henry Pott attempts to show that this multifarious man was the organizer of modern Freemasonry. The author makes no claim to be an adept in Freemasonry, and is therefore entitled to speak with all the authority of ignorance. We, at least, will make no effort to discuss a subject of which we know nothing, but of the writer's arguments on the Bacon-Shakspeare question we may safely deny the validity or coherence. (Chicago: Francis J. Schulte & Co.)

"The Perfume-Holder," by Craven Langstroth Betts, is an Oriental tale in rhymed heroics. The choice of meter was unfortunate, we think; few writers can employ the classical couplet without falling into verbosity or monotony. Mr. Betts has hardly avoided these dangers, and his verses are often susceptible of greater polish. Nevertheless, his genuine tenderness and eloquence atone in great measure for occasional imperfections of form. (New York: Saalfield & Fitch.)

"Witch Winnie's Mystery," by Elizabeth W. Champney, will appeal to every schoolgirl, particularly to those who have read the author's other stories, to which it makes an occasional reference. Winnie, who owes her sobriquet of "witch" to her escapades and love of mischief, undertakes to trace a mysterious theft which has thrown suspicion upon some of her companions at a fashionable New York boarding-school. Pending the solution of the mystery the reader is entertained with accounts of the merry frolics in which the pupils indulged, as related by the author with considerable humor. Nor are the gentler elements of girlish character neglected, and many a touch of fine feeling ennobles the story. We catch delightful glimpses of schoolboy life as well, and the manly admiration of the young fellows for their pretty friends is pleasingly indicated. Milly's quotation about the "sweet girl grad" is a palpable hit:

She talks with tears about her mates, and quotes from ancient lore;
She says the Past is left behind, the Future is before;
Her gown is simply stunning, but she can't subtract or add;
O, what an awful humbug is the Sweet Girl Grad!

The illustrations, by Mr. J. Wells Champney, husband of the author, and Mr. C. D. Gibson, another well-known artist, are clever and effective. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"My Three Score Years and Ten" is the autobiography of Thomas Ball, A. M., the well-known sculptor of Boston and Florence.

Mr. Ball's parents were honest and devout people in a humble sphere of life at Charlestown, Mass., where he was born June 3, 1819. He received a good English education, partly through his own efforts, and helped to support himself by singing in a church choir. His early attempts at portrait painting furnished the money for a journey to Italy, where he embraced the profession of a sculptor. Mr. Ball is not a practiced writer, but his story is clearly told and its career will afford encouragement to many a young reader. Among his works are the colossal statue of Washington and the statues of Gov. Andrew, Charles Sumner, and Josiah Quincy, all of which are now in Boston. A fine likeness of the author accompanies the volume. (Boston: Roberts Brothers.)

"Ethics for Young People." The author of this volume, C. C. Everett, Professor of Theology in Harvard University, writes in a plain, clear style, but has neglected certain aspects of his subject and has failed to present some of the higher motives to duty. The criticism that might be made upon the treatise as a whole is that it considers ethics in too restricted a sense. There is a distinction between ethics and religion, but neither can be fully treated in total disregard of the other. (Boston: Ginn & Co.)

"Pictorial Astronomy," by G. F. Chambers, F. R. A. S., published in the Whittaker Library of Popular Science, a handy little book of 268 pages, intended for the use of those who wish to gain a general acquaintance with the leading facts of astronomy without wading very deeply into the waters. It is well illustrated, although the picture of the moon, professing to be a chart, is a very old one, and hardly worthy of reproduction. Some of the statistics are needlessly inaccurate. For instance, the precession of the equinoxes is stated at one degree in seventy years, when seventy-two is much nearer the truth, and the time of one revolution of the celestial pole is given as 25,000 years, when 26,000 would be more nearly correct. The average distance of the moon from the earth is given as 237,000 miles, when it is generally understood by astronomers to be nearer 239,000. The cut on page 143, which is intended to give an idea of the various forms of comotary orbits, is absurdly bad. The illustrations of observatories and their larger instruments are clear and sufficiently numerous, and the list of celestial objects easily seen through small telescopes will be of interest to many amateurs.

Literary Notes.

Cassell & Co. have in preparation a "Life of Gen. Robert Toombs," by Pleasant A. Stovell.

The next issue in Appleton's Town and Country Library will be "Love or Money," a novel by Katharine Lee.

Lowell's last poem, "On a Bust of General Grant," will appear in the March number of *Scribner's Magazine.*

Mr. John Addington Symonds, the English historian of the Renaissance, has in preparation a life of Michael Angelo.

"The Philosophy of Esthetics" is the title of a work by M. Bernard Bosanquet, which will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Messrs. F. J. Schulte & Co. announce "An Honest Lawyer," by Alvah Milton Kerr, and "Better Days," by Thomas and Anna M. Fitch of California.

Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft, the historian of the Pacific coast, is spending the winter in Mexico. The *Critic* says that President Diaz has persuaded him to write an account of the resources and development of the country for publication in Spanish and English in time for the World's Fair.

The February *Atlantic* will contain a paper by Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, entitled "The Pageant at Rome in the Year 17 B. C.," giving the details of lately found inscriptions which commemorate the celebration under Augustus of the very games for which Horace wrote his "Carmen Seculare."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will shortly publish "A First Family of Tasajara," by Bret Harte; "The Early Renaissance and Other Essays," by Prof. J. M. Hoppin of Yale; and "Miss Bagg's Secretary," by Clara Louise Burnham, author of "Next Door" and other novels.

A sentence in the review of Lord Rosebery's "Life of Pitt," which appeared in these columns last week, was incorrectly printed. We were made to say: "As to the deplorable results of the union [with Ireland] Lord Rosebery is in doubt." The sentence should be corrected so as to read: "Lord Rosebery is not in doubt."

Books Received.

THE TOURISTS' CABLE CODE. Chicago: Brentano's.

EGYPT. By Martin Brimmer. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF UNION UNIVERSITY. New York: F. F. McBrien.

FOR THE OLD SAKE'S SAKE. By Alan St. Aubyn. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

A REPORTER'S ROMANCE. By "The Deacon." Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

EDUCATION OF HEAD AND HAND. By G. Bamberger. Chicago: A. Flanagan.

FLASKS AND FLAGONS. By Francis S. Saltus. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

DREAMS AFTER SUNSET. By Francis S. Saltus. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

CALISTHENIC SONGS AND MUSICAL DRILLS. By S. C. Hanson. Chicago: A. Flanagan.

THE FLAMING METEOR. By Will Hubbard-Kernan. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

THE LOST COLONY. By James F. Raymond. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

MON ONCLE ET MON CURE. Par Jean De La Brete. New York: William R. Jenkins.

A SOUTHERN HERITAGE. By William Horace Brown. New York: Edward Brandus & Co.

COLUMBUS THE CHRIST-BEARER. By John A. Mooney. New York: Catholic Publication Society.

THE FRENCH VERB. By Prof. Schele de Vere, Ph. D., LL. D. New York: William R. Jenkins.

FRANCIS BACON AND HIS SECRET SOCIETY. By Mrs. Henry Pott. Chicago: Francis J. Schulte & Co.

WHO? WHOM? AND WHAT? Famous Men and Events of Six Centuries. New York: A. Lovell & Co.

PRACTICAL HEALING FOR MIND AND BODY. By Jane W. Yarnall. Chicago: Published by the author.

THE ADVENTURESS. From the French of Charles Aubert. Chicago: The Bow-Knot Publishing company.

THE GENTLEMEN'S HANDBOOK ON POKER. By W. J. Florence. New York: George Routledge & Sons, Limited.

THE FARM AND THE FIRESIDE. By Charles H. Smith (Bill Arp). Atlanta: Constitution Publishing company.

SIR ANTHONY'S SECRET. By Adeline Sergeant, author of "Jacobi's Wife," etc. New York: John A. Taylor company.

LOVE OR MONEY. By Katharine Lee (Mrs. Henry Jenner), author of "A Western Wildflower," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IOWA'S NOBLE WORK.

WHAT THE HAWKEYE STATE IS DOING FOR FAMISHING RUSSIA.

Immense Contributions Have Come In Already—The Preparations for the Distribution of Relief Are Extensive and All Plans Are Well Laid—Co-operation from the Russian Government—Miss Clara Barton's Benevolent Labors—Help from Other Women.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The extent and the variety of misinformation on what it is purposed to do for the millions of starving peasants in Russia were amazing."

This was the answer of Secretary Tillinghast of the Iowa Russian Famine Relief committee to a question asked by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE correspondent. Secretary Tillinghast was at once requested to state any facts in regard to the movement.

"To begin at the beginning," he said, "there are widespread destitution and distress among the peasants of Southern Russia. The exact number of the starving can only be told after a complete enumeration of the victims. But it is a moderate statement to make that several millions of the poorer classes of this people are without food or the means of getting it. It is alike true that thousands of them have died and that thousands more will die before relief can reach them. From the best accounts available the afflicted district, including the absolutely destitute as well as the partially affected provinces, is about thirteen times the size of Iowa, and the geography says that Iowa has an area of 56,025 square miles. The famine has been caused by droughts for two years. This vast area, extending for hundreds of miles east and west of the Volga River, is in ordinary seasons the granary not only of Russia but of Europe. Charles A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller, said the other day that it is as unusual for Russia to be talking of buying American wheat as it would be for Minnesota to think of sending its money abroad for the same cereal. Months ago the Czar issued a ukase prohibiting the exportation of wheat and since that time the Imperial Government has appropriated millions of rubles for its starving classes."

"It is reported that the Czar does not admit that a calamity in the form of a widespread famine exists in that empire?"

"Everything is 'reported,' and to run down a rumor often takes much time. Care and time have both been used to get at the truth of this matter, since if there is no necessity it would be like obtaining money and goods under false pretenses to ask for aid in behalf of Russia. I have a certified letter from the Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, Alexander Greger, in which he says that the needs of his people are real and great and that his government at St. Petersburg has authorized him to say that it will accept with gratitude whatever Americans have to give. The American Minister to Russia, Charles Emory Smith, lately wrote a letter to the State Department in which he confirmed the statements of Russia's inability to care for its distressed subjects. This letter from the Russian Legation to which I have referred also says that no tariff restrictions will prevent the free shipment or distribution of the goods."

Distribution of the Contributions.

"How are the contributions of this country to be carried to Russia and distributed after arrival there?"

"That matter has not been overlooked," said Secretary Tillinghast. "To begin at the other end and work this way, let me say that I am advised that Russian railroads which are owned by the government will handle free of charge all donations as fast as delivered to them. Russia has also offered to send her ships to New York to take and transport across the ocean all corn, flour, and other provisions donated for the famine-stricken. The Secretary of the Navy has placed at our service the American sailing vessel Constellation, which in 1847 sailed for Ireland from our ports with a cargo of food for the famine sufferers of that country."

"Who is to pay the cost of transportation from the West to the East?"

"I am now sending out to the press of Iowa a printed copy of letters received from all the railroads running between the Missouri River and Chicago, and nearly all those between Chicago and the seaboard. The General Managers of all these railroads offer to carry free all donations, and some of them request that they be given train-loads instead of car-load lots. The great lines most active in extending their aid are the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Wabash, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Pennsylvania, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the list could be extended to include some twenty more railroads. You will see that this action is exceedingly generous on the part of the railroads, since all of them have offered as much business as they can handle at good paying rates. The supply of cars is not equal to the demand anywhere."

Assurances of Proper Handling.

"It has been said that Russian officials are likely to take out large commissions on all goods passing through their hands. Can any assurance be given contributors that their offerings will be honestly and economically handled?"

"The most positive pledge on that point can be furnished. The Governor of Minnesota has appointed three reputable citizens of that State, who will accompany the American millers' cargo of flour and assist in its distribution. Newspaper men have been assigned to go with these three Minnesota Commissioners, each one of whom pays his own bills. Miss Clara Barton, President of the Executive committee of the American National Red Cross, will have charge of Iowa's contributions, and I have assurances many times over from her in person that the Red Cross will send its agents to Russia. One of these is Dr. J. B. Hubbell, the general field agent of the society, who has seen service in time of flood, earthquake, and overflow. Miss Barton will, if necessary, send nurses to Russia. She also has the promise of coöperation on the part of the Red Cross branches in Russia. I have a letter from James G. Blaine in which he expresses the hope that Miss Clara Barton may direct the handling, in liberal part, of American donations."

The "Plan of Campaign."

"What are Iowa and your committee doing in this Russian relief work?"

"Our State committee was named by Gov. Boies in his proclamation appealing for help which was issued Dec. 22 last. The committee is composed of one member for each Congressional district as follows: First, John J. Fleming, Burlington; Second, B. F. Tillinghast, Davenport; Third, A. Slimmer, Waverly; Fourth, ex-Gov. Larrabee, Clermont; Fifth, S. L. Dows, Cedar Rapids; Sixth, Albert W. Swaim, Oskaloosa; Seventh, W. W. Witmer, Des Moines; Eighth, Will B. Barger, Charlston; Ninth, E. A. Consigney, Avoca; Tenth, the Very Rev. T. M. Lenihan, Fort Dodge; Eleventh, Hiram C. Wheeler, Odebolt. This committee met at Des Moines soon after its appointment and organized by electing H. C. Wheeler President. Since that time the organization has been carried into counties each of which has a Chairman and Treasurer, and from the counties into townships and the city wards. Contributions of corn or of money with which to buy goods are being made in every county in the State. The people of Davenport have up to date subscribed $2,000 and the work is going on as merrily as when it started. In Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, and Sioux City and scores of places similar interest and activity are shown."

"How is it proposed to use this corn in the relief work?"

"You know that Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture has had agents abroad for months trying to introduce our corn as an article of food in Europe. He has succeeded well, too. The great famine affords an opportunity to extend the introduction quickly. Corn meal properly cooked is a wholesome and nutritious article of food. Our plan is to send mills for the grinding of Iowa corn and also simple recipes for its conversion into food. There is another use for Iowa corn beside the saving of human life, and this is the saving of live stock, which is almost as important since without the stock it will be impossible to put in the crops and cultivate them the coming spring. This in a general way is the plan of campaign, and if there are any broken links in the chain I do not know where to find them. If we throw aside the dictates of charity and of patriotism, and these are both strong, and look alone at the commercial side of the case there is much to be said why Iowa should push this relief movement to the end, as her people clearly intend to do. You may read in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of last Wednesday that Iowa's corn crop the last year amounted to 335,031,598 bushels, representing a value as it stands of more than $100,000,000. To say nothing of 33,000,000 bushels of wheat, of 115,000,000 bushels of oats, of 25,000,000 bushels of potatoes, of 168,000,000 pounds of butter, Iowa's corn crop is something of an item. The farmers of this State are not afraid to have the Russians or any other people made familiar with the merits of our great staple."

What the Women Are Doing.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent learned from other sources that much preliminary work has been done, and that the Iowa Russian Famine Relief committee is prepared to answer nearly every skeptical question that can be raised. And the good women of Iowa are lending a hand too. Their plan was unfolded to THE TRIBUNE correspondent during a call at the home in this city of Miss Alice French. This lady is better known as Octave Thanet, whose contributions to the newspapers and magazines have been frequent and popular. In this Russian famine relief movement Miss French is full of zeal because she has closely studied the situation and knows of the dire necessity. For the time literary effort is thrown aside and her pen is appealing to the women of Iowa in behalf of the peasants. She has started an organization to be known as the Iowa Women's Auxiliary to the Red Cross. Each woman who becomes a member—and it is learned that hundreds of names have already been received representing all quarters of the State—pledges herself to obtain all the information in her power about the Russian famine; also, to influence her friends, so far as in her lies, in favor of the objects of the Iowa Relief committee. The membership of this auxiliary is to be designated by the Red Cross with I. W. A. in gold letters on the cross. In the many ways unknown to men, but effective none the less, this society of Iowa women will sing, act, cook, solicit, and exert itself for the distressed across the seas.

DENOUNCING LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Cardinal Gibbons' Letter Denouncing the National Evil.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The following letter is made public today:

CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15—My Dear Sir: In reference to our conversation this morning and prescinding from it all political aspects of the case, I wish to express to you the hope that the efforts of those who, like yourself, are opposing the renewal of the Louisiana Lottery charter will result in the suppression of the evil that now rests on the State of Louisiana. I heartily commend every movement in favor of public morality, virtue, and honesty, and it seems to me that the question—shall the Louisiana Lottery continue under the law's protection its scandalous business—is preëminently one of morality and virtue. The political working of the company tends to enrich the few at the expense and misery of the many, to tempt the poor to squander their earnings—the only support of dependent mothers, wives, and children—in the vain, delusive, Tantalus-like hope of one day becoming possessors of a winning number, and often times it is not unknown that the fever of gambling has impelled many to theft and dishonesty for the means of another venture, of purchasing another ticket. A business whose plain, manifest, inevitable result and influence on the people is such is indeed an enemy to the honesty and peace of any community, to the happiness and comfort of home, and to individual thrift and enterprise, and it is the duty of every upright citizen and earnest Christian to aid in its dethronement or suppression.

Christian charity and natural philanthropy alike dictate that we remove from the unwary pitfalls of destruction and withdraw the innocent and weak from temptation. Those bent on suicide should be restrained. The burning fagot should be snatched from the child's hand. That the Louisiana Lottery, as it is presented to us, proves a snare and delusion to thousands and is destructive of peace of mind and energy of action so necessary to pursue honorable careers and to properly acquit oneself of life's duties, we cannot doubt. The daily operations of the scheme make the point clear. Worthy then of praise and commendation are they who strive to quicken the public conscience and to array public sentiment against the continuance of the evil—who speak and labor in behalf of their fellow-men by removing from their midst a dire enemy to their manhood, their homes, and their prosperity.

Were the evil confined solely to the State of Louisiana I should refrain from giving expression to my sentiments, but since, like a giant tree, it has extended and spread its branches over the entire land, and embraced in the area of its operations Maryland and the District of Columbia, with which I am connected, I could not but raise my voice in protest and in prayer that our faithful people might help forward the good work of putting an end to its ravages. I am, with much respect, yours faithfully in Christ,

J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.

To Gen. George D. Johnston.

He Knew Her Qualifications.

Mrs. Chinner—"Poor Mrs. Cherub has lost her husband."

Mr. Chinner—"Yes."

Mrs. Chinner—"She'll have to earn her own living now."

Mr. Chinner—"I suppose so."

Mrs. Chinner—"What should I do if I were left so?"

Mr. Chinner—"I suppose—or—you might—er—become a lecturer."—*New York Press.*

Jewel Superstitions.

The ruby was good for liver complaint and bad eyes.

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Another GOOD THING in TOMORROW'S TRIBUNE will be an article written by

PHINEAS T. BARNUM,

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Several score of the letters written to the shrewd showman by cranks and beggars make wonderfully interesting reading, showing as they do one of the weak sides of poor human nature.

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A STRIKING REVIEW BY MISS GILDER, ILLUSTRATED WITH A NUMBER OF AUTHENTIC SKETCHES. TEN CENTURIES OF DRESS

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JOHN HABBERTON'S LETTER LEADS OFF WITH SOMETHING ABOUT "BILLY" CRANE'S SENSATIONAL NEW PLAY. MONEY ON THE STAGE.

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WANT A MEDICAL MAN.

COUNTY BOARD MEMBERS ARGUE FOR ANOTHER CHANGE.

Messrs. Skallerup and Struckman Favor a Doctor at the Head of the Dunning Institutions and Incidentally Criticise a Committee—Licenses That Are Paid in Chicago—City Employes Will Not Be Paid Until After Feb. 1—New Viaduct Needed—Other Municipal News.

Most of the time of the Public Service committee yesterday was taken up with considering the election of Medical Superintendent at the Asylum and Poorhouse. Mr. Skallerup made the motion to proceed to elect such an official, stating that he thought a competent medical man should be in charge who could be held accountable to the board. Mr. Struckman agreed with him and charged the Insane Asylum committee with underhanded work in regard to the physicians at the institutions. "The committee," said he, "took this matter into its own hands and I, as a member of the committee, was not consulted. Commissioner Spofford called the doctors into a side-room on the day the board was out there and informed them that they had been elected as physicians. The board ought to have a voice in this matter and I don't blame the members for being sore."

Mr. Ballard denied the allegation and a warm discussion followed. The President thought things were moving along smoothly and the matter should rest where it was for the time being. Mr. Skallerup characterized the action of the committee as "arbitrary." After several motions were made and reconsidered the matter was finally deferred for one week.

Judge Tuley's letter with reference to hiring outside Judges to help in condemnation cases was referred to the Judicial committee. The Judge wrote that 32,000 of the suits had been begun and it would be impossible for the Cook County Judges to attend to all the judicial business. Several members of the board expressed the opinion that fifteen trial Judges were enough to do almost any work if "they would only work and take shorter vacations."

The medical staff of the hospital was completed by the election of seven homeopathic physicians. Six were all the board had voted to allow that school. Dr. Streeter, however, wrote petitioning for seven, which were allowed. The names he proposed were elected and were as follows: E. H. Pratt, W. F. Knoll, C. M. Beebe, M. B. Blouke, W. G. Willard, T. E. Roberts, J. W. Streeter.

Referred the Nash Coal Bills.

The coal bills of J. T. Nash & Co. were again before the committee, and were referred to a committee composed of Superintendent of Public Service Parker and Commissioners Allen, Stauber, and Cool.

The contract with the Illinois Training School was submitted and approved. The school is to receive $1,125 a month for furnishing nurses to the County Hospital, against $1,075 given last year. When extra nurses are required they will be provided and paid $15 per week. The increase in the total price a month is due to the addition of Ward No. 13, which was not used last year.

As Commissioner Stepina was absent, action was deferred on his resolution to increase the medical staff of the hospital by the addition of seven physicians, graduates of the alopathic college.

The committee then went into caucus and elected Frank Wiemerslage to take charge of the County farm at Dunning.

After a few moments of secret session it was decided to have the President request the resignation of Committee Clerk Edward Spencer on account of incompetency. E. D. Northam, at present Deputy County Controller Healey's bookkeeper, was nominated to fill the vacancy. The salary of the clerk, which was cut down to $1,200, will be again raised to $1,500. On account of Northam's taking the position several changes will be made in Healey's office. Theodore Gestefeld, who ran for business manager, will be general clerk in the office, while E. J. McCarthy, who at present holds that position, will be bookkeeper. William Fitzpatrick, the present bookkeeper, will take Northam's place as clerk of the board.

Talked of County Finances.

The Finance committee held a short meeting yesterday and began wading through Mr. Healey's estimates of expenditures. The committee decided not to make its action public till the work is completed. Chairman Cool, however, stated that few changes would be made in the estimates.

Commissioner Stauber, who was on the committee which went to Peoria to the Supervisors' convention, returns with harrowing tales of frightful abuses at what he calls "the Peoria Asylum." The committee made a visit to the asylum during its stay in Peoria. "I was surprised and horrified," said Mr. Stauber, "at things I saw there. I don't care to say much about it. Among other things, however, I found in a dingy basement room of the asylum two young children of feeble mind. There was not a particle of heat in the room, which was hardly fit for a hog-pen. The two children were in a terrible condition. Their hands were as red as a piece of raw beef from cold. I felt of their limbs and they were like pieces of ice. I cannot tell you of the horrible impression the scene made on me. The other members of the committee tried to have me keep still about it for the reason that we were served with a wine dinner while there. My silence could not be bought that way, and if the publication of the abuse will be the means of rectifying it I shall be glad. I can tell you I was pretty well satisfied with our own Asylum and Poorhouse after my tour of inspection there."

CHICAGOANS WHO PAY LICENSES.

The Amount They Are Taxed and Their Occupation.

Following is a list of classes of business from which the city collects license, the amount collected, and the number of firms paying the license in the city during the year 1891, as shown by the returns in the City Collector's office. Not a cent was paid by distillers in the city, for they say the whisky trust swallowed them and that not a distillery in the city is in operation. Their license would be $500 each annually:

The forty-four city breweries pay a license of $500 each, or an aggregate of $22,000. There are 6,325 saloons in the city, the aggregate sum paid into the City Treasury being $3,162,500. Ninety-five wholesale liquor dealers, paying $250 per annum each, aggregate $47,500. Then there are 31,591 dogs in town, on which the owners pay a yearly tax of $2 each, or a total of $63,182. Of the places of amusement, from a first-class theater to the smaller halls, there are 264, the aggregate tax returns of which are $10,500. Nineteen licensed auctioneers pay $5,700 a year, each paying $300. There are 427 bakers who pay $5 each, or $2,135 per annum. The licensed billiard tables number 292, which represents a total of $2,920. The bill-posters are divided into two classes, those with and without wagons, the former paying $100 a year and the latter $25. There are but five of both classes in the city, aggregating $425. There are five classes of boats, tugs, rowboats, steam and sail, and junk boats, the license on which varies from $2 to $27. There are eighty-eight registered. Thirty-five bowling alleys pay $385, and the 1,461 brokers of all kinds at $25 each contribute a total of $36,525. The 2,008 butchers are taxed $15 each and jointly pay in $30,120. Five drays contribute $12,50, while the 696 druggists contribute an aggregate of $1,392 at $2 each. Eighteen dealers in gunpowder at $25 each pay jointly $450, and 199 hackmen at $5 each contribute jointly $995. Livery hacks, of which there are 437, pay each $2.50, or $1,311. Coupés, cabs, gurneys, etc., of which there are 1,061, each pay $2.50, or $3,184. Fifteen intelligence offices for males at $100 each aggregate $1,500 and eighty-two such offices for females at $25 each pay $2,050. There are 107 junk dealers paying each $50, or $5,457. There are 116 lumber yards whose licenses aggregate $12,876, and ninety-five omnibus-owners who pay $465. There are fifty-nine pawnbrokers, each paying $300, or $17,700 and 4,983 peddlers, each paying $10, or $49,830. The proprietors of eighty-eight pool-tables pay a total of $880, and twenty-seven rendering establishments at $100 each pay $2,700 annually. A license of $12 each is paid by eighty-six runners, or $1,032, and 466 junk wagons pay at $10 each $4,660.

Seventeen tanneries pay each a license of $50, or $850. Twelve soap factories hand in $100 each, or $1,200. Thirty-five shooting-galleries pay each $10, or $350. A license of $10 each is paid on fifty-two public scales, or $520. Fifty-eight scavengers pay $5 each, or $290. Licenses of $2.50 are paid on one-horse wagons by 3,640 owners, or $7,644, and of $5 each on two-horse wagons by 2,210 persons, or $11,050. Of second-hand dealers, 169 pay $50 each, or $8,450. Under a recent ordinance 500 plumbers will be asked to pay $25 each hereafter. The total amount received from licenses by the city in 1891 was $3,382,942. This was an increase over the license receipt of 1890 of $295,348.

IS BOTH OLD AND UNSAFE.

The Old Viaduct at Desplaines Street and Milwaukee Avenue Must Go.

While the Finance committee did not have a quorum yesterday those present discussed several important matters with Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich. One was the building of a new viaduct at Desplaines street and Milwaukee avenue over the Northwestern tracks. The present viaduct has been examined by the City Engineer and pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. Commissioner Aldrich informed the members of the committee that it would be absolutely necessary to construct a new viaduct at this point the coming year and that they might as well make up their minds to set apart enough money for the purpose.

The viaduct is one of the oldest in the city and was originally built by the city. The smoke and moisture in the atmosphere have eaten into the iron girders and it is understood the Engineering Department regards the situation as quite serious. Commissioner Aldrich had not looked up the ordinance and was unable to state what proportion of the expense would fall upon the railroad company.

Another matter taken up was the question of building additional pumps at Bridgeport. It is the intention to increase the capacity of the pumps 30,000 cubic feet a minute.

"That is something that ought to be done," said Ald. Madden, after the conference, "as the flow of water through the canal isn't great enough to properly dilute the sewage, and we wanted to know from Commissioner Aldrich how long it would take to put in new pumps and boilers if an order should be passed by the Council. He thought it could be done in a comparatively short time, but could not state positively."

NO MONEY UNTIL AFTER FEB. 1.

Controller May's Message to the Employes of the City.

Controller May announced yesterday that city employés will not be paid again until after Feb. 1, with the exception of the laborers in the Street Department.

"There isn't money enough to pay the employés," said the Controller yesterday, "and won't be until the Town Collectors begin to send in their collections, which probably will not be before the fore part of February."

Mr. May has already written the Town Collectors to turn the money over as soon as possible and will make a personal call on each of them Monday.

The action of the Controller is not to the liking of many of the employés, who say they have just become used to the weekly payment system, and that it will be a hardship for them to have to wait until after Feb. 1 before getting any money. The employés of the Water Department are not at all pleased, saying that as they are paid from the water fund and as the fund is not depleted, therefore they can see no reason why they should not be paid as usual.

WILL ASK FOR MORE TIME.

The Request of the Board That Examines Engineers.

The board which examines engineers will probably ask the Council to extend the time it is allowed to hold daily sessions, as not near all of the engineers in the city have been examined. Some time ago the Council passed a resolution allowing the board to meet daily until March 1. The ordinance provides that it shall meet but once a week.

Fully 3,700 engineers have been examined, and it is thought there are half as many more who have not been given certificates. Secretary Kelly of the board said yesterday that Engineer Cartwright, who had charge of the Springer boilers, had not been examined and was not an authorized engineer.

ELECTION BOARD TAKES ACTION.

It Charges F. Beisswanger and Mr. Vogelgesang with Being in Contempt.

The Election Commissioners yesterday filed petitions in the County Court alleging that F. Beisswanger, Clerk of Election in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Seventeenth Precinct, and a man named Vogelgesang were in contempt. They charge that Beisswanger induced a teamster who delivered the polling booths to the precinct to remove them from the proper place and deliver them to Vogelgesang. The latter is charged with holding the booths in the wrong place and refusing to deliver them to J. C. Dalton, whom he knew to be a regularly constituted judge of election. Hearing on the petitions was set for Feb. 1.

Yesterday Ossian Guthrie, the defeated candidate for Drainage Commissioner, allowed his objections to the election of Trustees Boldenweck and Eckhart to be dismissed in the County Court.

Shortly after the November election Guthrie filed petitions asking the County Court to declare the election of the Republican candidates illegal. He named eighteen or twenty reasons for his petition, among which were technical objections to the interpretations of the Australian law.

SEEKS TO ENJOIN THE CITY.

The Brush Electric Light Company Begins Suit.

The Brush Electric company of Cleveland yesterday brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to enjoin the City of Chicago from infringing on the Brush patent for the double arc electric light. It is claimed that every electric light in use by the city on the downtown thoroughfares, and in fact on all streets where the electric light system is extended, is an infringement of complainant's patent. Judge Lacome of the United States Circuit Court in New York City last Wednesday sustained the validity of the Brush patent and many suits will no doubt be begun against business firms in the city who are, it is alleged, using the Brush electric double carbon arc light without leave or license.

The city, however, is protected by bond which the Electric Lighting company it purchased its plant from was compelled to give for any loss in patent suits which might be begun. Mr. Offield, attorney for the Brush company, said the city would not be disturbed in its use of the arc lamps, but would have to reimburse the patentee if the charges of infringement were proven.

It Is Detective Whalen Again.

Michael Whalen, who was Dan Coughlin's traveling companion when the two were detectives at the East Chicago Avenue Station at the time of the murder of Dr. Cronin, and was discharged some time later, professedly for the reason that he was suspected of a guilty knowledge of Coughlin's connection with that crime, was reinstated on the police force Jan. 1, and has been traveling beat from the Desplaines Street Station ever since. He was appointed by Supt. McClaughry on orders of Mayor Washburne, who said he did not believe Whalen was responsible for Coughlin's crime or had any knowledge of it. The Superintendent said: "I understand that Whalen is a good officer. As to his record I know nothing and have no reason to inquire, as the Mayor ordered his appointment and is responsible for it."

Postponed Action One Week.

On account of pressure of other business the Board of County Commissioners took no action yesterday on the petition for a training school and workshop for the blind. It is still under consideration by the Committee on Public Service and will be discussed at next Friday's meeting. Gen. Stiles will make an argumentative address in favor of the appeal for the school and workshop.

Notes.

After an illness of five weeks Capt. John D. Shea, Chief of Detectives, was at his office yesterday.

Bert Law of the Street Department has been transferred to the Building Department under Commissioner O'Neill and placed over the elevator inspectors.

Supt. Burke of the Street Department started East yesterday morning to inspect the systems of street-paving and street-cleaning in New York and other cities.

Assistant Superintendent Gibson of the Street Department declared yesterday that the work of dumping snow in the river would continue as long as there was any snow to dump there and as long as the city has the necessary permit from Collector of the Port Clark.

HER LOVER'S ADVICE.

ALTHA WILSON TOOK IT AND POISON ENOUGH TO DIE.

Rockford Farmers Repudiate a Political Alliance—Fontanelle Bank Officials Sent to Jail—Reunion of the 13th Michigan Infantry—Charges Against Vice-President Bennett Would Not Hold—Michigan's Bank Health—Gov. Winans Orders Two Investigations.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Altha Wilson, daughter of a well-to-do farmer near Dalborough, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. She left a letter addressed to her mother in which she said that, while she would like to live longer, she intimated that a young man, naming him, who had been paying her attentions, had advised her to kill herself, and for that reason she had taken poison. His name has been suppressed, pending an investigation by the authorities. Miss Wilson was in her teens, handsome, and fairly educated, and of bright, cheerful disposition. Her good name was not questioned.

BUSINESS, NOT POLITICS.

Rockford Farmers Repudiate an Alliance with the People's Party.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—At the regular quarterly meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association resolutions were passed strongly condemning the action of the General Assembly of the order in sending delegates to the convention of the People's Party, and thus dragging politics into the order, which the resolutions claim is simply a business association of farmers. The resolutions protest against the attempt to pervert and prostitute the order and declare the lodge to be unalterably opposed to the formation of the so-called People's Party. The resolutions also declare against the subtreasury scheme and declare that the General Assembly exceeded all power by the constitution and the ritual.

BANK OFFICIALS SENTENCED

Taylor and Jackson of Fontanelle, Ia., Each Get Four Months in Jail.

CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Fontanelle Bank of Fontanelle, Ia., failed about a year ago, owing depositors some $40,000. Westly Taylor and A. E. Jackson as officers of the bank were indicted and arrested. Their trials closed yesterday at Greenfield, Adair County. They were found guilty of receiving deposits after knowing of the bank's insolvency. Judge Henderson sentenced them each to four months in the county jail and fined each $500. A. E. Jackson is a son of James Jackson, a stock dealer of Chicago.

REUNION OF A FAMOUS REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth Michigan Infantry Holds Its Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The twenty-seventh annual reunion of the famous Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, which was organized by United States Senator Charles E. Stuart in 1862 was held here today. This was one of Michigan's crack regiments and in its ranks were some of the notable men of the State. The regiment won distinction at Stone River, Chickamauga, and Bentonville. There are 400 men now living of the 2,500 who composed it. The next reunion will be held here Jan. 17, 1893. The officers elected were as follows: President, Capt. J. E. White, Kalamazoo; First Vice-President, R. J. Worthington, Vicksburg; Second Vice-President, F. A. Blackman, Delton; Third Vice-President, Lieut. Albert Wetmore, Allegan; Fourth Vice-President, A. M. Wells, Jessamon, Ky.; Treasurer, Frederick D. Root, Kalamazoo; Secretary, G. W. Myers, Paw Paw.

THE CHARGES WOULD NOT HOLD.

Vice-President Butler Discharged in the Sioux City Elevator Case.

LE MARS, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—John Butler, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was discharged today. Butler was Vice-President and manager of the Midland Iowa Elevator company of Sioux City, which operates a line of elevators along the Sioux City and Northern railroad. Butler had charge of the company's business along the line. Two weeks ago he drew checks on the company to the amount of $5,000, had them cashed at banks along the line, and appropriated the funds to his own use. The company claimed that he had no right to do this and had him arrested. Butler claimed that the other members of the firm were trying to freeze him out and he drew the checks to protect himself. Butler at one time was a pork packer in Chicago.

MICHIGAN BANKS ARE HEALTHY.

The Report of Bank Commissioner Sherwood for the Last Year.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The annual report of State Bank Commissioner Sherwood made today shows that at the end of the year 1891 there were in the State 124 incorporated State banks and three trust companies whose total assets amounted to $65,191,972.53, an increase since Dec. 31, 1889, of 44 banks and two trust companies, and an increase of $26,228,555.34 in assets. During the year 1891 the incorporation of twenty new banks and one trust company, with a total capital of $1,285,500, has been authorized, of which eleven are new organizations. Two banks have gone into voluntary liquidation during the year, and three private and two incorporated banks have failed. Dec. 2 the capital of the 124 State banks was $9,522,420. This capital is owned by 4,234, and 2,427 of the latter own $1,000 or less of the stock, showing that it is widely distributed and held by persons of small means. The Commissioner recommends that each bank be required to annually carry 10 per cent of its net earnings to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 50 per cent of its capital, and that all surplus up to and including that amount be exempt from taxation.

NO FLOUR TRUST AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Too Much Competition Among Mills with a Daily Product of 33,000 Barrels.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The report which has been started in the East that a flour trust has been formed in Minneapolis is regarded as ridiculous. The report probably grows out of the fact that the retail grocers held a meeting some time ago and quarreled over the violation of the agreement that flour should be sold at a uniform price. The leading millers say that a flour trust is beyond the range of possibilities, so long as the milling properties are in so many different hands. To mass the properties would require an outlay of at least $10,000,000. The combined daily capacity of the mills in Minneapolis is over 33,000 barrels. The Pillsbury-Washburn company's mills have a capacity of 13,000, the new consolidated company's mills represent 10,000, and the Washburn mills about 8,000 barrels. As a general thing there is lively competition among the millers and their products are sold at a small margin.

Sustained the New Assessment.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—In the suit of citizens of Evansville against County Auditor Parvin, wherein an injunction was asked to prevent him from increasing the value of real estate and improvements 20 per cent in the city and 10 per cent in the townships, a decision was rendered by Judge Richardson. He denies the prayer and sustains the State Tax Commissioners, who ordered the increased assessment after the County Board of Review had refused Assessor Weber's first assessment and ordered a new one to be made upon a basis of $4,000,000 reduction. The increase of 10 and 20 per cent will raise the value to about the amount of the first assessment. This suit has attracted wide attention in the State, as it is the first of the kind under the new tax law. It will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Charged with Forgery in West Virginia.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Constable A. B. Williamson of Huntington, W. Va., arrived here this morning with a big tin badge and a requisition for George Dedding, who has been a merchant at Sulphur Springs, this county, for a year, and who is wanted at Huntington on a charge of forgery. Dedding was given a hearing in the Circuit Court and turned over to the officer. Dedding has borne an excellent reputation since coming here and protests his innocence. He says there are three other men of the same name in West Virginia, and that it is for the crime of one of them that he is arrested.

Deshields Went Home and Was Caught.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Charles Deshields, who had been a fugitive since Christmas day, when he shot Joseph Richards and Joseph Clark at a church festival in Collinsville, was captured here today by a Madison County officer. Clark died shortly after he was shot and Deshields was held for murder by the Coroner's jury. Last night he visited his home and today the officers captured him. Deshields is colored, as was also the man he shot.

Suing a Sheriff for $15,000 Fees.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—W. W. Foster, ex-Sheriff, who retired after serving six years, has been sued by Macon County for $15,000. There are three cases against Foster and his bondsmen, including one against Foster individually, to recover fees collected by him which were earned by former Sheriffs. The evidence is largely from court records and is being heard by Judge Wright. Every step in the case is being contested by the defendant.

Capt. Carroll's Shot Was Fatal.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Capt. Charles Carroll, who attempted suicide yesterday, died this morning. He was one of the oldest steamboat men on the river, having been engaged in the business for thirty-two years. A large delegation of St. Louis men came down this morning to accompany the remains there in the morning. His wife and daughters arrived a few hours before his death.

Gov. Winans Orders Investigations.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Gov. Winans today ordered an official investigation made of the charges of extortion and failure to account preferred against John D. Barry, the police judge of Saginaw, by Mayor Weadock of that city. Similar action was taken by the Governor with reference to charges of neglect brought against William F. Riggs, Prosecuting Attorney of Schoolcraft County.

The Blazer Murder Trial.

ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The trial of John Blazer for the murder of Oscar Johnson was commenced in the Municipal Court this morning. The murdered man's brother and the murderer's wife are the principal witnesses of the affair. Their stories conflict. Blazer claims he hid from the officers for a time because he was afraid of being lynched.

Waukesha's New Sanitarium.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—P. Dargnitz, formerly proprietor of the Riverside Sanitarium, Wellsville, N. Y., has leased the Hyde Park Hotel here for five years, and will establish a sanitarium. Six thousand dollars will be spent in the erection of a bath building. Land on which to build it was purchased today near the hotel. The doctor has also an option on the hotel at $16,000.

Ryan Chancery Case Settled.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The famous chancery suit of Stephen Douglas Ryan vs. William Ryan Jr. et al. was settled today. The former had brought suit for $11,000 against the heirs of the late William Ryan as wages due as manager of the Ryan Packing House, but compromised today for $3,700, and the case was stricken from the docket.

Northwestern Notes.

Next year's show of the Illinois Poultry Association will be held at Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. Jennie Putnam of Peoria, aged 32, committed suicide by taking morphine yesterday. Despondency is assigned as the cause.

EIGHTY CENTS A DAY FOR FIVE.

Columbian Housekeepers Show How a Family Can Live Cheaply.

The Columbian Housekeepers' Association weekly report is as follows:

We are aware that many thousands of breadwinners are on a salary of $12 a week, $624 a year, for a family of five. Here are some figures for them:

$13 per month for rent	total $156
$13 per month for clothing, fuel, etc.	total $156
$26 per month for table	total $312

The following should be home-made:

Bill of fare for family of five. 80 cents per day.

BREAKFAST.		
Fried cornmeal mush	.05	
Fried bacon and liver	.10	
Baked apples	.05	
Coffee	.03	
		.23
DINNER.		
Vegetable soup	.10	
Pork and beans	.12	
Boiled potatoes	.05	
Brown bread and butter	.05	
		.32
SUPPER.		
Cold pork and beans	.05	
Bread and butter	.08	
Doughnuts	.04	
Apple sauce	.05	
Tea	.03	
		.25
		.80

The gospel of common sense has become the fashion. Domestic science in New England centers in educational strongholds. No girl can graduate from the Boston public schools until she has taken the course in cooking. Twenty lessons in cooking is a regular part of the curriculum, either in the second or third year of the grammar school. The art of preparing food is no longer relegated to the maid whose kingdom is the kitchen and whose scepter is the rolling-pin. The mistress also is expected to know the mysteries of the pot au feu, for to be a good cook in this latter day means the economy of our grandmothers and the science of modern chemists.

At the "Food and Health Exhibition," held last October in Boston, the almost unlimited array of canned goods demonstrated conclusively that scientists had not neglected the kitchen. There were ten kinds of soup (canned) to be prepared with simply the addition of water. English plum pudding, mince meat, chocolate, blanc mange, baked beans, and the less common foods, as the ready-made French entrées, braised beef à la jardiniere, chicken currie à la Indienne. The sandwich meats and other kinds of canned foods take away worriment at the arrival of unexpected company and give zest to the preparation of picnic parties.

The housekeeper of today may buy a package of prepared gelatine of any flavor, dissolve the contents in a pint of hot water, put it into a cool place, and find at the proper time a mold of transparent jelly. There are various kinds of prepared flour for bread and cake. Pickles, preserves, and jams ad infinitum, coffee, tea, and lemonade ready for all emergencies, without the need of any ingredient except water. Given a gas stove, a couple of steam kettles, and an unlimited number of canned goods, what marvels can be accomplished! No bother of preparation, no tedious watching. "Just touch the button; we do the rest." Presto! Dinner is ready. Madam can be left without a cook, and have all her husband's relatives arrive unexpectedly and still smile.

A dinner from canned goods that can be prepared in half an hour:

Ox-tail soup.
Salmon (steamed), anchovy sauce.
Braised beef á la jardiniere.
Saratoga chips.
Boned turkey. French peas.
Lettuce salad. Durkee dressing.
English plum pudding.
Cherries.
Pineapple, cheese, and crackers.
Coffee.

Recipe for stuffing for red snapper or any baked fish: One-half cup fat pork chopped fine, one large spoonful butter, parsley, thyme, sweet marjoram, salt, pepper, few oysters, two beaten eggs, and all mixed with bread crumbs. Serve the fish with Hollandaise sauce.

The markets are nearly stationary, except black bass, which is two cents higher a pound. Young chickens higher and butter (best creamery) one cent lower a pound.

FISH MARKET REPORT.

Whitefish, per pound	$ .12½
Trout, per pound	.12½
Pike, per pound	.12½
Pickerel, per pound	.10
Perch, per pound	.10
Speckled brook trout, per pound	.40
California salmon, per pound	.30
Black bass, per pound	.20
Codfish steak, per pound	.15
Haddock, per pound	.12½
Eels, per pound	.25
Halibut, per pound	.20
Bluefish, per pound	.15
Pampano, per pound	.38
Red snappers, per pound	.18
Flounders, per pound	.12½
Spanish mackerel, each	.30 to .40
Roe shad, each	1.00
Buck shad, each	.75
Sheepshead, each	.25
Salt water herring, per pound	.10
Fresh water herring, per pound	.10
Frogs' legs, medium, per dozen	.40
Frogs' legs, large, per dozen	1.50
Yarmouth bloaters, per dozen	.50
Smelts, per pound	.20 to .30
Finnan haddies, per pound	.12½
Smoked whitefish, per pound	.12½
Smoked halibut, per pound	.20
Smoked sturgeon, per pound	.20
Smoked salmon, per pound	.25
Scallops, per quart	.60
Shrimps, per quart	.40
Oysters, Rockaways, per dozen	.30
Blue points, per dozen	.30
Large clams, per dozen	.20
Small clams, per dozen	.15

ASK FOR PROTECTION.

UNSECURED CREDITORS OF A CORPORATION ON A NEW TACK.

Carnegie, Phipps & Co. Declare That the Suit of Foreclosure Against the United Rolling Stock Company Is in the Interests of Bond and Stock Holders—Liability of Railroad Companies to Property-Owners in Raising Tracks—A Suit Recalling a Famous Board of Trade Collapse.

The fight now being waged between the unsecured creditors of the United States Rolling Stock company and the stock and bond holders of the company took a different aspect yesterday when Carnegie, Phipps & Co. filed an intervening petition in the suit of William Brander of London against the company. Brander brought suit as an owner of certain of the company's debenture bonds to foreclose a mortgage executed to the Central Trust company of New York to secure the issue of the bonds. Carnegie, Phipps & Co. say they are unsecured creditors to the amount of $1,703,101, and they believe the suit brought by Brander was instituted by him in pursuance of an agreement between the company's shareholders and bondholders for the sole purpose of carrying out a scheme of reorganization having for one of its objects the sale of all the corporate property of the company for the benefit of the shareholders and bondholders and to the exclusion of the judgment and floating creditors. It is also charged that the suit is an agreed one between Brander and the company's solicitors, and that as speedily as possible some agreed final decree of foreclosure and sale shall be obtained, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme. It is also charged that Brander is a stockholder and one of the Reorganization committee which it is charged is scheming to exclude unsecured creditors. The default in the payment of interest on which suit was brought is declared to have occurred expressly by the consent and direction of Brander and other members of the Reorganization committee.

While the receiver and his counsel have been industrious in resisting the claims of the petitioner and other creditors unsecured, it is claimed that no defense has been interposed in resistance of the foreclosure asked by Brander, and the charge is made that the receiver is acting in full concert with the Reorganization committee. The petitioner asks to be allowed to enter the suit as a defendant and to take proper steps to resist Brander's scheme.

May Affect the Cost of Elevating Tracks.

Another element may enter into estimates on the cost of elevating railway tracks in the city limits. That is the liability of the companies to owners whose property abuts the altered grade. The point has already been raised in a suit now before Judge Baker. John C. Coggswell, the plaintiff, owns land along the Belt Line tracks between Madison and Jackson streets. He is suing the Chicago and Western Indiana company for $20,000 damages caused by the elevation of the tracks as directed by a Town of Cicero ordinance.

Yesterday Judge Baker heard a motion by the defendants to take the case from the jury because the plaintiff was stopped by the condemnation awards. The court overruled the motion and the case proceeded. If the plaintiff is successful the question will arise as to how far the principle would be applicable by property-owners in case the railroads elevated their city tracks.

Involves a New and Important Point.

One result of the Board of Trade collapse of 1887 is the malicious prosecution suit on trial before Judge Adams. Chris Strassheim is plaintiff and Watte & Co., then acting as agents on the board, are defendants. Strassheim places his damages at $40,000. He was caught in the corner and claimed to have settled with Watte & Co. by paying $1,600. But they began suit, he says, to cover the same claim and with malicious intent. On this allegation he bases his suit for $40,000 damages. The case involves a new point—whether or not a person can maintain a civil damage suit for malicious prosecution where there was no seizure of body as arrest, or of property as by levy.

Verdict Against a Former Employe.

William H. Sadlier & Co., publishers, yesterday obtained a verdict in Judge Tuthill's court against Andrew J. Graham, once their Chicago agent. In 1888 Graham, who still had three years to serve on a five-year contract, left the employ of Sadlier & Co., because they claimed he owed them $3,000. He denied the debt, saying it had been created by an error in bookkeeping. For ten days past Attorney O. M. Ennis has been fighting the case for Mr. Sadlier, and yesterday the jury gave him $2,370.91.

Allowed the Judgments to Stand.

Unsecured creditors of Charles Bradley, the Fairbury (Ill.) dry-goods merchant, against whom $35,000 worth of confessions of judgment were entered two weeks ago, asked Judge Driggs to order the Sheriff to turn the property into court, until it could be ascertained whether or not the judgments were bona fide. Yesterday the court refused to enter the order, holding that the judgments could not be investigated.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,275—Ebenezer Buckingham et al. vs. The Springfield Iron Co. Bill to enjoin infringement of patent for plow beams. L. V. Le Moyne, solr.

22,276—The Allerton Packing Co. vs. Union Stock-Yards and Transit Co. et al. Bill for injunction. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, A. M. Pence, and John P. Wilson, solrs.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,586—John Anderson vs. The Proceeds of the Sale of Ship C. C. Trowbridge. Libel for wages, $576. Beach & Beach, prcs.

8,587—The Central Trust and Savings Bank vs. stmr Chief Justice Waite. Int libel for $2,000. Schuyler & Kremer, attys.

8,588—Chas. F. Elmer et al. vs. Same. Libel for supplies, $803.84. Same procs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

137,576—In re petn. of George W. and Mary A. Carson to adopt child. E. W. Adkinson, atty.

137,577—Bill. Suppressed.

137,578—Dickinson Bros. & King vs. Belding Motor and Mfg. Co. et al. Petn. for mechanic's lien, $305. Paden & Gridley, solrs.

137,579—Henry Best use of Horace F. White vs. Joseph L. Wilson, Frederick H. Trude, and Michael P. Gerrity. Deft., $8,000; das. same. F. S. Shaw, atty.

137,580—John S. Healy vs. Miss J. Walpole. Conf. judgt., $463.50. H. F. White, atty.

137,581—Bill. Suppressed.

137,582—Henry A. Williams et al. vs. John H. Lesner et al. Asst., $3,000. Miller, Starr & Leman, attys.

137,583—James H. Doud et al. vs. John J. Murray. Asst., $1,500. Same attys.

137,584—Charles F. Whittlesey vs. Helene Rech. Asst., $500. E. Whittlesey Jr., atty.

137,585—Andrew Bunndell vs. C. R. I. and P. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. E. W. Atkinson, atty.

137,586—Modiewell Kressler vs. Edith Kressler. Bill for divorce. C. C. March, solr.

137,587—William Swindell & Bros. vs. Atkinson Steel and Spring Works. Asst., $3,000. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

137,588—H. W. Fisher vs. P. H. Botten. Appl.

137,589—J. H. Lawson & Co. vs. P. L. Touly. Asst., $600. Charles Laughridge, atty.

137,590—G. E. Knight vs. Edward Goechst. Appl.

137,591—Albin Grenier vs. Maria Marzana. Asst., $350. Heap & Whitfield, attys.

137,592—Same vs. Rafaele de Bartolo. Asst., $300. Same attys.

137,593—Same vs. Henry E. Burbach. Same, $1,000. Same attys.

147,594—Same vs. August Haut. Same, $400. Same attys.

WITHHELD SUIT—137,574—Ellen Gubbins et al. vs. Margaret Moore et al. Bill to set aside will. King & Moss, solrs.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

99,401—Isidor Ohnstein vs. James H. Gilbert. Asst., $5,000. Jacob Newman, atty.

99,402—Chi. Packing and Provision Co. vs. Union Stock-Yards and Transit Co. et al. Bill for injunction. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, A. M. Pence, and John P. Wilson, solrs.

99,403—Libby, McNiel & Libby vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

99,404—Anglo-American Provision Co. vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

99,405—John Cudahy vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

99,406—International Packing Co. vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

99,407—T. E. Wells Co. vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

99,408—John C. Hately vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

99,409—Jones & Stiles vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

99,410—Thomas J. Lipton Co. vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

99,411—Underwood & Co. vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

99,412—William H. Silberhorn Co. vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

99,413—Hiram A. Emery et al. vs. Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Chgo. et al. Bill to enforce liability. D. J. Schuyler, solr.

99,414—Charles Ascher vs. Mary Suhr. Appl.

99,415—Victor F. Lawson vs. Max Alexander. Asst., $600 and attcht. Theron Durham, atty.

99,416—F. E. Smith vs. Charles G. French. Appl.

99,417—D. Purogel et al. vs. C. J. Westphal et al. Appl.

99,418—Louis Runyan vs. Alfred Hecht. Appl.

99,419—David Goodman Co. vs. James H. Gilbert et al. Appl.

99,420—George J. Williams vs. Charles Doft et al. Replv., $500. A. M. Johnson, atty.

99,421—Michael Helleman vs. Fred Lielbke. Appl.

99,422—National Cash Register company vs. James H. Gilbert. Appl.

99,423—U. S. Brewing company vs. Wolentine Krasinski. Conf. of judgt., $236.66. Winston & Meagher and Heap & Whitfield, attys.

99,424—In re estate of William A. Herting. Appl. from Probate Court.

99,425—Swift & Co.'s Portland Cement and Paving company. Asst., $5,000. Albert H. Veeder & M. B. Loomis, attys.

99,426—N. Page vs. Thaddeus P. Seeley. Asst., $2,500. M. B. & F. S. Loomis, attys.

99,427—Peter Schoenhofen Brewing company vs. Fred and Johanna Reischtog. Conf. of judgt., $274.20. Beaton & Harris, attys.

99,428—Fred C. Simpson vs. Chicago City railway company. Case, $1,000. F. H. Bishop, atty.

99,429—H. J. Mede vs. Herman F. Spankenbell. Conf. of judgt., $152.50. F. W. C. Hayes, atty.

99,430—Gustof M. Osterholm vs. Ana Maria Cog lan et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $600. D. L. Morrill, solr.

99,431—Wm. F. Service vs. Mary A. Service. Bill for divorce. N. M. Plotke, solr.

99,432—Asst. Suppressed.

99,433—National Hot Water Heater Co. vs. Al Verville. Bill for mechs. lien, $1,100. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, solrs.

99,434—Bill. Suppressed.

Withheld Suits—99,371—Atwood L. De Coster vs. John S. King. Covenant, $1,000. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, attys.

99,372—Carrie E. Tilley vs. John C. Tilley. Bill for divorce. J. E. Purnell, solr.

99,385—Annie C. Peterson vs. Edward G. Peterson. Bill for divorce. M. R. Freshwaters, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

9,716—In re ptn. of Frederick L. and Anna S. Brewer to adopt child.

9,717—People, etc., vs. William H. Nichols. Petn. for support.

9,718—Flora Joffe et al. vs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. Petn. for trial of property. John F. Geeting, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—4,902—Homer vs. Bemis. $5,035.83.

JUDGE TUTHILL—1,530—Pa. Bolt and Nut Co. vs. Schoenberger; on fdg., $211.—15,706—Cohn & Stol vs. Koplan et al.; on deflt., $227 and sci. fa.—13,988—Goodyear India Rubber Mfg. Co. vs. Union Waterproof Shoe Co.; on deflt., $1,528.10.—15,725—Morris et al. vs. Hathaway et al.; on deflt., $243.08.—3,713—North Chi. St. R. R. Co. vs. Brown et al.; on fdg. debt, $2,300; das., $1,900; debt to dis. on payt. das. and sat.

JUDGE DRIGGS—14,061—Meyers vs. West Chi. St. R. R. Co.; on fdg., $550 and sat.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—12,540—Com. vs. Ritzler; on ver. $24.28.—3,715—Zieswiess vs. Mayer; on ver., $39.25 and sci. fa.

JUDGE ADAMS—99,428—Simpson vs. Chi. City Ry. Co.; on fdg., $15 and sat.

Decrees.

JUDGE TULEY—9129—Fleig vs. Fleig; dec. appt comrs—2,742—Wacker & Birk Brg Co. vs. Fitch; dec. sale.—Divorces—91,566—Dickinson, Florence from Charles.—95,335—Goodman, Lena from Harry.—93,369—Einham, Abraham from Betsey.

JUDGE HORTON—6,471—Ryan vs. Lamson; dec.

JUDGE COLLINS—Divorces—95,889—Stevens, H. Adella from David W.—96,902—Boehm, Alvine from Emil.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,314—Chandler vs. Bushel; dec.—726—School Trustees vs. Peterson; dec.—129,264—Wayman vs. Wayman; dec.

Today's Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Motions.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—9 a. m.—Divorces.
JUDGE SHEPARD—9 a. m.—Divorces.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Motions.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—11 a. m.—Motions.
JUDGE ADAMS—No. 2,095 on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—9.30 a. m.—Arguments in Illinois Central cases.
JUDGE HORTON—Default divorces provided Illinois Central cases are finished.
JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.
JUDGE SCALES—Motions.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No court.

Call for Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Contested motions.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar. Nos. 4,874, 4,374, 4,461, 5,121, 5,218, 4,856, 5,082.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Short cause calendar. Nos. 3,173, 4,818, 5,076, 5,710, 1,028, 3,780, 4,538, 5,270, 5,170, 137,182, 4,397, 5,571, 5,590, 5,332, 42,160. No. 133,205 on trial.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Short cause calendar. Nos. 4,322, 5,638, 5,502, 6,090, 3,268, 3,018, 3,279, 136,909, 5,007, 4,917, 5,605, 4,872.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar. Nos. 73,883, 75,165, 15,347, 15,421, 15,676, 15,969, 14,781, 15,592, 6,370, 11,629, 12,236, 12,357, 13,347, 95,243, 14,728, 95,958, 95,997, 96,461, 97,509, 97,608, 98,064, 98,404, 2,936, 93,712, 14,235, 15,292, 13,695, 16,227.
JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar. Nos. 98,048, 91,500, 95,364, 96,669, 89,071, 96,988, 97,034, 88,078, 80,107. 2 p. m.—No. 2,707 on trial.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Short cause calendar. Nos. 14,621, 16,223, 12,543, 15,454, 14,796, 15,684, 12,060, 9,480, 14,723, 9,902, 15,154, 11,915, 15,379, 16,886, 7,389, 9,836, 16,649, 16,429, 15,422.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar. Nos. 16,218, 13,739, 15,941, 12,652, 15,584, 14,985, 14,794, 16,138, 16,247, 9,375, 9,553, 15,337, 11,320, 14,471, 16,477, 16,226, 15,552, 16,223, 14,321, 16,228.
JUDGE ADAMS—Short cause calendar. Nos. 12,594, 14,928, 16,029, 16,258, 16,283, 13,847, 9,922, 14,878, 95,891, 10,210, 11,453, 16,600, 793, 15,359, 10,451, 7,506, 15,524, 16,322, 12,414, 15,418, 16,381, 14,138, 11,877, 11,865, 11,999, 13,821.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Same.
JUDGE COLLINS—Same.
JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m.—9,430—In re Tracy. City specials 11,507 and 12,489 and Special Assessment calendar No. 4. Nos. 81 to 109 inclusive.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Adjudications and general business.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the cases submitted were: James vs. Fox et al.; Auditor-General vs. Jenkinson; Village of Essexville vs. Emery; Roescher vs. East Detroit and Grosse Point Railway Co.; Henze et al. vs. Fort Wayne and Elmwood Ry. Co.; Steere et al. vs. Vandenberg; Connor vs. Third National Bank of Detroit, garnishee; Daniels vs. Weeks. Call for Tuesday—Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65.

CATERER MURRAY'S STRATEGY.

The House Restaurant Secured on a Cornbread and Pot Licker Basis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Tom Murray, the Tammany man from New York, has been granted the privilege of the House restaurant for the next two years. Mr. Murray is one of the best known caterers and hotel stewards in the United States. He got this privilege by a neat little bit of strategy. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has the disposition of the place, which is deemed valuable. There were a dozen applicants for the position, and this morning the committee met to consider the question. Murray was requested to appear before the organization and give some explanation of his idea as to how the business should be conducted in case the privilege was awarded him. The gentleman entered the committee-room, bowed low to the Chairman, and after answering a number of inquiries which were propounded to him led a trump card. "Gentlemen," he said, "if I should get this place, I would deem it my duty to recognize every section of the country in the preparation of my menus. I notice the presence in the House and on this committee of a great many gentlemen from the South. As an evidence of what I would do, I will say to them I am informed by Speaker Crisp and Mr. Amos J. Cummings that there lives in Americus, Ga., a colored woman by the name of Aunt Marthy Chavis, recognized in that section of the country as the best baker of corn bread and pone in all that State. I should send for Aunt Marthy and get her here to make corn bread for the members if she cost me $50 a week." [Sensation.] "My Gawd!" ejaculated a member from way down South, "think of getting corn bread and pot licker in Washington, I move that this committee go into executive session and dispose of the question at once."

It was so ordered, and two minutes afterwards the public announcement was made that Tom Murray was the fortunate man. Corn bread and pot licker had done the work. "Well," said Tom, "if that had not brought them I had another card in my hand which unquestionably would have accomplished the required result."

"What was that?" was queried.

"An option I hold," replied Thomas, "on the product of a private possum farm over in Virginia."

CHARGED WITH BUTCHERING HORSES.

The People of Lyons Are Up In Arms Against One Charles Beagle.

The citizens of the town of Lyons, one of Chicago's suburbs, are up in arms over the actions of Charles Beagle, a butcher, who, it is said, uses the woods on the outskirts of the pretty little town as a slaughter-house for the killing of old, broken-down horses. A delegation of citizens of Lyons, headed by James T. Allison, called upon Capt. Shea at detective headquarters yesterday afternoon to see if something could not be done to make Beagle cease his alleged business.

It is said that Beagle visits the horse markets in the city every Tuesday and Friday and buys such animals as can be purchased for almost nothing. These he takes to the woods, where they are slaughtered. The meat is brought to the city, where, the report is, it is sold for beef, but the offal and such portion of the carcasses as cannot be used are left lying in the woods. When spring comes, Mr. Allison says, the decaying flesh and offal will breed disease and pestilence, and it will be almost impossible to live in the locality.

Capt. Shea advised the man to procure warrants for the arrest of Beagle for creating a nuisance and to also notify him when another load of horse meat is started for the city and officers will intercept it and place Beagle under arrest.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The following opinions were handed down today in the Supreme Court:

Lake Erie and Western Railway Company vs. Norain; affirmed.

Lancaster vs. Blaney; affirmed.

Village of North Springfield vs. City of Springfield; affirmed.

Sholty vs. Sholty; affirmed.

Lowe vs. Matson, Sheriff; reversed and remanded. Justice Craig dissents.

In the Springfield case the court affirms the validity of the annexation of the Village of North Springfield to the City of Springfield.

Electric Pool.

An electric pool table is the latest electrical novelty. Contact buttons are so arranged in front of the pockets that when a ball rolls into the pocket it strikes the button and the point made is recorded by an annunciator on the wall of the room. The same principle has been applied to a pin-pool table. Push buttons are arranged in place of the pins on an ordinary pool table, and the balls passing over the buttons record the counts on the annunciator, and the score is kept automatically and accurately.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 15.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Illinois State Institute of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, J. P. Henderson, Platt P. Gibbs, and Samuel W. Jackson.

The Highland Transportation and Entertainment company, Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, Martin White, Freeman J. Short, L. S. Shaw, and others.

Colby Specialty Supply company, Chicago; to manufacture, lease, and operate electrical and other devices; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Edward J. Colby, Albert J. Fisher, and Harry Fox.

The Garden City Terra Cotta company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Arthur F. Leslie, K. Franklin Peterson, and F. Edward Spooner.

Steger & Co., Chicago; to manufacture pianos and deal in musical merchandise; capital stock, $180,000; incorporators, J. V. Steger, F. Sauber, and S. E. Harcourt.

The Chicago World's Fair Building and Hotel Company, Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Clarence L. Stiles, William R. Beatty and Martin L. Wheeler.

The Chenequa Company, Chicago; to operate a hotel or apartment house; capital stock, $75,000; incorporators, George C. Gray, Byron M. Fellows and Thomas D. Rhodes.

The Freeport Oil Company, Freeport; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, D. C. Stober, Charles Neiman and Frederic Bartlett.

The Universe Publishing company, Chicago; capital stock, $24,000; incorporators, Rene Cornely, Louis H. Agme, and Victor Sarner.

Geneva Fountain company, Geneva; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Anton Hausske, George Stubenow, and Fred Denver.

Littlefield Implement company, Peoria; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, William K. Littlefield, William P. Roberts, and Frank E. Cole.

The Elgin Stain and Color company, Elgin; to manufacture stain and colors for leather goods; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, O. M. Clement, M. E. Clement, K. F. Jarvis, and C. R. Jarvis.

Evening Star Pleasure and Charity club of Chicago; incorporators, Jacob Bloom, Israel Kastel, Rosa Wilan, and others.

The International Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; incorporators, Daniel W. Eiss, Rosa E. Eiss, and A. Ouiman.

The Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America, Chicago; incorporators, William M. Springer, E. Knott, William Hadden, and others.

The Cable Iron Car Roofing company, East St. Louis, certified to a change of name to the Freight Car Equipment company and to an increase in the number of directors from three to five.

The Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber company, Chicago, certified to an increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $300,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Friday, Jan. 15, 1892:

42d-st., bet St. Lawrence and Champlain-avs., s f, 46x120 ft, Jan. 13 (A. H. Moore to M. L. Crosby)	$16,000
67th-st., 36 4-10 ft w of Sherman, s f, 36x100 ft, Aug. 14 (J. M. Sadler to Moore)	1,800
Green Bay-av., 80 ft n of 90th-st., w f, 50x140 ft, Jan. 14 (E. and E. E. Lord to P. J. McDonagh)	2,400
30th-st., 130 ft e of Wabash-av., n f, 48x173½ ft, imp. Dec. 26, 1891 (C. Weidenfeld to And. Cummings)	11,500
Kedzie-av., s w cor 53d-st., 40 acres, Nov. 17, 1891 (M. Neumann to Daniel Goodman)	80,000
62d-st., 566 ft w of Stony Island-av., s f, 50x150 ft, Dec. 9, 1891 (Gay Dorn to Ezra F. Swearingen)	7,500
Plymouth-pl., 272 ft s of Harrison-st., w f, und ½ 25x100 ft, also Prairie-av., 477 ft n of 35th-st., e f, und 1-5 of 26 8-10x123¼ ft, Jan. 14 (D. M. Knights to E. W. Knights)	5,000
Sherman-st., 346 ft s of Garfield-blvd., e f, 25x125 ft, Sept. 21, 1891 (F. J. Bennett to E. J. de Speider)	1,900
W. 14th-st., 225 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 25x90 ft, Jan. 14 (J. Littlestone to S. Rosenzweig)	3,200
The premises 4010 Cottage Grove-av., e f, 22½ ft, Jan. 13 (Mary L. Crosby to Asa H. Moore)	12,000
Ogden-av., s cor Oakley, n w f, 125-ft triangular lot to Oakley-av., Dec. 29, 1891 (Alice M. Bradford to James W. Sherman)	21,000
Halsted-st., 98¾ ft s of 67th, w f, 25x125 ft, Dec. 28, 1891 (F. M. Strenger to T. H. Andrews)	2,000
Talman-av., 258 ft n of Fulton-st., e f, 30x125 ft, Jan. 15 (J. Turner to L. Witte)	1,125
Cortland-st., 48 8-10 ft w of Rockwell, n f, 24 4-10x99 8-10 ft, Jan. 14 (J. Olsen to F. Klyver)	3,500
North-av., 48¾ ft w of Central Park, n f, 48x114 ft, Jan. 14 (S. Mayer et al. to P. Schulz)	2,700
4th-av., 83¾ ft s of 101st, w f, 50x121¼ ft, Feb. 23, 1891 (G. Thompson to L. A. Thompson)	1,500
W. Superior-st., s e cor of Bickerdike, n f, 25x123 ft, Jan. 4 (M. J. Lister to W. C. Kuhlmann)	4,500
Sheridan-av., 350 ft s of 64th-st., e f, 50x165 ft, Jan. 9 (M. Meaney to P. J. Meaney)	1,500
Same property as the above, Dec. 23 (E. Keith to M. Meaney)	1,500
Huron-st., 51½ ft w of Paulina, s f, 50x120 ft, Jan. 13 (C. Kesler to Hy W. Kesler)	4,200
The same premises, Jan. 13 (Hy W. Kesler to C. F. Kesler)	4,200
Best-av., 323 ft s of Mariana-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 6 (A. Langland et al. to A. D. Berry)	1,800
Southport-av., 82 ft n of Grand, e f, 41x125 ft, also lots 56 and 101 in same sub, July 7, 1890 (L. Ernst to H. Weinrich)	2,250
Dearborn-st., 284 ft n of 30th, e f, 25x110 ft, Jan. 2 (W. Spengler to F. L. Mueller)	3,100
Keeney-av., 210 ft n of Grand, w f, 120x125 ft, Jan. 8 (G. M. Schmidt to L. W. Schaffner)	2,000
Grace-av., 78 ft n of 64th-st., e f, 25 ft to alley, Jan. 5 (G. W. Walsh to World's Columbian Exposition)	3,375
Millard-av., 146 ft s of 28th-st., e f, 72x125 ft, Dec. 17, 1891 (J. K. Cochran to J. Currie)	4,000
Oakdale-av., 178 ft e of Seminary, s f, 25x122½ ft, Jan. 2 (E. McNeill to A. B. Cody)	1,750
Carroll-av., bet Kedzie and Homan, s f, 24x150 ft, Jan. 4 (J. B. Hall to S. C. Hayes)	1,650
38th-st., 122 ft e of State, s f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 15 (L. Hammond to Chi. S. S. Rapid Transit R. R. Co.)	9,200
W. Ohio-st., 143 ft w of Hoyne-av., s f, 24x123 ft, Jan. 14 (F. Lang to R. Ulrich)	6,000
S. Chicago-av., n w cor 73d-st., n e f, 150 4-10x180x125 ft, triangular, Sept. 30, '91 (L. A. Carton to W. V. Jacobs)	10,000
Monroe-av., 290 ft n of 55th-st., e f, 40x168 ft, Aug. 31, '91 (G. Williams to S. E. Gulld Jr.)	4,000
Lake-av., 75 ft s of Orchard-st., w f, 44 ft to alley, Jan. 12 (L. A. Gilbert to A. M. Gilbert)	7,000
OUTSIDE SALE.	
Birchwood-av., 191 ft e of Evanston, n f, 303x161 ft, Dec. 15, '91 (L. W. Felt to W. J. Lukens)	15,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Gustone Nullstrom, 3-story flats, 1747 North Clark-st.	$ 5,000
A. Strong, 1 story addition, 183 to 187 5th-av.	10,000
J. Berger, 2-story flats, 882 Maplewood-av.	1,600
C. Richardson, 2-story flats, 73 Nebraska-st.	2,000
William Edwards, 2-story flats, 2463 W. Kinzie-st.	1,100
John Dillon, 2-story flats, 41 Plum-st.	2,300
M. Lower, two 3-story flats, 6641-6643 Cottage Grove-av.	12,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN the Chicago Board of Trade, No. 745, dated Aug. 31, 1875, standing in the name of Henry Hosmer. Return to Secretary of the board.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A MORTgage and $30 in money. Finder please return to MRS. J. OLLICH, No. 380 39th-st., and receive reward.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF MONEY ORDERS AND drafts Jan. 14, between 8 and 9 a. m., on a Garfield-av. car. A suitable reward for return of same will be paid at Room 24, 206 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A NEW STOCK. A NEW STORE. AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.
Patrons are cordially invited to call and inspect our new quarters. Diamonds in every variety. Increased facilities for handling your business. Bottom prices. Trade terms. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st., Importer of Diamonds.

PERSONAL—SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION, means impure blood from want of digestion and assimilation. Prof. Brunton, the Canadian chemist's remarkable discovery of a curative fluid that promotes assimilation and digestion, thereby purifying the blood, is a great boon. All druggists. Price $1. Office 188 North Clark-st. Call or write. Consultation free.

PERSONAL—SKIN DISEASE, SORES, THROAT troubles, no matter how chronic or from what cause, rapidly cured or money refunded. Prof. Brunton, the Canadian chemist's wonderful discovery, curative absorbent and curative fluid. All druggists. Price $1. Office 188 North Clark-st. Call or write. Consultation free.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

PERSONAL — DRUNKENNESS — TREATMENT with chloride of gold remedies free to the poor and reasonable fees to others. W. N. WILLIAMS, M. D., 4201 Ellis-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block). Eminent Specialists in Each Department. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c. All diseases of Men Cured. All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured. All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured. All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed. All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

MRS. DR. SCHWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A FEW HOURS' EXternal and internal applications. Prof. Brunton, the Canadian chemist's discovery, curative absorbent and curative fluid; they have never failed. All druggists. Price $1. Office 188 North Clark-st. Call or write. Consultation free.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE ONLY ESTABlished organ of the Fair, the World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated, J. B. CAMPBELL, 218 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PENNY-IN-THE-Slot puzzle; $10 per 1,000. C. P. BOOTH, 1059 South Second-st., Camden, New Jersey.

WIDE AWAKE WORKERS EVERYWHERE FOR the greatest book on earth; "SHEPP'S PHOTOGRAPHS of the WORLD"; costing $100,000; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; unparalleled success; Mr. Thos. L. Martin, Centerville, Tex., cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, O., $23 in 40 minutes; the Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only $1. Books on credit. Freight paid. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., No. 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., or Philadelphia, Pa.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value and title of which I invite the closest investigation; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good full price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this season of the year. For further information please call on O. J. BARRETT, 94 Washington-st., Room 8.

WILL PAY CASH FOR SECOND HAND coupe; must be in good shape and a bargain; state price. Address V 134, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent office man. References. X 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A recent graduate of the Ann Arbor Law Department. Have had experience and can use a Remington. Good references. Address E. A. CRESS, 1218 Chamber of Commerce.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, cashier, or clerk. Good references. Address V 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED DRUGgist in good Illinois town; best of references. LYCOPODIUM, care Fuller & Fuller Co., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20, good penman and accurate, in office or store. Address A B 29, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC, pushing salesman of large experience and well acquainted with the trade of the West; will go on the road for factory in or out of the city; will accept a good, responsible position in wholesale house, where care and judgment is required; the latter preferred. Was 9 years in last position. Highest references by consent. Address V 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SADDLERY, HARDWARE, and harness salesman, thorough, and willing to work for moderate wages to start, is open for engagement; A1 references. Address V 75, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS French cook in a first-class private family as cook, all charge of the kitchen with kitchen maid. City reference. Address V 145, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman; can give best of references from last place. Address V 32, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPErienced financial man desires position of responsibility; can furnish first-class references and testimonials in Chicago and elsewhere as to character, habits, ability, etc.; is not a cheap man, neither expects unreasonable compensation; no objection to some point outside Chicago. Address V 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NURSE, MALE, WHO speaks several languages, in some hospital or private institute. Good references. Address ANDRS BUHORIC, 242 21st-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS FIRMS wanting help of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Building.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN IN some wholesale house. The best of reference. Address V 141, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers from our special list, or with less expert yet accurate from our advanced dictation class, composed of writers of all systems; some are good penmen; some bookkeepers; a few own machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES furnished stenographers free of charge. Prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. PETERSON & CO., 72, 143 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer, Rem., assistant bookkeeper, $5 to start. Address V 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS SUPplied by the hour, day, or permanently. EMMA C. GILBERT, 91, 115 Dearborn-st.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in private family; general housework. Apply in store, 3539 Cottage Grove-av.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK. Well recommended. North Side. 127 Wesson-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position, call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED — SHIPPING CLERK; MUST BE thoroughly experienced and conversant with express and freight shipping; good marker; state references and salary required. V 42, Tribune.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS AND SALESMEN. Clerical Exchange, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and office manager capable of handling men and trade. C. A. WEAVER & CO., 85 Washington-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. X 14.

WANTED—SEVERAL GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE an extensive acquaintance in cities or towns within 300 miles of Chicago who can sell Chicago investment properties to said acquaintances. To such I will pay liberal salary and commissions. Properties A1. Address, stating towns or cities acquainted in, O 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN HANDLING other line of goods to sell oils and greases on commission. Address A A 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED CASH register salesmen for States and counties. Address, with references, R 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO TRAVEL IN ILLInois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; one that has handled mill supplies and has acquaintances in the above territory preferred. Address D C 37, Tribune.

WANTED—SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED trade in Lower Michigan, Kansas, Colorado, Montana; must furnish bonds. Address giving experience and salary expected "ACTIVITY," N 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN; SALARY OR COMMISsion, in the city for first-class specialty; only hustlers need answers. Address R 28, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENT TO CARRY AS A SIDE LINE a superior and well-known make of heavy weight flannels and ladies' skirtings for the coming season in the following territory: Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, and the interior of Minnesota and Wisconsin. C. E. GEISSENDORFF & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, SOLICITORS, AND order workers; $500 to $5,000 in five years; good pay to right parties. Address Room 9, 195 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO CANVASS for first-class life-insurance company; good pay guaranteed. Address V 1, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; ENERGETIC AND bright; live with parents; 14 to 18 years of age. Apply to the Chicago Live Stock Com. Co., Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—RELIABLE BOY—515, 218 LA SALLE-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN FOR A cut-stone yard; none but competent and energetic man need apply. Address, with references and salary per month expected. ANDREAS & GERST, 102 N. 8th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—BOOK TRIMMER IN BINDERY. 71 and 73 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC commercial engraver to go to Galveston, Tex. Apply for information to PETTIBONE, WELLS & CO., 152 Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF SOME MEANS can find the position as Secretary and Treasurer of a new railway by addressing V 23, Tribune.

WANTED—CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO. SECURE positions for reliable men. Room 11, 107 Clark.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN LADY correspondents and office assistants; must be experienced. Address in own handwriting, giving reference and former employers, V 115, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS TO JOIN DICtation class; plenty of positions; $2 per week. S. E. PETERSON & CO., 72, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN EXpert lady stenographer, Remington; must be fine penman. Address, stating salary, V 106, Tribune.

WANTED—3 LADY STENOGRAPHERS, SALARY $6, $12, and $15; also one that reads and speaks German. Room 314, 84 La Salle-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO HAS had experience with children as nursery governess to take entire charge of a child 3½ years old. Address V 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL FROM 16 TO 20 TO TAKE care of children. 318 30th-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

Maids.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH MAID—Must be a good seamstress. V 169, Tribune.

Cooks.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR FAMILY OF TWO. References. Wages, $5. 902 State-st., Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR FAMILY OF TWO. References. Wages $5. 902 State-st., Waukegan, Ill.

General Housework.

WANTED — A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred; good wages. Apply 3827 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS—COOK AND SECOND GIRL, small family. 435 Elm-st.

WANTED—GOOD OFFICE BOY, 16 TO 18—ONE who lives at home and can write a good hand. Address V 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN GIRL; small family; good pay. 1602 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework. 4106 Ellis-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL; wages $20 a month; bring references. 259 Ashland-blvd., near Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RAPID LADY PENMAN FOR COPYing. Address in own handwriting; state salary expected. Hours 8 to 5. V 74, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR $15,000 to rent and run factory in Chicago; business established; sales $180,000 per annum; good profit; bank references; no agents. Address V 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR A PICTURE MOLDing factory; $5,000 to $10,000 required; practical man preferred. Address R. L. PRINS, 3747 Langley-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $250 TO TAKE half interest in established business. Address V 16, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENTS—

10 per cent Indiana-st.	$18,000
13 per cent Wells-st.	45,000
Manufacturing property, 12,000 sq. ft.	3,500
Ashland-av., corner	11,000
Ewing-st., near Halsted	3,500
Forquer-st., near Halsted	3,500
Indiana-av., rent $480	6,500
Morgan-st., near 51st	2,700
Bishop-st., near 47th	1,200
Clifton-av., near Wellington	2,200
Cuyler at station, cottage	1,800
40 ft. on 42th-st., near Ashland-av.	1,200
6839 Carpenter-st., cottage	1,400
6812 Aberdeen-st., flats	2,100
Luella-av. and 82d-st., 3 lots	2,500
89th-pl., 2 lots	1,700
Linden-av. corner, 125x50	1,500
Linden-av. corner, 125x100	3,000
FLATS.	
Dunning-st., brick, rent $840	$ 8,500
Wrightwood, near park	17,500
Belden-av., near Park	10,000
Webster-av., rent $660	6,750
Sheldon-st., rent $720	6,000

OTTO E. PIETSCH, Room 623, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT INVESTMENT, stores and flats on South Side business street, south of 39th-st.; there are two adjoining buildings; rental $2,600 each; can sell either or both. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE — OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE ANY VACANT PROPerty to offer at a bargain please communicate with us. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 157 and 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2519 AND 2521 MICHIGAN-AV.; 38.8X170; frame imp.; immediate possession; $17,500. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., Sole Agents, 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
3963 ELLIS-AV.,
JUST COMPLETED AND READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
25x183.

New rock-faced blue Bedford stone-front house of 10 rooms. SOMETHING VERY CHOICE. Dibbler mantels; tile bath-rooms; Yale & Towne artistic hardware; hardwood finish on first floor, second and third floor white enameled, etc. Two blocks from Oakland station, I. C. R. R.; one block from cable and boulevard trains.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MY BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT on Lake-av., 125 ft. south of 40th-st.

The lot has a depth of 290 ft. fronting 65 ft. on Lake-av. and Michigan-terrace, overlooking the lake. On account of its beautiful depth and locality it is one of the best residence sites in the city. I will sell this lot at $350 per ft. Call on OWNER at 358 Dearborn-st., Room 304.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—Central business property and most promising in the market. 5th-av., north of Harrison-st., 25 or 50 ft., with a 40-ft. court and alley in rear; extra light, near corner; investors please call. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE— HIGH CLASS RESIDENCES, 3613 and 3615 Ellis-av. (2 sold), stone fronts, 10 rooms, with every convenience to equip a first-class house. Open daily. For terms and detailed description address FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN YOU CAN BUILD the house, with an east front 20-ft. lot, Langley-av., nr. Ellis Park; Ill. Cent. R. R. and cable at 37th-st. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE— NEW MODERN HOMES 4530, 4532, 4534, 4536 WOODLAWN-AV. Three-story and cellar rock-faced stone, 10 rooms, etc.; hardwood finish throughout; open plumbing; tile bathroom; water closet on first floor; hot water heat; east fronts; lots 194 feet; 20-foot alley; near Illinois Central trains; open for inspection.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NORTH OF 13TH, large brick building, three-story and high basement; easily change to business house; lot 25x170, bargain. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIG SNAP, FORCED SALE—LOTS ON State-st., near 53d; e. f.; be quick. A. S. LEIB, 107 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—ON AVENUES SOUTH OF 31ST-ST. Houses from $5,000 to $20,000; basement and modern. Lots from $125 to $250 per foot. A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS CORNER ON OGDEN-av., between Madison and Harrison-sts.; 168 ft. front; 78 feet improved with modern building; balance vacant. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE— SOUTH HALSTED-ST., near Polk-st.—We offer a big bargain; lot 23½ feet front; frame improvements. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN TWO-STORY BRICK flat building, on Kedzie-av., near Ogden; $5,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — A BIG BARGAIN — FULTON-ST., near Union, 60x170 ft., through to Wayman-st., with improvements; will be sold very cheap; make offer. JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—MODERN 4-story brick building, stores and flats, with valuable ground lease, 99 years without revaluation; 40 feet front; best location on North Clark-st. D. B. HUTCHINSON, 86 Washington-st., Room 54.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 3-STORY AND basement brick building near Superior-st., lot 25-foot front; a bargain for quick sale at $20,000; well worth $25,000. JOHN S. CLARK, Room 6 Metropolitan Blk.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES 69 AND 71 PINE-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

FOR SALE—FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR OAK-ST., 4-story brick building in 4 flats; rent $1,000 per annum; a bargain for this month at $11,000. JOHN S. CLARK, Room 6, 163 and 165 Randolph-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

A BARGAIN.

LOT 50X166 FEET.

Woodlawn-av., between 61st and 62d-sts.

$80 PER FOOT.

BOGUE & COMPANY, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
5639 WASHINGTON-AV.,
SOUTH PARK.

Elegant residence, 11 rooms and billiard hall, finished in different kinds of hardwood; decorated in handwork; all the latest and best modern improvements; lot 50x150. J. M. SECRIST, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

KENWOOD RESIDENCE SITE.

Greenwood-av., between 47th and 51st-sts.

100X150.

PRICE, $21,000.
The best corner for this price in Kenwood.

BOGUE & COMPANY, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A STONY ISLAND-BLVD. CORNER near Jackson Park; 75 ft.; best bargain on boulevard; easy terms; license district. E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A SNAP BARGAIN—EVANS-AV., cor. 49th-st., 48 feet; can be sold at $112 foot for a few days. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st., Room 20, Tel. 1178. N. W. Cor. Adams.

FOR SALE— 69TH-ST., NEAR JACKSON PARK and Ill. Cent. depot, lot 40x130; well worth the price asked. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, and lot 28 ft., Hyde Park, near 44th; $5,000, $3,000 cash. Address V 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN— ELLIS-AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH-STS., east front, 25x140 feet. Must be sold at once. Very choice to improve. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP BARGAINS— EVANS-AV., corner 49th-st., 48 feet; $112 foot. CHAMPLAIN-AV., near 45th-st., east front, 25 feet; $112.50. LANGLEY-AV., near 45th-st., 66 feet, east front; $115 foot. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st., Tel. 1178. N. W. Cor. Adams.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—47TH-ST., NEAR St. Lawrence-av.; 50x120 ft., at $150; ripe for store and flats. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR A FEW DAYS—50 TO 200 ft., Greenwood-av., near 67th; 50 ft. e. f., Oglesby-av., near 62d; exclusive. J. W. BOYD, 418, 164 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. HOUSE, 25-FT. LOT, south of 47th-st., $6,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE— COR. ON 69TH, NEAR WORLD'S FAIR grounds, 55x125; very choice and can be had at a bargain. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—75TH-ST., NEAR PAXTON-AV., $45. H. L. RANKIN, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—531 ROSENMERKEL-ST., ENGLEwood, new frame house, with all modern improvements, 8 rooms and bath, made in the most substantial manner; will sell at a low figure and on easy payments. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT NEAR ENGLEWOOD, SUITAble for 4 flats; $2,500; will pay 10 per cent. Address V 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—S. W. COR. WALLACE and 57th-sts.; on line of C. & W. I. R. R.; 549x125 ft. to alley; good location for factory or coal and lumber yard. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD STOCK AND hay ranch; 1,500 acres; 60 miles from Chicago, near station; price $25,000. V 22, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD HOUSES. POSSESSION MAY OR SOONER.

Paulina-st., east front, corner	$6,000
Paulina-st., 10 rooms, large lot	6,500
Commercial-st., 2-story house	5,000
Commercial-st., corner, 10 rooms	6,000
Ashland-av., 9 rooms, every convenience	7,000
Ashland-av., 10 rooms, complete	9,000
West Ravenswood, good house	2,500

Lots in Ravenswood cheap. Will build houses. Easy payments. OTTO E. PIETSCH, Room 623, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD, CUYLER, AND SUMmerdale houses and lots; a choice list of bargains. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

ACRES. ACRES.

8 acres; frontage on Milwaukee-av. and Irving Park-blvd., only $2,200 per acre.

2¼ acres on Crawford-av., near Diversey-st. Investigate this. $2,200 per acre.

864 lots within city limits; 60 ft. above lake; joins new subdivision, near station. For entire tract only $34 per lot.

10 acres on Irving Park-blvd.; fine large trees. $850 per acre.

20 acres at Edison Park. $525 per acre. Send for new list of acres.

ANDREW DUNNING, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE— Blocks of 5 acres, also 200 lots, at Clarendon Hills, on C., B. and Q. R. R. JOHN M. SECRIST, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 203.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE WANT TO BUY GOOD 6 PER cent fee from $50,000 to $100,000; prefer it on car line; South, West, or North Side. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL PROPERTY ACTUALLY renting for $50,000. Owners address by mail. B. PEARCE, 310 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—CHICAGO PROPERTY, EITHER IMproved or vacant; owners can make satisfactory sales through this office, if prices are right. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD PAYING FLAT BUILDING and lot, east of Wentworth-av. and north of 63d, worth about $6,000. JOHN C. LONG, 18 Portland Block.

WANTED—VALUABLE DOWN-TOWN FEE, WITH fire-proof or other first-class building thereon. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

WANTED—HAVE CUSTOMER WHO WANTS modern flat building in Hyde Park; must be north of 51st-st. and east of Cottage Grove-av.; will pay from $30,000 to $60,000; owners wishing to sell see me at once. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

AN ESTABLISHED COUNTRY STORE, WELL stocked; also residence and block of land in same place; to exchange for good Chicago real estate or business. Cash value, $16,000. Address M 171, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE— Any part of 40 acres at Morgan Park "clear" for good equity in improved. L. G. BEES & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—FINE FARM, LAKE Co., Indiana, 320 acres; 1½ miles north of Crown Point, county seat of Lake; income last year $2,000 net; finest farm in Northern Lake Co.; price $18,000 net. Address E. DU BREUIL, 97 S. Clark-st., Rooms 63 and 64.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT brownstone front 6-flat building on 63d-court, Englewood; equity $10,000; want ½ cash; balance good vacant; pays 10 per cent on investment. For further particulars address ED DU BREUIL, Room 64, 97 Clark-st.

FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES (EIGHT FLATS), near Humboldt Park, equity $6,000; will exchange for clear suburban residence or lots and some cash, or for merchandise. 663, 665, 667 West Van Buren-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANT PROPERTY REALLY renting for about $50,000; will give money, securities, and other clear property. Owners address by mail B. PEARCE, 310 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE FOR merchandise. Address V 173, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE— Clear Chicago income property for good Western corn land. J. T. JUDD, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$400,000 WORTH OF CHOICE Cook County property at low cash value; will take one-half in farm lands, improved or wild; ¼ cash; time on balance; a golden opportunity to secure some of the finest property in Cook County that will double in value in the near future. Address X 38, Tribune office.

35,000 ACRES OF FLORIDA TIMBER LAND to exchange for a Chicago equity. INGALLS & KIMBELL, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOTS ON NORTH BRANCH foot of A-st., near Clybourn-av., between Clybourn-place and Webster-av.; now used as lumber yard; 250x230 feet; excellent location for lumber or coal yard or manufacturing site; paved streets and street-cars in every direction; Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul R. R. switch track on premises. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, Bankers, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Est'd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 913 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES OF INterest on real estate security; money ready; loans closed promptly. REXFORD & BELLAMY, Tel. 1178. 206 La Salle-st., n. w. cor. Adams.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE at 6 and 7 per cent. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest current rates. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR ONE YEAR; WILL PAY 7 per cent net; by a responsible party; security given on leases. Address V 146, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $500 ON SUBURBAN vacant at 7 per cent. Address V 18, Tribune.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Mang'r. Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

$100,000 IN BANK TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real estate; no delay; low rates; owners only. Address O 140, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY— DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). First floor above the street.

ADVANCES— LOANS.

SHIELDS & BRO., 95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.

We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN INVESTMENT? I have $9,000 stock in a first-class manufacturing company, on good paying basis; stock will be worth 200 in a year; will sell all or part. Address V 138, Tribune office.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, R. 29.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture on easy terms; call and see me before going elsewhere. GEO. L. HAY, Room 15, 142 Dearborn-st.

LOANS—ONE YEAR OR LESS ON LIFE POLIcies, endowments, or tontines; same bought; legal rate of interest. Room 12, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE AND OTHER securities without removal; write or we will call. SHIMEALL & MILLER, Room 17, 143 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT VERY LOWEST RATES ON furniture and pianos; no removal or publicity; on diamonds, watches, warehouse receipts, accepted pay orders, etc.; prompt and courteous attention. KIRKE, HINES & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, and small valuables; confidential; private party. Address X 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—FOR TWO YEARS, BOARDINGhouse on North Side, choice locality, nicely furnished, fully occupied by pleasant people; $175 per month. BELDEN F. CULVER, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 2-STORY brick dwelling, laundry in basement; modern plumbing and ventilation. Inquire 55 Grant-pl.

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE 71 PINE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BROWN STONE RESIdence; modern, very desirable; South Side. 84 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED 8-ROOM DETACHED dwelling in A1 locality on South, $50 per month. Address V 157, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE, NOMINAL PRICE, owner going away. Room 34, 185 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN KENWOOD— A few new modern houses, 10 rooms, $60 per month. Call and get list. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av. City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—OAKLAND CRESCENT (ELLIS-av. and 41-st-st.), 2 new stone-front houses, 12 and 13 rooms; all light; the most cheerful and homelike houses in Chicago; steam heat and every modern convenience. Open day and evening. DR. C. S. SMITH, 103 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREham, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot; see janitor.

North Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT (OR PART) NICELY furnished. North Side. Address M 166, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE FLAT, 275 ERIE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—FLATS, $15 TO $40— 409 and 411 Sedgwick-st.; finely finished, with all modern improvements; agent on premises 4 to 5 p. m. daily. F. W. BALSMYDER, 130 Dearborn-st. and 745 North Wells-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, BRICK, NEAR 71st and and Cottage Grove cable; $15. Lock Box 464, Chicago.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM SUITABLE for two; reasonable. 2227 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms; also single rooms. 1424 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT parlor and sleeping room; gentlemen only. 1617 Wabash-av., first flat.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO gents; reasonable. 2511 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., OPPOSITE AUDItorium, nicely furnished single rooms; gents only.

TO RENT—SITTING-ROOM AND BED-ROOMS for two gentlemen in private family; pleasant home; very reasonable. 4519 Lake-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with steam heat and bath, terms reasonable. 255 E. Ohio-st., Flat 4.

TO RENT—189 E. HURON-ST.—BACK PARLOR, with bath and steam heat, suitable for two or three gents.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; also single room; all conveniences. 208 E. Erie.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 NORTH Clark-st., newly-furnished, steam-heated, $3 weekly and upward; restaurant connected; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths 50c.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

FOR RENT—STORE AT 1724 STATE-ST., LIVing rooms in rear. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

West Side.

FOR RENT—THE TWO STORES 734 AND 738 S. Halsted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—STORE, 211½ W. ADAMS-ST., 20X50. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PHYSICIANS DESIRING ELEGANT private office after May 1, in new high building, central location, with furnished reception and attendant, at very reasonable rates, will do well to communicate at once with V 148, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CORNER WASHINGTON AND DEARborn-sts., on second floor, 2 desirable offices, south and east front, from May 1st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH HALF OF 3D FLOOR, 1,500 sq. feet; large vault, electric light, etc.; possession May 1, '92; one suite each, 2, 3, and 4 rooms in the fire-proof Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, 606 UNITED STATES Building; rent $8 per month.

TO RENT—OFFICES NEAR BOARD OF TRADE; 8 in Exchange Building, corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Apply at Room 5 Exchange Bldg., or W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE 12X30; GOOD light, steam heat, etc. 298 Dearborn-st., 7th floor.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 123 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PREMISES 173 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 60x100; 1 do, 50x135; 2 do, 40x50; 1 do, 50x80; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE MAN, UNfurnished alcove room in private house near Madison-st. or Ogden-av. cable, West of Ashland-av. Address V 73, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 7-ROOM MODern flat on Wabash-av., near 24th, sacrificed for $450; half cash, balance to suit. A. GRAY, 77 S. Clark-st.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS OPENing in Chicago of any kind or any location, will do well to see The Wheeler Investment Co., Promoters and Hotel Brokers. Suite 314, 167 Dearborn.

AM PREPARED TO PAY CASH FOR STOCKS OF merchandise; will be in the city for ten days only. Address D C 30, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED IN good suburb; good reason for selling. Address V 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE— RATHER GIVEN AWAY— Small fruit or chicken farm; pretty little place, worth $13,000, $5,500—CASH—$5,500. Will buy it if taken very soon; can be sold this spring in lots FOR $18,000 TO $25,000. As the place is near city and 3 R. R.; must have money; this is your opportunity. Address V 155, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — GREAT BARGAIN — JEWELRY store including stock, fixtures, and tools; low rent; 22d-st., near Michigan-av.; good trade; leaving city; must sell at once. V. HUNT, 2343 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEWLY PATENTED MACHINE. I need money. Address V 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FURNISHED 16-ROOM house; first-class location; Michigan-av.; long lease; cheap this week. 84 La Salle-st., R. 311.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE WITH FIXTURES and completely new, full stock; established three years; good chance for right party. O 147, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSIness in Denver, Colo.; good trade established; capital required about $25,000. V 27, Tribune.

FOR SALE—150-ROOM HOTEL, CENTRALLY LOcated on South Side; World's Fair lease. 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED SOUTH SIDE restaurant; long lease. Address V 172, Tribune.

FOR SALE—QUARRY LAND AT LEMONT. Address BROWN, V 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON ON SOUTH SIDE IN CENtral part of city; price $4,000. 171 N. Clark-st., Room 5, between 9 and 12.

HOTELS BOUGHT, SOLD, LEASED, AND EXchanged; will furnish estimates on furnishing. CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, Room 305, 167 Dearborn-st.

INVESTORS—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IN vestments why not see THE WESTERN SHORT DISTANCE TELEPHONE now being successfully operated in this city, county, and State. Rights for sale. Call at Room 622 Pullman Building.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—THE LARGEST in Chicago; everything first-class; doing the largest business in the city; 50 agencies; this is a chance of a lifetime for right party; part cash; investigate at once. THE WHEELER INVESTMENT CO., Suite 314, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SMALL LAUNDRY BUSINESS IN Chicago or country, cheap for cash. Address, with price, A B 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—AN INTEREST IN RESTaurant or bakery lunch; $2,000 to $5,000. Address D H 30, Tribune office.

WOULD LIKE AN INTEREST IN A GOOD REAL estate business; give particulars. Address V 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE PARTY WITH $7,000 TO $8,000 to take interest in an A1 investment. Address C. N. H., 26 S. 4th-st., Terre Haute, Ind.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS—

Harper's Magazine, 80 vol., ½ mor.	$100
Century Magazine, 20 vol., ½ maroon	30
American Cyclopedia, 31 vol., library	100
American Cyclopedia, 23 vol., ½ mor.	75

MILLER'S Old Book Store, 196 La Salle-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY (FREE). 302 Tacoma, for private boarding places.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY SPECIALS.

$125—UPRIGHT PIANO; HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY overhauled. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$75—HALE SQUARE, 7 OCTAVES, CASE OF handsome design. Has been placed in good condition. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$50—A SQUARE BACON PIANO AT THIS price is remarkable value. LYON & HEALY.

$150—HAZELTON PIANO, 7 OCTAVES, IN FINE condition. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$225—HARDMAN UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND piano. Beautiful rosewood case, adjustable music-desk. Might be easily mistaken for a brand-new instrument. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$200—FULL CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT HARDman piano; practically new. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$100—KNAUER, 7⅓ OCTAVES, ROSEWOOD, IN good condition. LYON & HEALY.

$150—CHICKERING, 7⅓ OCTAVES, ROSEWOOD finish, very fine condition. LYON & HEALY.

$200—ERNEST GABLER & BRO. UPRIGHT, PRACtically as good as new. LYON & HEALY.

$250—FISCHER BURLED WALNUT UPRIGHT cabinet grand; nearly new. LYON & HEALY.

AND MANY OTHERS EQUALLY DESIRABLE.

CLEARING SALE of slightly-used and second-hand pianos to reduce accumulation at once. The above few samples are taken at random. We are confident that we can furnish you just about such an instrument as you desire. Out of town purchasers may avail themselves of this opportunity with perfect confidence. Our new stock is the largest and finest in the West. The four great leading makes are sold only by us. KNABE, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, PEASE. Tuning and moving. New pianos for rent.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

HALLET & DAVIS, KIMBALL, EMERSON } PIANOS. KIMBALL ORGANS.

BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS, Slightly damaged in finish.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS, all of which are marked IN PLAIN FIGURES.

ONE PRICE TO ALL and that invariably THE LOWEST.

EASY TIME PAYMENTS. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—

3 Vose & Sons' pianos, each $125, $165	$175
1 Kroeger & Sons' piano	225
2 Decker pianos, each $175	200
1 Haines Bros.' piano	100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos, $100	125
3 Schaaf pianos, $150, $165	175
2 upright pianos, your choice, each	100
1 Chickering piano	175
10 square pianos, each $40	100

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.

Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.

200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ORGANS. ORGANS. ORGANS.

To reduce our large stock before Jan. 1 we are offering ORGANS at prices that must sell them.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS from $10 upwards.

NEW ORGANS from $20 upwards.

SELF-PLAYING ORGANS. Any one can play, even if without previous musical education.

LYON, POTTER & CO., LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. The BEST of GOODS, PRICES, and TERMS. Decker Bros., Pianos, Decker Bros. Estey, Pianos, Estey. Camp & Co., Pianos, Camp & Co. Arion, Pianos, Arion. Estey Organs. Estey Organs. All in endless variety of NATURAL woods. Instruments to rent on PURCHASE plan. Every Instrument GUARANTEED as REPRESENTED. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. 233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price, $165, $175, $200, and $225. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

1 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, $125. Or will rent $3 per month. Also agent for the celebrated ALBRECHT PIANOS, with patent note indicators. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

THE MATHUSHEK PIANOS AND THE reliable NEWBY & EVANS pianos are sold only by the Thompson Music Co., 259 Wabash-av.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, The acknowledged standard of excellence. For cash, easy payments, and rented. Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs. Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., 149 Wabash-av.

THE AMERICAN INSTRUMENT THE leader, as has been proved at the Paris Exposition in 1889. If you wish to buy the best-toned instruments do not fail to call on JOSEPH BOHMANN, manufacturer, at 306 State-st., the store salesroom on the 2d floor. Beware of imitations.

FOR CASH—ODD STYLES OF PIANOS will be sold at factory prices until Jan. 8 on account of the issue of new catalogues. A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ATHENÆUM HALL, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.—REVOlution in the study of foreign languages; free lecture illustrated with six phonographs by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal of Boston, author of The Meisterschaft System; 550,000 copies sold. The Athenæum Hall, 26 Van Buren-st., Saturday, Jan. 16, at 3 p. m.

Spanish, French, German, and Italian actually mastered in 10 weeks with the aid of Thomas A. Edison's new and perfect phonograph.

A free course of lectures will be given by Dr. Rosenthal personally to all new subscribers of his system. Books must be purchased from him personally. The opportunity of a lifetime!

ADMISSION FREE.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—This is the only school in the city where the Munson system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

A MODEL SCHOOL—"ANY PERSON TAUGHT any study," day or night—the INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, 151 Throop. Specialties: Architecture, engineering, draughting, telegraphy, shorthand ($1 weekly), bookkeeping, languages, crayoning, air-brush, music, English, neglected education, private instruction, history.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium. NATIVE TEACHERS ONLY. FREE TRIAL LESSON. BRANCHES in the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

DELSARTE, ÆSTHETIC GYMNASTICS, PANTOmime, elocution, oratory. Parliamentary practice. School day and evening. Begin now. H. M. SOPER, Principal, Suite 53, Athenæum, 26 Van Buren-st.

FRENCH LESSONS SPECIALLY AT RESIdences by experienced native teacher, "NATURAL METHOD." Write to L. G., 1517 Michigan-av.

MRS. A. KRONCKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, n. w. cor. 60th and Wright-sts., Chicago.

PRIVATE LESSONS—PIANO, FRENCH, GERman for ladies and children only. 5958 Wright-st., Englewood, near E. I. depot.

PUPILS INSTRUCTED IN ITALIAN AND French: natural method; specialty made of advanced pupils. MISS F. J. SLADE, Room 401 Cambridge, E. 39th-st.

1871. —ATHENÆUM— 1892. "THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE." New Athenæum Building, 26 Van Buren-st., has attractive class-rooms, choice Library, and spacious Gymnasium. It employs 29 teachers. Day and evening sessions. Pupils may enter at any time. Best advantages in business school, shorthand, drawing, mathematics, engineering, wood-carving, language. Send for circular.

MUSICAL.

CONTRALTO WANTS SITUATION IN CHURCH choir; trained voice, sight reader. Best reference. Address V 139, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK FOR PUMPING Station for the World's Columbian Exposition: Chicago, Jan. 16, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 23d day of January, 1892, for all the labor and material that will be required for the completion of the ornamental and structural iron work for the pumping station of the World's Columbian Exposition at Jackson Park in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in this office.

The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department. D. H. BURNHAM, Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition. 1143 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WANTED—CAMERA WITH GOOD LENSE, SECond hand, give price and description. V 150, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 AND 6 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—GENTLEMEN looking for pleasant, quiet rooms and first-class board call; steam heat and elevator.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; first-class.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME FURNISHed rooms; good board; reference; table board.

2226 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS WITH EXCELLENT heat; pleasant place and good boarding.

2426 PRAIRIE-AV.—"THE HOFFMAN," JUST opened; in its appointments, furnishings, and decorations it is not surpassed; it is a charming place, homelike and cheerful, with the choicest table.

3534 LAKE-AV. — ALCOVE ROOM, SECOND story; also one single room; with board.

4519 LAKE-AV.—TWO GENTS WILL FIND board and room; private family.

MICHIGAN-AV.— FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS could accommodate a few gentlemen with rooms and board; all conveniences. V 70, Tribune.

North Side.

65 CASS—FEW VACANCIES; SUPERIOR TABLE and rooms; table boarders wanted.

129 DEARBORN-AV. — WARM, PLEASANT rooms, all conveniences, with first-class board.

135 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, FRONT alcove, hot and cold water; also single room.

Hotels.

2426 PRAIRIE-AV.—"THE HOFFMAN," JUST opened; in its appointments, furnishings, and decorations it is not surpassed; it is a charming place, homelike and cheerful, with the choicest table.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 NORTH CLARK-ST. —Newly-furnished; steam-heated, 50c daily and upwards; restaurant connected; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths 50c.

HOTEL OAKLAND, DREXEL AND OAKWOODblvds.—Charming location; service and appointments excellent; a splendid hotel home for families and transients; rates very reasonable.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST.—PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates, 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS OR ROOMS and board apply to WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—WARM ROOM AND GOOD BOARD FOR lady attending school; best of references; $5 per week. Address T 75, Tribune office.

BOARD — AND FURNISHED ROOMS — THE "Home" Directory, 302 Tacoma.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE — FOR storage of furniture and general merchandise, the large and substantial building, centrally located, 399, 401, 403, and 405 West Madison-st.; good light and thorough ventilation; extra care taken of pianos and carriages; packing, moving, shipping a specialty; advances made. Tel. 4026. The E. Jennings Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a speciality. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543. GEORGE PARRY.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS— DESKS— DESKS—Get posted and call. We save you 20 per cent on all kinds of office fixtures. Office partition of all kinds and price carried in stock and put up on a day's notice. R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND NEW FURNITURE OF a 5-room flat near Lincoln Park; owner must go to New York; will sell at a bargain. Apply to J. ALMON AUTSIN, 170 La Salle-st.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS

COIN CATALOGUE; PRICE ONLY 10C; GIVING full particulars of half and quarter dollars dated 1853; finest and best arranged stock of postage stamps in the city for sale at popular prices. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

RARE OLD COINS AND STAMPS BOUGHT AND sold; history of the 1804 dollar free. Chicago Coin Exchange, 43 E. Van Buren-st.

WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOTS of new or used postage stamps wanted for cash. The S. B. BRADT CO., 91 and 93 Wabash-av.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS. 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS OBtained. CHAS. C. TILLMAN, 811, 112 Clark-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st.—Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—Confidential cases a specialty; advice free.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—Sail regularly during winter from PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Cabin, $40. Second Cabin, $25. Steerage at low rates. NO CATTLE CARRIED.

STATE LINE SERVICE OF ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW FORTNIGHTLY. CABIN, $40. Second Cabin, $25. Steerage, $19. Apply to ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. FRENCH LINE. NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.

Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage. Apply early for good accommodations. MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAND WINTER EXCURSION to the ports of the MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT by the new and magnificent HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET CO. Twin screw steamer AUGUSTA VICTORIA, sailing from Hamburg (via Southampton) Feb. 10th. Time of journey from New York and return about 75 days. For rates of passage and further particulars apply at company's offices. 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE— NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World. FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy. Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides. Werra, Sat., Jan. 23, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., April 2, 2 p. m. Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p. m. Fulda, April 16, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Feb. 27, 2 p. m. Werra, May 7, 2 p. m. Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p. m. Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:30 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch. and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:30 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos. Atch. & Leavenworth Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 7:45 am	* 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:25 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:25 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:10 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 7:50 am
California Fast Express	* 7:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	* 7:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:30 p. m. daily; 10:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 a. m. and 11:15 p. m.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm * 6:00 pm ‡10:30 pm ‡10:40 pm	* 2:15 pm * 8:15 am ‡11:59 am * 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	* 6:00 pm ‡11:15 pm	* 9:00 am * 8:15 am
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am ‡11:15 pm	* 9:25 pm * 9:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	* 5:00 pm *11:30 am ‡10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm * 6:45 pm * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office: 201 Clark street.

*Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 8:00 pm
Forrest & Peoria Accom.	* 2:30 pm	* 10:11 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria, Springfield & Bluffs Ex.	* 11:35 pm	* 1:00 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 3:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 2:15 am	‡ 1:45 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	‡ 8:20 am	‡12:20 pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 7:35 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:15 pm
Springfield Express	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:35 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 1:35 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:15 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 7:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:00 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 1:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 9:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:30 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, a 11:00 am, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, c 1:45 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. cSunday only.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 1:00 pm	1:30 pm
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim.	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah Ex	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st., and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:27 pm
Evansville Night Line	‡11:00 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:00 pm	‡11:00 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street—cor. Jackson. THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 a m	† 5:25 p m
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Columbus & East	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Washington & New York	* 3:15 p m	* 9:20 p m
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 p m	* 9:20 p m
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m
Pittsburg & Washington	* 8:20 p m	* 9:15 a m
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 p m	* 7:20 a m
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 p m	* 7:00 a m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

‡Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:50 pm
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
New York Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 5:30 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:35 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 5:30 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:15 pm	x 9:30 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Velvet"	*10:30 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Electric"	* 8:00 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:35 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:25 p m	*10:35 a m

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark. No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 p m	* 8:30 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 a m	† 7:00 p m
Limited Express	* 3:30 p m	* 9:25 p m
Day Express	*11:25 a m	* 4:05 p m
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:27 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 p m

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:25 a m	5:25 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 p m	7:25 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES— *Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., *9 a. m., 10:25 p. m. for Kalamazoo, *4:30 p. m.; for Grand Rapids and Saginaw, *9 a. m., †4:05 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, *3:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *10:30 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Trains arrive [illegible] p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

VINDICATED AT LAST.

THE THEATER HAT IS NOT AS BLACK AS IT'S PAINTED.

A Review of the Fashions of the Century Establishes Its Claim to Consideration—It May Be Large, but It Is at the Same Time Artistic—Atrocities That Our Grandmothers Wore—Quaint Headgear Handed Down to Them—Devotees of the Play Have Much to Be Thankful For.

The theater hat has long been the object of scorn and obliquy. Not a paragrapher throughout the land who has not had his fling at it; not a devotee of the play who has not directed muttered profanity toward it. But notwithstanding the contempt in which its generous brims and bristling decorations are held, the theater hat still soars above criticism, and continues to sit upon the pretty head of the mild-mannered young woman who wears it with a saucily defiant air, maddening enough to the suffering observer who is directly behind it, but a source of infinite

WHAT PLAYGOERS IN 1800 ENDURED.

amusement to his more fortunate neighbors on the right and left. "Thought you could put me down, did you?" it seems to say. "Try it again. You are vastly entertaining."

Not even the suit for damages that a peppery Philadelphian with a keen eye for the main chance recently brought against the management of a certain theater of that city on its account seems to cause it the least confusion. Indeed, conscious that it has been given added prominence by that ill-advised action, it only assumes loftier proportions. He is bold indeed who would disturb its comfortable security; artful and far-sighted who makes such an attempt successful.

Possibly if some philanthropist should set himself the task of making a thorough and exhaustive study of the erratic processes of the female mind, together with all the twists and turns of the feminine character that have never yet been tabulated, devoting more or less of his lifetime to it, he might eventually succeed in persuading the gentler portion of the audiences that fill American theaters to vouchsafe their husbands, brothers, fathers, and lovers an occasional glimpse of the stage. Otherwise, it can't be done. Women may be denied the right of suffrage by the tyrants that make the laws, but they possess a counter-irritant in the theater hat, of whose power they are too fully conscious to give it up easily.

The situation is a painful one, no doubt; but, like other painful situations, it has its compensations.

If there is any virtue in the statement that misery loves and is comforted by the company it keeps there is a vast deal of solace lying about for the harassed theater-goer if he only knows where to look for it. The fact that as long ago as one William Shakspeare wrote plays there were sufferers from the self-same cause as that which he bemoans ought to be as balm to him. A contemplation of the hats that have been worn by former generations of fair women should have the happy effect of wiping out his woes altogether.

Turning back only to the beginning of the century one finds evidence that the eccentricities of the fashionable headgear did not escape the caustic comment of the men who were inconvenienced by it. Not much wonder, either. To have been associated with such erections of gauze, wire, ribbons, flowers, feathers, and straw as the fashion plates of that period show must have required more patience than the average individual with a soul above frippery is endowed with.

Some of the satire is amusing. One Hutton of Birmingham puts these words into the mouth of a Methodist preacher:

By sins a man's said to be cover'd all o'er
With bruises and many a putrified sore—
From the sole of his foot to his crown they aspire;
But the sins of a woman rise half a yard higher.

Another satirist, alluding to the excessive use of feathers, says of women:

No longer they hunt after ribbons and lace—
Undertakers have got in the milliners' place;
With hands sacrilegious they've plundered the dead,
And transferred the gay plumes from the hearse to the head.

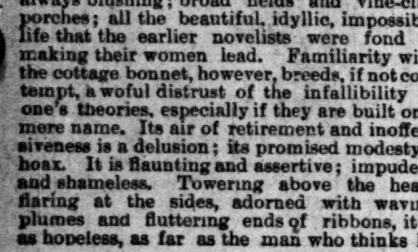
How would the man from Philadelphia have

READY FOR THE THEATER IN THE THIRTIES.

enjoyed the play under such conditions as are suggested by these verses?

Matters didn't mend much as the nineteenth century grew older. However much the gentle creature of the early '30's—who has been held up as a pattern of all the domestic virtues to many a suffering end-of-the century girl—however much even she may have clung to her sphere, however unassuming she may have been in the bosom of her family, she asserted her rights abroad, through her millinery, firmly and determinedly.

The cottage bonnet is a pleasant thing to think about. It suggests simple, modest, unaffected maidenhood; artless faces, always blushing; broad fields and vine-clad porches; all the beautiful, idyllic, impossible life that the earlier novelists were fond of making their women lead. Familiarity with the cottage bonnet, however, breeds, if not contempt, a woful distrust of the infallibility of one's theories, especially if they are built on a mere name. Its air of retirement and inoffensiveness is a delusion; its promised modesty a hoax. It is flaunting and assertive; impudent and shameless. Towering above the head, flaring at the sides, adorned with waving plumes and fluttering ends of ribbons, it is as hopeless, as far as the man who thinks he

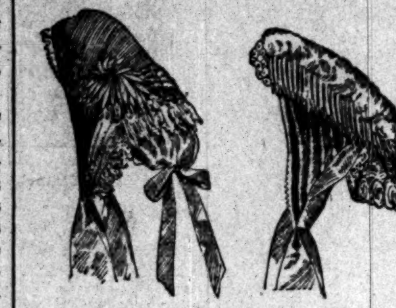


SWEET THINGS WORN IN 1850.

has a right to an unobstructed view of the ballet is concerned, as the biggest Gainsborough that ever held captive Sir Joshua Reynolds' fancy. The only grace about it was that bestowed upon it by its wearer; and yet the brave men of 1830 escorted it to the theater with great punctiliousness and apparently without a murmur. It was the fashion to be gallant half a century ago.

Eighteen hundred and fifty did not set about correcting the evil of 1830 with the alacrity that might reasonably be expected of an advance of twenty years in civilization. Instead, it laid itself open to criticism by bringing out even greater atrocities in headgear—big, flopping, awkward hats, as round as toadstools and, with their low crowns, strikingly like them, especially when worn by slender girls, whom they must have hidden from view as effectually as a convent wall or an old-fashioned a green barége veil. These confections were generally of white split straw or of tea-colored leghorn, the "floppier" and more irresponsible the better, and they were trimmed either with a small wreath of flowers or a long drooping ostrich feather. Around the edge of the brim was a ruffle of narrow lace, much like that which appeared on some of the Paris models at the beginning of the season. They were a gain in simplicity over the deceptive cottage bonnet, perhaps; but they must have been quite as irritating to the masculine mind on entertainment bent. Had two hats of this style been so unfortunate as to occupy the seats directly in front of the Philadelphian already mentioned he might well have assailed the management.

Approaching the '70s one discovers all man-



MILLINERS' TRIUMPHS 1865.

ner of oddities. Here is a description of a "dress bonnet" from *Godey's Lady's Book* for 1865: "At the top front flutings of black velvet; the crown and sides of front of folds of white satin in bias; over the crown fall two rows of black lace; bird of paradise with long white feathers on the left side; no curtain; strings of broad white satin ribbon brought from the top of crown; blonde cap with bows of ribbon and rosebuds." If the construction of this triumph of milliner's art isn't perfectly clear turn to the illustration for further illumination. Observe how these theater bonnets swooped into the air in front; how they bulged out behind; how cunningly the ornamentation was contrived for cutting off on one side, or the other, or both, the view which the wearer seemed determined to enjoy to the exclusion of everybody else.

The most obtuse and opinionated individual with any eye for values must admit that with any and all of these headdresses the hat of the modern girl compares favorably. It may be big, but it is well to remember that those of her grandmothers and great-grandmothers have been bigger without possessing anything to recommend them from an artistic point of view. This reflection may not bring positive peace to the breast of him who is torn by two desires—one to participate in the triumphs of

MODERN REASONABLENESS.

a favorite actress, the other to slay with their own hat-pins the young women in his immediate vicinity; coupled with the thought of his own annoying infirmity of going out between the acts and stumbling in after the curtain has been up five minutes, but it might be of assistance.

After all, in spite of the fact that she clings to her becoming capotes with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, the theater-going girl isn't as black as she's painted. Sometimes she makes a concession and wears the closest sort of a little bonnet, the merest apology for head covering that no sane person could possibly object to. It is said, too, that in the effete East, where they ape the customs of a still more effete people living on a small island across the sea, women occasionally take off their hats altogether and hold them throughout the performance. What men do there isn't stated. It is well, perhaps, to draw a veil over their manifestations of joy.

WHAT CLUBS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR.

Men and Women Seldom Meet Socially Save at Dinners and Balls.

A woman complained the other day that she so seldom met a man socially she scarcely knew how to talk with him. "I go out constantly," she said, "but it is to my woman's clubs—I belong to three—to luncheons, teas, and afternoon receptions. Except occasionally at a dinner party, I really converse with so few men besides my husband in the course of the year that I can almost count them on my fingers."

This condition is the result of the trend of the present system of entertaining. The sexes offer and receive hospitality nowadays as separately almost as the Quakers seat their congregations. Dinners and dances seem to be the only social affairs upon which it is safe to count upon the presence of men. The exception, perhaps, is the small proportion of the very wealthy and leisure few.

It is no specially new development. Men have long had their clubs and their separate amusements, and women staid at home, except at general entertainments. Latterly and gradually this has changed. Teas, luncheons, and receptions are monopolized by women, and, now that they have their clubs as well, the gulf grows wider. A glance at the list of affairs at which men do not assist shows that it is constantly increasing. These are: Afternoon whist clubs, afternoon progressive euchre parties, and even one, at least, afternoon dancing class, where male partners are not to be had. Every form of social gathering except balls, has its few or great afternoon editions, which mean that men are not expected. Women's dinners, even, are not unknown, though they are not common and seldom take place at the evening dinner hour.

This is even more noticeably true of smaller places. The average town and village man is seldom fond of society, and he is pleased and relieved that the "women" can have their fêtes without him and leave him undisturbed at shop or office. It is a pity, too, for each sex needs what it gains from social companionship with the other.

The Home of a Great Actress.

The Parisian home of the great actress Judic, which has been sold at auction, was a charming mansion in the flamboyant Gothic style, mysteriously lighted through stained-glass windows, the hall and staircase hung with tapestry, representing hunts in unnaturally green forests, and the most beautifully carved oak everywhere. An elegant winding stair leading out of one corner of the drawing room to my lady's chamber above; carved, pointed archways incrusted in the doorways and panelings, delicately chased against the walls, the spoil of some ancient church or abbey, and then a monumental chimney-piece and balconies inserted in odd places, from which you could look down from the rooms overhead—a lovely place to play at hide-and-seek in! Many are the revels that have been held there; a memento of Judic's last entertainment still hangs from the central chandelier—a huge bough of faded mistletoe. People do not kiss under the mistletoe in France, or many would have been the jokes cracked at the expense of this decayed bunch of vegetables, as Thackeray would have described it. The faded leaves and shriveled berries might afford a text for a social sermon.

Well-Paid Beggary in Paris.

A well-known French journalist, M. Hagues le Roux, being told that a beggar could make 15 francs a day in the Champs Elysées district, resolved to try it. Dressing himself for the part he began his test, going from house to house. The wife of a physician gave him an old garment. An old man gave him 2 francs. A Countess, who received him as if he were "somebody," gave him 10 francs, directing him to call again. In a very short time he made a sum equal to 20 francs. At the house at which he received 10 francs the concierge claimed a commission on his good luck.

Sarcastic.

Miss Walling—"Mr. Sharpe, the shrewdest speculator on Wall street, told me tonight that I had the finest complexion he had ever seen."

Miss Elderly—"Well, Mr. Sharpe has the reputation of being a very far-sighted man."—*Judge.*

SOME CURIOUS DOLLS.

THEY ARE RIDICULOUS, BUT ALL CHILDREN LIKE THEM.

Bebe Jumeau's Attractions Are Overshadowed by Those of Mrs. Hickory and Cotton Polly—The Grotesque Satisfies Where the Beautiful Fails—Directions for the Home Manufacture of a Peanut Chinaman, a Clay-Pipe Granny, and a Whisk-Broom Cook.

The Swedenborgians believe that every creation in the natural world shows some trace of the human face or form. The reason, they say, is that human beings have need of these things. Accordingly, God has stamped upon them the image of humanity, to show that they are divinely ordained to human use. This is, certainly, a sublime idea. It seems somewhat of a sacrilege to carry the same idea a little farther and run the risk of having it border on the ridiculous. But of this much we may be sure, anything that shows about it even a remote resemblance to humanity appeals at once to our affections. We may laugh at it, but we love it. Indeed, we cannot be far wrong if we add the uglier it is the more it is endeared to us.

Who, for instance, has not laughed at the old-fashioned "rag baby"? But what would our childhood's memories be worth to us if we had never beheld one? Be sure, the clear-seeing, prophetic, unperverted child instinct sees nothing ridiculous in some dirty "Polly" or "Aunt Beulah," with a complexion the color of a dishcloth, and a gown to match.

Say what you will, ye wise and prudent, from whom are hid the truths revealed to babes and sucklings, these grotesque caricatures of humanity, shocking alike to the anatomist and the artist, have a right to be, when transfigured with the higher use of giving pleasure to a child. These homely manikins will satisfy where your grand statues will fail.

In other words, any child, big or little, likes a queer doll better than one of the conventional order. Yes, far better, as you, my fair friend, will discover for yourself if you make and exhibit one or more of the following varieties. Fortunate will you be if you do not find your hands too full in the labor of repetition.

Try a "Chinaman" made of peanuts. It takes ten, provided you can get them of nearly equal length and the proper shape. You must have one with a rounded end for the head and two crooked ones for the feet. That is, the two sections in each must bend at right angles. For the body sew a straight peanut to the end of the "head" one. For the legs sew a straight one to the straight end of each "foot." Attach the legs to each side of the body. Two peanuts will be required for each arm. The lower one should be pointed or tapered to suggest a closed hand. Fasten the arms to each side of the body below the "neck." More peanuts may be required to outline the figure if you are obliged to use nuts of irregular lengths. Stout thread and a coarse needle will be necessary in sewing the nuts together.

When you have made your skeleton, as it were, cover the whole, except head, hands, and feet, with black silk, overseaming the edges of each layer neatly and firmly. This keeps the sections of the body in place. The figure is then ready to be dressed.

Make a pair of trousers and loose blouse of black surah. The patterns must be determined by your eye and your judgment. Gather the blouse closely around the neck; hem all the other edges. To make the queue braid some black woolen ravelings, with a few strands of red sewing silk near the end. Fasten the queue to the head by sticking a pin through it and down into the nut. Make a cap by gathering a straight piece of surah over the head, the edge having been previously hemmed. Draw the gathers into a spot in the middle, hide the spot with a French knot of red silk, which knot also represents the button on the cap. Of course you must join the ends of the piece used for the cap.

Paint the face and the feet. The stockings are white, the soles left the natural color of the peanut.

Another oddity is an old lady with a hickory nut for a head—suppose we call her "Old Mrs. Hickory." The sharp point of the hickory nut is her nose.

To secure the head fold a strip of paper around the nut in the fashion of a hood, twisting the ends of the paper firmly to form a neck. Previously smear the "back of the head" with mucilage to hold the paper. Fasten the neck in place by a few turns of wire or string. The body of the old lady is made by twisting paper and folding a triangular piece over it, shawlwise, sewing or pinning the paper in place, according to convenience. Gather up a bell of paper as the foundation of a skirt.

Dress the figure in a cloth, silk, or flannel skirt, with the edge pinked out. Make a long cloak, gathering it in at the neck. Cover the paper hood with a silk or flannel one, or, if preferred, a muslin cap, gathering it closely around the neck to hide the paper. Tie a piece of baby ribbon around the neck. The eyes, nostrils, mouth, and lines of the hair may be drawn upon the hickory nut with pen and ink, or painted.

Another style of old lady may be made from a common clay pipe. The point under the bowl forms the nose. The face is painted in semi-natural colors before the doll is dressed. To make the skirt first form a foundation of stout pasteboard around the stem of the pipe so that it will stand firmly, with the bowl upward. It requires some ingenuity to do this. The pasteboard is fastened around the stem with a number of turns of thread, a stitch here and there, and a few pins stuck in perpendicularly as wedges. A petticoat of white tissue paper is then fluted over the pasteboard like an accordion skirt. The dress skirt of colored paper is made in the same way. A large, square shawl is folded over this, fastened close to the neck of the pipe by a perpendicular pin stuck in front. The shawl should be fringed out on the edges with the scissors and have a circular opening cut for the neck. It will take two more pins to hold the shawl in place. One should be slipped through the under corner of the shawl horizontally, fastening it to the skirt. Another pin is thrust through the front of the shawl in the same way.

To hide the top of the shawl, pleat a wide ruff of white tissue paper, sewing the pleats in place with white cotton. Tie the ruff around the neck with a "necktie" of colored embroidery silk. The mouth of the old lady is painted on the top of the neck. Take care that you do not cover it. Pull the ruff out at the sides to suggest breadth of shoulders.

But the crowning piece of funny business, in more senses than one, is the old woman's cap. Cut out a piece of white tissue paper in a perfect circle and lay the center over the center of the bowl of the pipe. Pleat the edge of the paper all around for a cap border, and tie it in position with a strand of colored embroidery silk just as you would use a length of narrow ribbon.

The colors employed in dressing an old lady may vary according to taste. If you use gray and white paper throughout you may have a Quaker lady, black and white a sister or Mennonite. Red and green, with a gay, striped shawl, an old Irishwoman. A blue gray dress, white shawl, and yellow bonnet, a Shaker woman.

"Dinah" is made from a whisk broom. Twist some strips of old black silk around the top of the handle until you have a foundation for a rounded head. Cover this foundation neatly and smoothly with black silk. Paint the face. For the wool make a wig of a piece of old black stocking, turning the wrong side out.

The curved part of the broom forms the darky's shoulders. Make arms of rolls of black silk, overseaming the ends neatly for the hands.

Dress the broom in a loose Mother Hubbard gown of red flannel or other bright material, gathering the stuff closely about the neck. Over the first gown put a second shorter one of white mull. The under gown should be short enough to show the bushy end of the broom. Make a little shoulder shawl of woolen material, cross the hands in front and sew them and the ends of the shawl neatly in place. Over the head fold a gay turban. For earrings sew on two big brass rings. Around the neck hang a string of beads. The doll is finished when you have painted stripes on the hands to indicate fingers.

In some localities in the East a "Cotton Dolly" means a mill girl. Another kind of a cotton dolly is a doll made of coarse knitting cotton. This recommends itself as a useful toy, as it will stand any amount of battering.

It takes one ball of white knitting cotton, No. 6, to make one doll. Those who are familiar with the common method of making tassels need little instruction.

Unwind the cotton and lay it smoothly in aps about ten inches long. This allows a little for waste. Tie all the laps together at one end, with one string through all the loops. Cut off the other end. The open end will be the bottom of the skirt, the closed the head.

Draw the closed end tightly to round it. Tie a string around temporarily to indicate the neck: another to indicate the waist. Now begin to cut judiciously.

Divide off from the "tassel" enough at each side to suggest arms. In the back take off enough for a long braid. In front cut a mass of short ends for bangs, turning the long ends down for a collar.

When you have smoothed out the strands of the tassel sufficiently replace the string at the neck with a piece of baby ribbon. Tie a piece of ribbon around the waist, having long ends at the back for a sash. The braid is to be tied at top and bottom with the baby ribbon. The sleeves or arms are tied at the shoulders, elbows, and wrists.

Paint eyes, nose, mouth, and ears, or pencil them. Never use ink, as ink will run along the cotton. Clip the bottom of the tassel smoothly to give a neat edge to the skirt. Clip the hands neatly into a rounding point.

A BRAVE WESTERN RANCH WOMAN.

The Remarkable Business Career of a Plucky and Energetic Kansas Widow.

Among the most successful "ranchers" in the West is Mrs. Emma Perry, who for four years has conducted a cattle ranch near Marena, in the western part of Kansas. Instead of being the typical farm manager, masculine in appearance, Mrs. Perry is small in stature, refined in manner, fair of face, with blonde hair and expressive gray eyes. She is less than thirty years old, though how much less she will not state. She is an intellectual woman, a clever conversationalist, and during the last campaign was able to give her neighbors much information about current events.

In the spring of 1887 Mrs. Perry was left a widow, after less than a year of married life. During her husband's illness she intrusted his business to others, the result being that the ranch affairs were found to be in a most deplorable condition, and bankruptcy stared her in the face when she took possession of her property. Partly to save something from the impending wreck and partly to occupy her mind after her great loss she assumed control of the estate and became its active manager. Owning a section of land, seventy-five head of cattle, and a few ponies, Mrs. Perry commenced her new life, bearing in mind the many wrecks all about her. Rising early and retiring late, much of her time in the saddle, she soon had order restored and her business affairs well in hand.

Having secured a good range for her cattle, Mrs. Perry planted crops of corn and oats, and was gladdened by the sight of their luxuriant growth until July 20, when the hot winds came. On that day at the rising of the sun Buckner Valley was an attractive and beautiful picture. At sunset the scene was one of desolation, every growing thing being shriveled and dried, fast turning brown.

Her neighbors gave up in despair and appealed to the East for aid to keep off starvation; but young Mrs. Perry was of a braver, more hopeful nature. The ground was immediately plowed up and rice corn and sugar cane planted. The same winds that destroyed her crops, hastened the germination of the seed sown, and the result was a bountiful supply of winter's feed for her stock, while her neighbors had nothing and were forced to sell their cattle at low prices. This state of affairs she was quick to take advantage of, and her herd was doubled.

The winter of 1887-'88 was an exceptionally severe one, the first Mrs. Perry had to encounter in the West. She was among the few who had feed, the large stacks of fodder being witnesses of her judgment. In the coldest weather, when men huddled over fires, fearing the storm and permitting their cattle to drift before the blizzard, Mrs. Perry, wrapped up warmly and mounting a pony, personally superintended the rounding up of her cattle or driving them to some place where the terrors of the winter wind would be least felt. For hours she would face the driving snow and cutting winds, until the last horned head was properly cared for. She could not then, nor can she now, be persuaded to leave her stock while a single head remained exposed.

Mrs. Perry is a shrewd business woman, loved by her friends and associates. She cares nothing for "woman's rights," so called, insisting that she is the equal of man because of having done a man's work, and she certainly has shown a management that any man might be proud of.

Horses are her delight, and there is seldom a race within miles of her ranch in which one of her horses is not entered, and usually first money is brought to her as the result of her judgment and of her knowledge of horseflesh. She is a daring and accomplished rider, and can be seen almost any day, fair or otherwise, riding rapidly over the plains, followed by several favorite greyhounds. While doing a man's work Mrs. Perry has yet found time to give to art. While none of her pictures has ever been offered for sale several of her animal studies occupy prominent places among private collections in Chicago and Philadelphia.

No Respect for Musty Traditions.

"A reminiscence comes to my mind," writes Justin McCarty in a volume of "Recollections of Parliament," about American visitors to the House of Commons. "The American girl has no respect for musty traditions. Some years ago we used to be permitted to take ladies into the library, but the rule was strict that they must not be allowed to sit down there. I was once escorting a young American married woman through the various rooms of the library, and I mentioned to her, as a matter of more or less interesting fact, that it was against the rules for a woman to sit down there.

"'Is that really a law of the place'?' she asked with wide opened and innocent eyes.

"'The very law,' I answered.

"'Then,' said she calmly, 'just see me break it!' and she drew a chair and resolutely sat down at the table."

Going-Away Dress of a Royal Bride.

The going-away dress of the royal bride of the Duke of Clarence, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is already in hand and is to be white, the rule of our royal brides. Cold as the weather is likely to be the 27th of February, the date fixed for the marriage, the costume will be of warmer material than that of our Queen on her journey from Buckingham Palace to Windsor on her wedding day, the 10th of February, 1840. Her Majesty wore white satin and swansdown. Princess May is having hers in white English cloth, which is to be embroidered in gold and bordered with sable fur. Her trousseau is being rapidly pushed on in view of the early date now fixed for the marriage.

New Year's Resolutions for Women.

There is much talk among men "swearing off" turning over a new leaf, and renouncing various vices with the beginning of the new year, says the New York *Sun*. Suppose the women follow suit, as they are doing in so many things, and try this for a code:

To talk less extravagantly.
To read more intelligently.
To pass the bargain counter by.
To expect less and accomplish more.
To earn more and spend less.
To remember the ninth commandment and keep it wholly.
To be healthy and busy and happy.

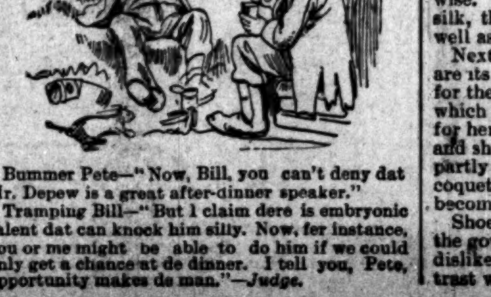
Deceives Even Burglars.

The little extra pieces of silver that are not used every day will keep ever so much brighter and not need nearly so much cleaning if they are slipped into little Canton flannel bags when not in use. A very ordinary quality of flannel will do, as it is intended only to protect the articles from the changes of temperature that are so detrimental to the satin finish every one wants. Hang them up on nails somewhere and the most experienced burglar will be apt to pass them over as not worth taking.

Danish Women on Bicycles.

Women in Denmark are taking very kindly to cycling, and some of them have done great things in the way of setting and beating road records. The principal Danish bicycle club boasts about thirty feminine members, some of whom are very graceful riders. The fashion is spreading to the provinces, where one may even see peasant women riding their safeties.

Sound Logic.



Bummer Pete—"Now, Bill, you can't deny dat Mr. Depew is a great after-dinner speaker."

Tramping Bill—"But I claim dere is embryonic talent dat can knock him silly. Now, fer instance, you or me might be able to do him if we could only get a chance at de dinner. I tell you, Pete, opportunity makes de man."—*Judge.*

READY FOR THE BALL

SMART WRAPS AND PRETTY GOWNS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Something About the Dainty Clothes in Which Chicago Goes into Society—What the Stately Young Woman Affects Compared with the Dresses in Which the Fluffy Girl Delights—New Sleeves and Ornaments for the Hair—The Correct Thing in Shoes and Gloves.

The season of balls, dinner parties, receptions, and all the lesser entertainments which make up what is generally understood as the "social whirl," having recovered from the slight interruption caused by the holidays, seems to be in prime condition once more. Everybody knows what that means. Until the approach of Lent demands the laying aside of silk and diamonds and the donning of the traditional sack cloth and ashes, the procession of festivities will be kept up without a break.

The immediate result of this condition of affairs will be new gowns and tired girls; the former, naturally enough, leading in importance. The wise dressmaker, realizing that her harvest is at hand, has laid in a stock of dainty, airy materials, pretty enough to captivate the fancy of the most capricious girls in belledom, and, done into evening dresses, make a distinct impression upon the heart of the least susceptible man of her acquaintance. Just which of these delicate stuffs enjoys the greatest popularity it is difficult to say. The matter of purchase is determined by the character of the young

A PRETTY BODICE.

woman who buys. The tall, stately creature, just now a fad, turns resolutely away from airy draperies given to floating and fluttering irresponsibly, and chooses some one of the shot or brocaded silks—stripes preferred—that will accentuate her height, give added dignity to her carriage, and fall about her feet in long, graceful lines. Then she has it made up in a skirt that is as straight as possible, with a full and sweeping train. The bodice is rounded, both back and front, after the fashion of the evening gown worn in the '50s, and the edge is softened by a fall of lace as delicate as the wearer's purse can buy. The sleeves are high and full, reaching to the elbow. Unless she is laboring under the chilling necessity of economizing, there will doubtless be mink or sable outlining the skirt and concealing the fastening of the bodice.

The fluffy girl, whose ideal of feminine beauty is the Watteau shepherdess, has different views of what's best for the adornment of woman; and she carries them out. No silk for her; no stateliness, no lines. She doesn't care to move about in a stand-off-and-admire-me-on-my-pedestal atmosphere. She knows it doesn't suit her, and she takes as naturally to mousseline de soie and figured chiffon, along with conciliatory manners and an appealing air, as a duck does to water. She has studied the matter, and she is convinced that the only gown to set off blue eyes and a mass of curly yellow hair satisfactorily is one all frills and studied carelessness. No amount of false argument, however subtle, could drive her to any other conclusion.

Extreme simplicity characterizes the gowns that are made of thin materials. Many of them are even modeled after children's dress

IMPORTANT DETAILS.

in straight, full skirts, round waist, and either a broad sash or ribbon girdle. The sleeves are either of the same stuff as the gown made large and puffy, or are composed of detached strips of double-faced ribbon, united on the shoulder by a butterfly bow and gathered at the elbow into loops with pointed ends.

A smart little gown for a young girl is of white muslin embroidered in pale pink silk, and edged around the hem with flounces of lace over kiltings of pink silk. The arrangement of the bodice is shown in the accompanying illustration. Pale pink ribbons forming knots on the shoulders are drawn together at the waist, whence they hang in long, floating ends to the hem of the skirt.

Another pretty finish for the back of a chiffon or muslin dress is what used to be called long ago the "follow me" bow and was then worn tied with long falling ends at the back of the neck. Modern makers of gowns have improved upon the old idea by making the bow a part of the belt and tying it in the middle of the back, where it forms

LACES AND CHIFFON HOOD.

a connecting link between the berthe trimming and the girdle. Graceful as the fashion is, however, not every girl can adopt it and carry it off successfully.

White chiffon, printed with pink roses and made over pale green silk, is a delightful gown for the girl with the irreproachable complexion. Others will avoid it if they are wise. The peasant bodice should be of the silk, the full draperies which it confines, as well as the train of the chiffon.

Next in importance to the ball gown itself are its accessories—shoes, gloves, ornaments for the hair. After these rank the wrap in which Lady Disdain or Miss Frou-Frou waits for her carriage after the last dance is ended, and she has thrown a scarf over her head, partly for protection, partly out of sheer coquettishness born of a knowledge of its becomingness.

Shoes and gloves must, in these days, match the gown with which they are worn. Society's dislikes of anything approaching a sharp contrast where these articles of toilet are concerned is second only to nature's abhorrence of a vacuum. Black shoes, if they are especially dainty, are sometimes countenanced, but this is the only concession made to non-uniformity of apparel.

In the hair almost everything is worn, from a single rose inclining toward the left ear in order to be as Spanish as possible, to fillets of all kinds—gold, silver, jewels, ribbon, and even velvet—that make perfect guys of ninety-nine women in every hundred, but shed a halo of

READY FOR THE CARRIAGE.

glory about the head of the exception. Ostrich feathers are permissible; so are circlets of ribbon and velvet, ending in a butterfly bow in front. Aigrettes are popular; an especially pretty one is formed of tiny shaded ostrich tips at the base of which sparkles a jeweled dragon-fly. Small wreaths of flowers are effective as frames for youthful faces. Beauty of a certain age is, however, most adorned without them.

The variety of head-coverings is almost endless. Occasionally a misguided woman wears a prosaic hat with her evening wraps. She is either afraid of neuralgia or she doesn't know the possibilities of the scarf. Black lace fichus are still in favor for the best of reasons—almost everybody looks well in them. Liberty scarfs of light silk in delicate colors are desirable. So are any and all the members of the great chiffon family, from the humblest to the haughtiest, which demands almost any price as a reward for its services. The daintiest scarf at the Charity Ball, and that which excited most envy in the minds of those who saw its proud possessor arrayed in its folds, was of sheerest white mousseline de soie, exquisitely embroidered in silver, with a border of silver bowknots at each end. An extremely pretty hood for those who desire some more appreciable protection than that afforded by muslin and its kin is made of printed chiffon and is lined with pale pink silk. Frills of silk and chiffon give it the necessary fullness, and pale pink ribbons tie it securely under the chin.

Wraps for evening wear fall easily into two general categories, long and short. The long cloaks are most practical and, more than often, most becoming in the bargain. With the white model, with its shaggy lining and boa-like collar of white angora, everybody is familiar. It has posed too many times in the parquet boxes at various theaters not to be well advertised.

The short and "three-quarters" wraps are less common. A graceful cloak is of pink cashmere, the yoke of which is embroidered with a quaint design of bulrushes in silver. Edging the high Medici collar there is a bordering of pink ostrich feathers, terminating in two long boa ends in front.

A similar wrap that is warm and cozy-looking is in pale gray cashmere lined with quilted pink silk. It has a rather fetching hood and is trimmed with soft gray fur.

A long cloak worn by a pretty, dark-haired woman at the theater the other evening was of old rose cloth lined with shot silk in a shade that at the same time harmonized and contrasted with the foundation. The front of the mantle was draped with wide cascaded revers of shot silk, the large hood and pleated collar being of the same material.

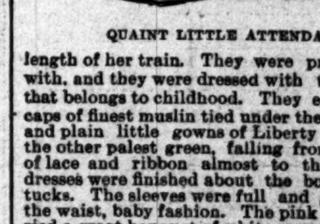
NECESSARY TO MAKE A CHOICE.

An English Physician Says That Married Women Should Not Adopt a Profession.

Dr. Arabella Kenealy, a London physician of wide experience, has this to say in regard to women and professions: "Women should not attempt to carry on a profession after marriage. I mean the women of the upper and middle classes who go into the professions. It is not necessary that they should be the bread-winners; that duty should devolve upon the husband, and I am confident that the rising generation would be healthier and stronger in every way if the mothers would exert themselves less. I look anxiously at every baby that comes under my notice in the hope that I shall find some improvement in the type, some increase in stamina, compared with the generation that has preceeded it; but instead of this there is only steady deterioration observable. This deterioration is particularly noticeable among the children of very active mothers. The cleverest and most highly educated women, the women who take the most active part in public affairs, have the most weakly and puny children. Another thing, women are going into too active forms of exercise. When a young married woman tells me that she is Captain of a cricket eleven or a football team I can only say I am perfectly aghast. Women must place before themselves the alternative, to earn their living, to exercise their faculties, and to gratify their ambitions in a professional career, or to becomes good wives and mothers, and if they choose the domestic life they must recognize that they must sacrifice their personal happiness and ambition in the future happiness and success of their children."

Bridemaids at a Recent Wedding.

Two small bridemaids at a recent London wedding created a greater sensation than even the bride herself, notwithstanding the prodigious



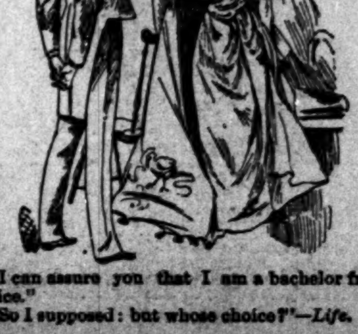
QUAINT LITTLE ATTENDANTS.

length of her train. They were pretty, to begin with, and they were dressed with the simplicity that belongs to childhood. They each wore mob caps of finest muslin tied under their round chins and plain little gowns of Liberty silk, one pink, the other palest green, falling from a short yoke of lace and ribbon almost to their feet. The dresses were finished about the bottom by a few tucks. The sleeves were full and gathered in at the waist, baby fashion. The pink little girl carried a great bouquet of white roses and ferns tied up with green ribbons, she of the green gown a similar bouquet tied with pink ribbons. Altogether they were as quaint and sweet as it is possible for two little maids to be, and it is no wonder that some admirer photographed them on the spot.

Coffee-Tea, the New Beverage.

A new beverage called coffee-tea is announced. It is an infusion of leaves from the coffee plant exactly as tea is made from the leaf of the tea plant. The coffee leaves are dried, a pinch put in a pot, and with boiling water the coffee-tea is brewed. Until one tastes the decoction personal opinion should be suppressed. Frankly it doesn't sound nice, does it?

The Maiden's Choice.



"I can assure you that I am a bachelor from choice."

"So I supposed: but whose choice?"—*Life.*

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Remembering June.

What gain I in remembering June
When winter snowflakes flutter still
And noiseless 'gainst my window-pane,
To crowd and crouch against the sill?
When evening closes in o'ersoon,
And night, like to some swarthy Turk,
Swings high a scimitar new-moon,
Keen-edged and bright amidst the mirk?

What gain I remembering joy
When grief and I are comrades twain,
And sorrow sits beside my hearth
Grim nodding to her sister, pain?
When from the joyous world aflower
I seem estranged, as though it knew
That I had lived my happy hour
And said, "I laugh—but not for you."

What gain I in remembering? This—
That in spite of snow and storm-wind keen
I walk the summered woods again,
Made pink with perfumed eglantine.
I thrill again to sudden bliss—
The rapture of the yet-to-be—
And naught in life is much amiss
While this remembrance stays with me
—*Julia M. Lippman in Travelers' Record.*

The Gudewife.

My gudewife—she that is tae be—
O, she sall seeme sang-sweete tae me
As her ain croon tuned wi' the chiel's
Or spinnin' wheel's.
An' faire she'll be, an' saft, an' light,
An' muslin'-bright
As her spick apron, jimpy laced
The-round her waiste—
Yet aye as rosy sall she bloome
Intil the roome
(The where alike baith bake an' dine)
As a full-fine
Ripe rose, lang rinset wi' the raine,
Sun-kist againe;
Sall seate me at her table-spread,
White as her bread—
Where I, sae kissen her for grace,
Sall see her face
Smudged, yet aye sweeter, for the bit
O' floure on it,
Whiles, witless, she sall sip wi' me
Luve's tapmaist-bubblin' ecstasy.
—*James Whitcomb Riley in Lippincott.*

O, Sing Again!

O, sing again! I hear and dream,
For thro' your magic voice there stream
The happy days that once were mine,
With tender hearts and love divine,
As full and rich and sweet in theme.

And in your soulful eyes agleam
With gentle womanhood supreme,
My fancies with your tones entwine,
O, sing again!

Your song is ended, and I seem
To stand upon the world's extreme,
Grasping the tendrils of a vine,
Waiting for dawn to bring a sign,
And thro' my tears such visions teem,
O, sing again!
—*Richard Lew Dawson.*

At Eventide.

Peace, weary wind! Thou hast grown tired of roaming
O'er the far moorland and the sighing sea;
Through the gray dusk the angel of the gloaming
Comes with its message and its peace for thee.

All the long day the children have been straying
In the bright meadows, by the running streams;
Now they return awearied from their playing
Home to their mothers and the land of dreams.

All the long day the lark was singing praises
Far from the tumult of the smoky town;
All the long day the lambs were 'mid the daisies,
All the long day the sheep were on the down.

Soon in the fold the lambkins will be sleeping,
Soon in the dusk the lark will dream of morn,
Breathing of peace, the rivulet is creeping
Through the shut lilies and the budded thorn.

I have been wearied also with my longing—
Wearied with hopes for what I could not win,
Wearied with doubts and cravings that were thronging
Thro' the dim gate where faith should enter in.

Now in the eventide, while stars are burning
In the gray chancel of the twilight sky—
While the young lambs and children are returning
Home to their resting-place—why should not I?

Tired of my solitary, willful roaming
O'er the sad moorland, by the sighing sea,
Father, I hasten, through the silver gloaming,
Back, like the prodigal of yore, to Thee.
—*Arthur L. Salmon in Good Words.*

January.

Which of the merry months shall I praise?
Meadow birds, say!
Shall the April nights or the autumn days
Have place in my lay?
"O, the sun of the summer is golden and strong,
And the flowers of the summer shine fairly and long—
Sing thou to the summer the first of thy song,
As we sing on the spring."
No! no!
Meadow birds, no!
Mine is the month that is born in the snow.

May hath the bud, and the bee, and the dove,
And the sky of the summer is bluest above;
But the year's first month, she bringeth my love—
And her bridal day!
Say is it wrong
To keep crown and song
For the month that leadeth my lady along?
—*Sir Edwin Arnold.*

Another New Theology.

Worship of God is laudable;
His truest name is audible,
So that the spirit ear may hear.

Hell is the fitting recompense
Of uncouth actions, lacking sense,
Stifling the laugh, causing the tear.

Heaven is the fruit of fruitfulness,
The answer of true life, to bless;
Work and development are here.
—*Edward S. Creamer.*

Before and After.

Three sweet maidens sat in a row,
With three grim dragons behind 'em:
And each sweet maiden had a young beau,
And all of 'em made 'em mind 'em.

But those three maidens are matrons now;
In three brown-stone fronts you'll find 'em
All alone; for since the very first row,
They can none of 'em make em mind 'em.
—*Life.*

The Ballad of the "Britain's Pride."

It was a skipper of Lowestoft
That trawled the northern sea,
In a smack of thrice ten tons and seven,
And the Britain's Pride was she.
And the waves were high to windward,
And the waves were high to lee,
And he said as he lost his trawl net,
"What is to be will be."

His craft she reeled and staggered,
But he headed her for the nithe,
In a storm that threatened to mow her down
As grass is mown by the scythe;
When suddenly through the cloud-rift
The moon came sailing soft,
And he saw one mast of a sunken ship
Like a dead arm held aloft.

And a voice came faint from the rigging:
"Help! help!" it whispered and sighed,
And a single form to the sole mast clung,
In the roaring darkness wide.
O the crew were but four hands all told,
On board of the Britain's Pride,
And ever "Hold on till daybreak!"
Across the night they cried.

Slowly melted the darkness,
Slowly rose the sun,
And only the lad in the rigging
Was left, out of thirty-one,
To tell the tale of his Captain,
The English sailor true,
That did his duty and met his death
As English sailors do.

Peace to the gallant spirit,
The greatly proved and tried,
And to all who have fed the hungry sea
That is never satisfied.
And honor and glory unceasing,
While rolls the unceasing tide,
To the skipper of little Lowestoft,
And the crew of the Britain's Pride.
—*William Watson in The Spectator.*

American Girls at an English College.

Writing of Newnham College an English woman says:

"A careful observer of human nature in visiting the beautiful rooms of the girl undergraduates at Newnham might, to a certain extent, discover the nationality of the occupants from the style of decoration adopted. This is as varied as in most cases it is picturesque and lovely. The American girl is especially happy in the art of embellishment. She goes in for bold effects, and now and then will venture on a somewhat startling experiment. Her freshness, her high spirit, and her quick wit can be seen even in the pose of the ornaments on her mantelpiece, the way she arranges flowers, and her choice in the matter of photogravures."

Characteristics of Russian Women.

It is said that the peasant women in Russia are as ignorant today as they were in the times of Peter the Great, but girls of the upper and middle class receive a far better education than the women in Austria and Germany. The natives of Little Russia are very beautiful, but at the same time simple and unaffected. In the northern women there is more consciousness of the power to charm, and a better knowledge of the manner in which they should exercise such influence. Russians are less sentimental and more constant in their love than German and French women, approaching more closely to the practical English girl.